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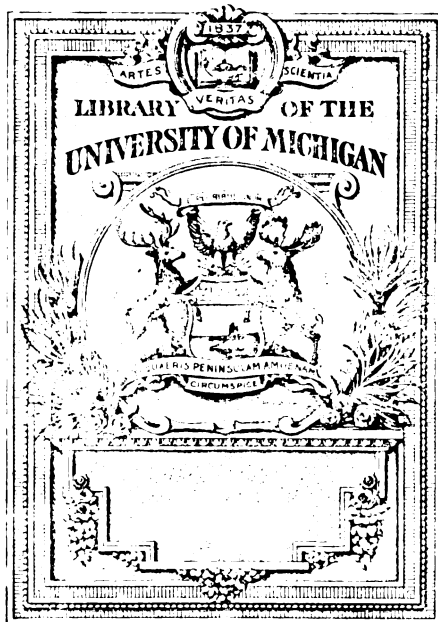
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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
FOR THE YEAR
1847.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAPTER I.

State of Affairs at the commencement of the Year 1847—Continuance of Commercial Depression—The ravages of the Potato Disease and its consequences—Awful condition of Ireland from Starvation and Disease—Measures resorted to by Government in this Emergency—Early meeting of Parliament—The Session opened on the 19th of January by the Queen in person—Her Majesty's Speech—Debates on the Address in both Houses—The Address in the Upper House is moved by Lord Hatherton, and seconded by Lord Carew—Speeches of Lord Stanley, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Brougham, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earls of Auckland, Wentworth, Roden, and Hardwicke—The Address is agreed to unanimously—In the House of Commons it is moved by Hon. W. Howard, and seconded by Mr. Ricardo—Speeches of Mr. S. O'Brien, Mr. P. Scrope, Mr. Labouchere, Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. H. Grattan, Mr. D. Browne, Sir R. H. Inglis, Lord J. Manners, Lord John Russell, Mr. Disraeli, and Sir Robert Peel—The Address is agreed to.

THE commencement of the year 1847 found the domestic affairs of the British Empire in a position calculated to exercise the firmness though not to discourage the hopes of those intrusted with its government. The ebb of commercial prosperity, which had succeeded to the high tide of 1845,

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still continued to operate with depressing influence upon all branches of trade, to check confidence, to retrench expenditure, and, either directly or indirectly, to affect the circumstances of all classes of society. The havoc caused by the disease in the potato crop in the autumn of the preceding year, re-

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ducing, according to pecuniary estimate, by several millions of money the available wealth of the country, and pressing with fearful intensity on the poorer classes—while it enforced upon all the most urgent necessity for exertion and sacrifice, reminded them at the same time how unstable are the foundations of prosperity in a populous and highly artificial society, and how small an accident is capable of deranging the wheels of that machinery on which the well-being and even the existence of a vast community depends. But it was in the weakest and sorest member of the body politic that this, like most other of our social maladies, fell with especial severity; unhappy Ireland, always at the lowest point of that scale, which extends in its various degrees from bloated luxury down to bare subsistence, experienced, of course, the earliest and the worst privations of that calamity which diminished the wealth and abridged the comforts of all. What had seemed to be the lowest extremity of social existence was now doomed to find a yet worse abyss. Pauperism gave place to Famine, and its inseparable companion, Pestilence. The most harrowing details of starvation and disease, ravaging whole parishes and defying the utmost efforts of local assistance, soon reached the ears of the English public, and enforced, with the necessity which overrules all law, the attention of the Government. To make a large proportion of the swarming peasantry of Ireland pensioners on the national funds; to find or make employment at the public cost for millions of destitute labourers was the course dictated by an imperative impulse, and sanctioned by an irresistible conviction of the necessities of hu-

manity, which overruled the ordinary maxims of social economy, and warranted an exercise of powers beyond the law. The responsibility of such measures was assumed by the Ministers of the day with a courage worthy of their station, and with a well-founded confidence that the representatives of the country in Parliament would not withhold their sanction from a policy which so unforeseen an emergency had imposed upon them.

Under these circumstances the opening of the session, which had been fixed at an earlier period than usual, was naturally anticipated with much interest and anxiety. It took place on the 19th of January, when Her Majesty in person read the following Speech from the Throne:—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ It is with the deepest concern, that upon your again assembling I have to call your attention to the dearth of provisions which prevails in Ireland, and in parts of Scotland.

“ In Ireland, especially, the loss of the usual food of the people has been the cause of severe sufferings, of disease, and of greatly increased mortality among the poorer classes. Outrages have become more frequent, chiefly directed against property; and the transit of provisions has been rendered unsafe in some parts of the country.

“ With a view to mitigate these evils, very large numbers of men have been employed and have received wages, in pursuance of an Act passed in the last session of Parliament. Some deviations from that Act which have been authorized by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in order to promote more useful employment, will, I trust,

receive your sanction. Means have been taken to lessen the pressure of want in districts which are most remote from the ordinary sources of supply. Outrages have been repressed, as far as it was possible, by the military and police. It is satisfactory to me to observe, that in many of the most distressed districts the patience and resignation of the people have been most exemplary.

"The deficiency of the harvest in France and Germany, and other parts of Europe, has added to the difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of provisions.

"It will be your duty to consider what further measures are required to alleviate the existing distress. I recommend to you to take into your serious consideration, whether, by increasing for a limited period the facilities for importing corn from foreign countries, and by the admission of sugar more freely into breweries and distilleries, the supply of food may be beneficially augmented.

"I have likewise to direct your earnest consideration to the permanent condition of Ireland. You will perceive, in the absence of political excitement, an opportunity for taking a dispassionate survey of the social evils which afflict that part of the United Kingdom. Various measures will be laid before you, which, if adopted by Parliament, may tend to raise the great mass of the people in comfort, to promote agriculture, and to lessen the pressure of that competition for the occupation of land which has been the fruitful source of crime and misery.

"The marriage of the Infanta Luisa Fernanda of Spain to the Duke of Montpensier has given rise to a correspondence between my

Government and those of France and Spain.

"The extinction of the free State of Cracow has appeared to me to be so manifest a violation of the Treaty of Vienna, that I have commanded that a protest against that act should be delivered to the Courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, which were parties to it. Copies of these several Papers will be laid before you.

"I entertain confident hopes that the hostilities in the River Plate, which have so long interrupted commerce, may soon be terminated; and my efforts, in conjunction with those of the King of the French, will be earnestly directed to that end.

"My relations generally with Foreign Powers inspire me with the fullest confidence in the maintenance of peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the Estimates to be prepared with a view to provide for the efficiency of the Public Service, with a due regard for economy.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have ordered every requisite preparation to be made for putting into operation the Act of the last session of Parliament for the establishment of Local Courts for the Recovery of Small Debts. It is my hope that the enforcement of civil rights in all parts of the country to which the Act relates may by this measure be materially facilitated.

"I recommend to your attention measures which will be laid before you for improving the health of towns; an object the importance of

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which you will not fail to appreciate.

"Deeply sensible of the blessings which after a season of calamity have been so often vouchsafed to this nation by a superintending Providence, I confide these important matters to your care, in a full conviction that your discussions will be guided by an impartial spirit; and in the hope that the present sufferings of my people may be lightened, and that their future condition may be improved by your deliberative wisdom."

It was observed that the passages relating to Irish distress were delivered by Her Majesty in rather a subdued tone, and with an accent of sympathy for the sufferings described.

In the House of Lords the Address was moved by Lord Hatherton, who made a plain and connected review of the necessities of Ireland, and the remedial measures contemplated by Government. He added the statement, that one of the learned lords, who presided over a court of law, had consented to preside over a Commission on the means of facilitating the transfer of landed property. In the course of his speech Lord Hatherton hoped that Parliament would concur in expressing abhorrence at the annexation of Cracow; an act which he thought a crime and a folly of the basest description.

Lord Carew seconded the Address, with a pleading for the misfortunes of Ireland. He also contributed a statement, that the reports about the purchase of arms had been exaggerated: for instance, at an advertised sale of 600 stand, only 30 pieces had been sold.

Lord Stanley promised that

Ministers should meet with no factions opposition from him, many of them having entered office reluctantly, and having incurred responsibility under the most serious difficulties. There was nothing in the speech from the throne that of necessity called for amendment. He regretted that it contained no allusion to the financial state of the country; and he feared that, although in the last quarter's accounts the revenue appeared to prosper, whilst there had been large importations, the produce of our own industry had not been to the same extent encouraged. That would account for another anomalous indication—the fall of the premium on Exchequer Bills from 35s. or 40s. last year to 5s. or 6s. at present. There was every reason to expect that before long the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be obliged to raise the interest on Exchequer Bills, lest their price fall below par.

Lord Stanley concurred in the expectation that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed; but he founded it more on the growing conviction of Europe against war and in favour of peace than on the satisfactory state of our foreign relations. He regretted to observe that the cordial understanding with France had been materially impaired within the last five months. Up to the period of the change of Government it appeared that the communications between the representatives of the two Crowns were founded on confidence and mutual appreciation of fairness and candour; and though this particular event had led to much discussion, there was every expectation of a conclusion being come to without disturbing the harmony and good feeling of the two countries.

But it was melancholy to behold the representatives of the two Foreign Departments of the two greatest States in Europe bandying mutual recriminations, and charges of underhand proceedings, of the suppression or mutilation of public documents, and of a secret intention of executing an act from which the party was debarred by good faith. He had read this with pain, not only on account of the statesmen themselves, but with more pain because he saw in our mutual relations an alteration of tone which told ill for a cordial understanding, however consistent it might be with amicable relations between the two countries.

Lord Stanley differed from both Lord Palmerston and M. Guizot on the construction of the treaty of Utrecht.

"I do not deem the marriage itself as detrimentally affecting the interests of this country; yet I think that the mode in which that marriage was carried was objectionable, and that in this mode the country received a slight and a discourtesy, which I do not think would have been passed on this country if my noble friend (Lord Aberdeen) had been at the head of Foreign Affairs."

The annexation of Cracow seemed to be a consequence of that altered relation between France and England. Lord Stanley reserved his opinion on the merits of the affair, but could not help regarding the violation of the treaty without any communication to England as a discourtesy, which would not have been inflicted on this country had the cordial understanding with France been maintained.

On the subject of Ireland and the measures heretofore taken,

Lord Stanley expressed himself as disposed to regard the conduct of Government with indulgence, deprecating the too rigid observance of political economy. The temporary suspension of the prohibition against the use of sugar and molasses in breweries and distilleries he should not oppose; but it would have the effect of raising the price of sugar, which Ministers had thought it so necessary to cheapen last session, and would inflict an injury on malt-growers, to which any benefit derivable from it would be scarcely commensurate. He was not the eulogist of the Irish landlords, of whom, however, it may be said "*Delicta majorum immeriti luunt*;" and he described the difficulties which they incurred from the impossibility of ousting their tenants, however much those tenants might refuse to improve. Still he distinctly recognised the principle that the pauperism of Ireland must be provided for out of the property of Ireland. He hoped that the landowners of Ireland would be consulted, and that sources of assistance would be called into action; especially the devotion of capital to reproductive public works.

The Marquis of Lansdowne vindicated the conduct of Government, and furnished some further explanation respecting the contemplated measures. In proposing to suspend the duty on corn, Government had no intention to interfere with the last settlement of the corn question; the measure was quite temporary. The use of sugar in breweries and distilleries was proposed as a permanent measure. The suspension of the Navigation Laws was indubitably to be but a temporary measure, in order that every vessel should be permitted to bring foreign corn into our ports

for the consumption of the country.

Glancing slightly at foreign policy, the Marquis of Lansdowne expressed a strong desire for better understanding with France.

“When we talk of abandoning the good understanding between the two countries, let us rather hope that it will continue on both sides, and that they will not maintain any feeling of opposition to each other; but, on the contrary, maintain that course of friendly policy which it ought to be the object of both to pursue. I wish, my lords, to go no further into this subject at present; and I would suggest to your lordships, that the less there is of angry debate upon this matter, the more speedily may we hope that friendly feelings will be resumed. All I will say is, that not only from year to year, but from day to day, I shall be glad to see all the means in our power employed to replace, as rapidly as possible, our mutual relations upon a satisfactory and permanent basis. But even after what has happened—though your lordships will not be in a condition to judge of the consequences till you see the documents—even after what has taken place, I am not prepared to say that there is any impediment to a good understanding with the Government of France as to any one point in which the interests of the two countries are concerned; and, with those feelings of respect towards France which I have always cherished, it will be the happiest moment of my life when I see the opportunity arise which will enable us to lay the foundation of a greater degree of confidence between the two countries than, I admit, can exist at present.”

Lord Brougham insisted upon

the vast importance of preserving the *entente cordiale*, not simply between the two sovereigns, but between the two people of France and England, whose strong wishes, he believed, would prevent any long interruption of it. He deprecated the strong language used by Lord Hatherton respecting Cracow, though he also condemned the conduct of the three Powers. He objected to their taking the law into their own hands. The guarantees, England and France, were parties as well as the three Northern Powers: and he should like to know what Russia, Austria, and Prussia, would answer if the French were to say there was now an end of the Treaty of Vienna; for, observe, the Treaty of Vienna was made to control France, and that country might say, since they had done away with a part of the treaty—since they were loose, France had a right to be loose too. He agreed, therefore, with the words used in the Speech and the Address; but he would avoid using harsh recrimination, and language that was not absolutely necessary. He particularly condemned the Government of Prussia for not turning Austria from so dangerous a policy by timely remonstrance. Adverting to home measures, Lord Brougham suggested that the Peers should have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on any measure for the relief of Ireland, by its being brought before them in the shape of a resolution, and not of a money-bill, which they could not alter. He also suggested, that a strong line of demarcation should be drawn between permanent and temporary measures. He held it to be impossible that when the cry of hunger prevailed over the land—when there was the melancholy

substance as well as the cry—when the country was distracted from day to day by accounts of the most heart-rending spectacles he had ever seen, heard, or read of—that at a time when there was deep misery and distress prevailing in and pervading Ireland, rendered only the more heart-rending, because the more touching, by the admirable and almost inimitable patience with which it seemed to be borne—that at a time when this grievous calamity existed—when there were scenes enacting all over those unfortunate districts which they could find nothing to surpass in the page of history, disease and death and pestilence ever following in the train of famine; to which nothing exceeding was to be found in the page of Josephus, or on the canvass of Poussin, or in the dismal chant of Dante—that at this very time, and under the pressure arising from these sights, from which, with an instinctive horror, they averted their eye, but which they were compelled by a more reasonable humanity to make an effort to relieve—while they were labouring under such feelings, and those feelings partaken of by millions in both countries—while there was all over Ireland and England an agitation deeply rooted in men's minds, and pervading all ranks of the people on this subject—that they should be in circumstances like these, and yet be able calmly and deliberately to take up questions of a permanent policy, he held to be absolutely and necessarily impossible.

Lord Brougham vindicated the Irish absentee landlords, and declared that they had conferred great good upon Ireland. He warned the Government against hoping to supply the wants of the

Irish people by free grants out of the Treasury.

Let the Treasury make advances if they pleased to the people of Ireland by way of loan; insisting, however, that both interest and principal should be paid back by the parties locally interested in the expenditure of the money—paid by those who were to profit by the loan. But to advance money without the prospect of repayment would shake the strongest Government that England had seen for very many years. No Government that pursued such a policy could stand against the force of public opinion. Not that the people of England were cold or indifferent to the sufferings of their fellow-subjects in Ireland: the large subscriptions entered into in this country negatived any such supposition: but they would not allow sums to be paid over to the Irish which were to be reckoned by hundreds of thousands, nay, by millions, unless there were to be a repayment of the whole amount—principal and interest. Let the idea once get abroad that there was to be any grant of the sort—let it once be advertised that two or three millions of money were to be spent in Ireland and given away to the Irish—and immediately there would be an amount of abuse and jobbing and fraud of which history could afford no parallel. Even now, Archbishop M'Hale said that the people of this country owed the Irish millions of money. The Archbishop told his confiding countrymen, that since the Union the English people carried away from them vast quantities of beef, pork, and grain. Now his late right honourable friend Sir John Newport sought for and obtained, as a favour, the right for the Irish of

free export to England; and Dr. M'Hale described this free export as a taking away of all their provisions: but the most reverend doctor seemed to forget that all those provisions had been paid for. (*A laugh.*) He said that the people of England owed the Irish 40,000,000*l.*; another authority said 60,000,000*l.* It was vain to attempt to talk reason to such people.

Earl Fitzwilliam argued that they could not legislate for rural Ireland as they could for rural England, and that therefore a poor law could not be introduced into Ireland. In spite of political economy, he rather favoured the project of establishing food depôts.

The Earl of Westmeath and the Earl of Roden said a few words in favour of Ireland; and the Earl of Hardwicke suggested that eleven disengaged ships of the line should be employed in conveying corn from one port to another in this country.

The Earl of Auckland replied, that thirty or forty steamers, and fourteen or fifteen sailing-vessels, were so employed, every requisition to Government having met with compliance. As to the conveyance of corn from abroad, it had been found that private enterprise would be quite sufficient for the purpose.

In reply to Lord Stanley, the Marquis of Lansdowne stated that he should explain the Irish measures of Government early in the next week.

The Address in answer to the Queen's Speech was moved in the House of Commons by the honourable Charles Howard, with a slight running commentary.

It was seconded by Mr. Ricardo, who dwelt chiefly on the proposal

to abrogate the duty of 4*s.* on the importation of wheat. He had taken some pains to discover what would be the supply of corn required before the next harvest. It was generally understood that they received into this country annually 2,000,000 quarters of corn from Ireland. This year they would receive none; in all probability they would be obliged to export that amount to Ireland. Their general average from abroad was 1,000,000 quarters; so that there would be a deficiency of 5,000,000 quarters of corn. He would, for the sake of argument, say that it would be a deficiency of 4,000,000 quarters, equal to about 850,000 tons; and it was quite clear that they would not have ships to import sufficient to supply that deficiency, unless the Navigation Laws were relaxed. He was free to confess, that when he considered that this was an island kingdom, with island colonies, whose shores were washed by every sea; that their fellow-subjects were thickly scattered through the four quarters of the globe; that their sailors were working for the cause of humanity in the torrid zone; that their manufacturers were the best customers in all markets; that their industry and ingenuity could not be surpassed; and that their capital and resources were such as to enable them to construct a sufficiency of ships to save the people from starvation—it was folly to adhere to the miserable remnant of a law made in other times and under other circumstances, which failed when it was made, and was the main cause of separating them from a portion of America, which now formed the source of so much discontent.

Mr. Smith O'Brien delivered a

speech confined to Irish topics. He cited a few particulars to show the appalling and increasing horrors in the state of Ireland: for instance, eight inquests in the county of Mayo reported in one paper with verdicts of "Death by starvation;" people living on carrion, and the like. He held Government responsible for this state of things, imputing it especially to the pledge given by Lord John Russell at the end of the last session, that no interference on the part of the Government with food should be allowed. The noble lord had, no doubt, by this time discovered that the capital of the country could not be immediately employed in obtaining supplies for a population of five millions of persons, the greater portion of which were to be found in places where no trade or commerce had as yet any existence. The Government ought to have been prepared to augment the supply of corn, by ransacking every port in the civilized world, and also to have introduced every description of produce, and by the application of that produce to the most remote parts of the country have mitigated the evils, and prevented those fearful disasters with which the public were unhappily too well acquainted. He made other complaints against the Government, for not having called Parliament together months ago, and for not having abrogated the duties on corn months ago. Mr. Labouchere took upon himself the functions of the Legislature, and issued a letter couched in unintelligible language, so that it remained a dead letter. A Minister who set such a precedent deserved impeachment. Mr. O'Brien asked whether the calamity was to be considered local or national; and

he wound up by declaring that he must throw on the Government the responsibility of every death that occurred from want if they did not take such measures as might justly and fairly be expected from them.

Mr. Poulett Scrope insisted upon the necessity of instant measures to provide for the relief of the infirm and the unprotected, whether orphans or single women, the workhouse system, and voluntary contributions, having proved utterly inadequate for that purpose.

Mr. Labouchere made a long statement to show that Government had done all that was possible, and could not be held responsible for the present condition of Ireland. To illustrate the degree of the pressure, he stated some facts based on official information. In the ordinary condition of Ireland, according to the report of the Commission of Inquiry in 1835, there are 1,131,000 agricultural labourers, whose average earnings do not exceed 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* a week; and there are 2,235,000 persons who are out of work, and in distress for thirty weeks in the year; that is the ordinary state of Ireland—to what condition, then, must the present visitation have necessarily reduced them? The potato culture in Ireland extends over 1,500,000 acres; the loss has been three-fourths of an ordinary crop, amounting, in money, at 10*l.* an acre, to 11,250,000*l.* The oat crop extends over 4,000,000 of acres; the loss is one-third, amounting at 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4,666,000*l.*; making with potatoes a total loss of 15,916,000*l.* The determination of the Government not to interfere with the trade in food had been justified by the result. Sir Robert Peel had taken a praiseworthy step in the introduction of Indian

meal, creating a trade before unknown. But that was an experiment not to be repeated. It had alarmed the mercantile community; and, without the pledge from Government not to interfere with the retail trader, trade would have been paralysed. As it was, a retail trade was gradually growing up in Ireland; and it was owing to the growth of that trade that prices had not risen beyond their present rate. As to the threat of impeachment, he believed that Mr. O'Brien would not find an Irish Member to second the motion. No doubt there might be abuses in the system of public works; but, on the whole, the public servants had worked with great ability, zeal, and success. At that moment 450,000 persons were employed on public works in Ireland under the superintendence of the Board of Works: to govern and control this great body of persons, there were 74 inspecting officers, 36 engineers, 385 surveyors' assistants, 2,832 check clerks, 6,894 overseers, and 495 pay-clerks. He would not anticipate discussion on the measures to be brought forward. England and Scotland would do all they could to assist Ireland; but of this he was certain, that the willingness of the people of England to assist Ireland would be in proportion to the willingness of the landlords and people of Ireland to come forward and do their duty. He thought he had seen in Ireland, especially of late, a very improved spirit springing up.

It was not surprising that, at a time of famine, the bonds of society should be relaxed: crime had increased; but it had also undergone a remarkable change. The increase was entirely in offences against property; burglaries, for instance,

had increased from 80 in December 1845 to 1,339 in December 1846; and highway robbery was a new crime in Ireland. On the other hand, agrarian outrages had decreased, from 1,920 to 1,304; and the spirit of combination had altogether disappeared. There was no sympathy with the offender; there was no difficulty in obtaining conviction, or in enforcing the law.

Lord George Bentinck declared, in the name of the party which he represented, that it was not their intention to make Ireland the battlefield of party; that they intended to look upon measures proposed by the Government with an indulgent eye, and to consider them with calm attention. It was impossible, however, to admit that the poor-employment plans had effected any permanent good. The public works had withdrawn the people from useful and productive labour.

As to the supply of food, too rigid an adherence to political economy had prevented Government from doing what they might to mitigate the disaster. It was not reasonable to expect that merchants and retailers would spring up in wild and desolate places; and the results had been fatal. There had been 140 deaths in the workhouse of Skibbereen, in a short period. The barony of Skibbereen contained a population of 10,000, and on the 8th of January the whole of that barony was "depopulated:" would a barony of 10,000 thus have perished from famine, had Ministers done all they could to supply the people with food? Indian corn was selling in New York at 3*s.* the bushel, in Liverpool at 9*s.*; wheat, respectively, at 40*s.* and 30*s.*; the difference going into the pockets of the retailers, traders,

and forestallers. There was, however, an opportunity still open; there were now ready for sea eight ships of the line, capable of carrying 2,000 tons of grain apiece, which might be sent to purchase it at New York, New Orleans, and Odessa. As to the proposal to remove the 4*s.* duty on corn, it would not be opposed by Lord George Bentinck's party. Mr. Ricardo had alluded to a compact between the Parliament and the agricultural interest.

"I repudiate the idea of any such compact between the Parliament or between the late Ministry and the agricultural interest. There was a compact in 1842, which was broken in 1846; but we never consented to any compromise in 1846. And we, therefore, release Her Majesty's Ministers from any notion that the Government of the country stands bound to us by any compact whatever—that we are bound to them either by compact or compromise, or even to the Parliament of England. It is not my intention to oppose any obstacle to the movement of Her Majesty's Ministers as regards the repeal of the 4*s.* duty; but still we allege that the repeal of that 4*s.* duty will not confer any advantage whatever upon the consumer. We would also ask, is the Chancellor of the Exchequer prepared to say that the revenue of the country is in that prosperous state that he can afford to spare 300,000*l.* or 400,000*l.*? While it is not for us to interfere, yet it is our opinion that every farthing of that 400,000*l.* and that every farthing of that 4*s.* duty will go into the pocket of traders, merchants, and forestallers—persons of whom the people of Ireland have just cause to complain."

Touching slightly on the Mont-

pensier marriage, Lord George expressed his regret that the bearing of Lord Palmerston should have brought this Government to bad terms with the King of the French. He did not believe that the English people cared at all about the marriage, or would at all sympathize with Ministers. He deprecated the charge in the Queen's Speech, levelled at the three Northern Powers, of having violated the Treaty of Vienna. He did not see that the charge had been made out.

"I do not wish to enter at length into the merits of the case, but I cannot so deeply sympathize with the people of Cracow; and I think, if the truth were known, the people of Cracow were well satisfied with the arrangement of the three Powers, and that those of them who wish for peace are greatly delighted at this incorporation of Cracow. The announcement of the incorporation was received with the universal acclamations of the people, and a general illumination took place in the city of Cracow."

Respecting the use of sugar in distilleries and breweries, Lord George announced that his friends would not oppose that measure, though they did not see what good would be derived from it.

He trusted Ministers would propound some large measure, by which enterprise and the investment of English capital should be encouraged in Ireland. It was not by grants or gifts, or by additional taxes on the people of this country that the permanent interests of Ireland could be furthered. The Irish landlords could not be called upon to surrender their properties in order to maintain the population under circumstances so extraordinary as the present.

"But, at the same time, let it be clearly understood that we do not think that for the future Irish property whether of one district or another is bound to maintain the Irish poor." "And," said Lord George, "if Her Majesty's Ministers should not bring forward some comprehensive measure of this kind, I give notice to the House that, at the earliest opportunity, I shall, with the advice of my party, bring forward a large comprehensive measure for this purpose."

Mr. Roebuck exhorted Government rigidly to observe the difference between permanent measures and temporary measures; not to suffer a mere temporary expedient to settle into a permanent mischief. He knew that their sympathies would be appealed to, and he knew what it was to come up begging from Ireland. Yes, he expressed it in those terms, and, before he had done, he would illustrate the expression by examples. He admired the foresight of Sir Robert Peel in regard to the coming destitution in Ireland; but there was this evil attending Sir Robert's measures, that they led to the very mischief he anticipated. Why?—because no government can by any possibility propose to itself the task of feeding a whole people.

It was only the cant of the newspapers in this country and Ireland, to tell them that the people had a right to have labour and provision found for them. He denied both propositions. He said that no government could, as a constant habit, provide labour for a people, and that no government could, as a constant habit, pretend to pay a people for their labour. They had in history examples of attempts to do this. The aristocracy of Rome attempted it, but they all knew the

consequence; and it was as certain as that the sun would rise to-morrow that all the misery, corruption, and depravity which ensued to Rome, would be as nothing compared to the dreadful calamities which would await this country if an attempt should be made by the Government to feed the Irish people. He knew the tirades that would be made against himself for the expression of these opinions; but to express them was his duty to the people of England, whom he represented on the present occasion. He was prepared to meet them, and to say that the people of Ireland should not be fed at the expense of the people of England and Scotland. Why did he say this? Because it was a permanency they had to contemplate. Last year they anticipated famine; it had come this year, aggravated by the knowledge that England would have to provide for every brawling demagogue who wanted to exacerbate the miseries of his country. England came forward then, and she had come forward now: England was prepared to meet a contingency of a temporary nature, but he protested against a permanent provision for the Irish people.

"And now a word," said Mr. Roebuck, "with the Irish landlords."

"For the last three hundred years, the British Parliament has been legislating for them as a body against the people of Ireland—has been maintaining them against the people of Ireland—has been permitting them to work, for their own personal purposes, the mischief of the people of Ireland. Let me show, in few words, how this has been done. An Irish landlord comes to his estate: he says, If I build cottages here and

there, I shall have a good percentage in the shape of rent ; he builds these cottages ; he builds for paupers, careless of the consequences. Were there a poor-law in Ireland, he dare not do so. But the landlord says, I have done as my neighbour has done ; and thus is reared a pauper population. For that population Parliament has done nothing. For the landlord all sorts of privileges have been created. He has taken full advantage of them : he has pauperized the population of Ireland by ministering to their desire for land ; and now, after centuries of legislation for his benefit, he comes to England to ask her to maintain, not only himself, but the paupers whom he has created. Now, sir, I say that it is the duty of England—and I especially address myself to English representatives—to insist that the land of Ireland shall maintain the people of Ireland. I am prepared to vote for, and if Government should propose, will certainly support the fullest equality of rights and of laws for the Irish people. We are about to review the English Poor-Law. I believe that there is a clause in that Act which says that its operation shall extend only to as much of Great Britain as is contained in England and Wales : now I want to put in, ‘and Ireland’—nothing more. The addition of these two words is all I ask. Let us have that Act of Elizabeth which is so much talked about, which is so much praised, extended to Ireland. Whenever that is done, let Ireland have equal laws. Let her have equal representation and equal taxation also ; let there be no civil, no political, no religious distinction. But, sir, I am not prepared to vote for any measure which taxes

the hard-working, industrious, peace-loving, law-obeying people of England, for the maintenance of that anarchy which I see prevalent in what is, by a most wonderful misapplication of terms, called ‘the sister kingdom.’” Should the Minister give into the clamours of his Irish supporters, he would entail fearful consequences, not only upon Ireland, but upon England. Every pauper in every parish of this country would have a right to say, “You feed the Irish people—feed me.”

He did not hesitate to avow the consequences which he expected from establishing the English Poor-Law in Ireland : it would, in nine cases out of ten, sweep away the nominal landlords ; and their place must be taken by the mortgagees, who must do as the English landlords do.

As to the temporary expedient of opening the ports, Mr. Roebuck was ready with his assent ; but it should have been done two months earlier. The breweries and distilleries should not now only, but always, have been open to the free use of such raw materials as best suited the manufacturer’s purposes.

He amused the House with some satirical strictures on Lord George Bentinck’s appearance as leader of a party—on the use of the phrases “we,” “ourselves,” and “our intentions ;” and his explained hints of a “grand comprehensive scheme.” He then touched briefly, but with emphasis, on the foreign politics of the Speech. He thought Lord Palmerston had been outwitted by M. Guizot. He passed over the style of Lord Palmerston’s despatches, simply characterizing it as “very bad ;” but joined issue on the protest against the power of in-

heritance in the Infanta Luisa's children. In conclusion, he contended that the Treaty of Utrecht did not now bind the nations of Europe; and that, if it did, the Montpensier marriage was not affected by it.

Mr. Henry Grattan followed Mr. Roebuck, and opened with a fire of sarcasm against him. He declared that the Irish members did not come to beg, but to demand their rights. He insisted that the landlords had made sacrifices; they had sacrificed their political animosities, diminished their number of horses, and put the rest on a short allowance of food. He affirmed that Buckingham Palace had been built, and the English metropolis beautified with Irish money; that the mansions of Hertford, Lansdowne, and Devonshire, were erected out of means drawn from Irish estates.

Mr. Dillon Browne complained that Mr. Roebuck had thought proper to point the arrow of his waspish and dyspeptic disposition against the people of Ireland: but he admitted the want of energy on the part of the landed gentry, and allowed that their tenants must have an absolute right to relief under an extended system of poor-laws.

Mr. Bernal Osborne likened Mr. Roebuck to the toad at the ear of Eve; averred that the Irish landlords were an improving class; for proof of which he referred to the statistics of duelling, &c., and complained that Government had acted on the theories of Mr. Trevelyan, which were inimical to the interests of Ireland.

Sir Robert Inglis warmly vindicated Mr. Trevelyan, who had not only been active in his official duties in the Treasury, but also in

promoting individual exertion for the relief of Ireland. Sir Robert expressed a strong opinion that Lord Palmerston would not carry the people of England with him in making the Treaty of Utrecht a ground of war or rupture with France; and that no illuminations during the military occupation of Cracow could prove such degradation in the people as that they acquiesced in the extinction of their independence.

Lord John Manners objected that Government did not carry their measures further, so as to prevent the exportation of corn. The Count of Montemolin, unhandsonely spoken of by M. Guizot in the Spanish marriage correspondence, was another of his topics.

Lord John Russell began by thanking the House for the considerate spirit which had been displayed in the debate; no blame being cast on Government for the measures adopted in Ireland, except what necessarily arose from total difference of opinion, such as the objections taken by Mr. Smith O'Brien, and supported by Lord George Bentinck. The honourable Member had been of opinion that the Government ought to have ransacked the world to procure corn, and that it ought to have attempted to feed the people of Ireland with the produce so procured. But, if the Government had adopted any such project, it would have put an end to private enterprise and to the application of private capital, and would have led to other consequences still more prejudicial. It would have enhanced the price of corn in England and Scotland, and would have induced the labouring classes in both countries to have become applicants for Go-

vernment relief. Having pointed out how unwise and impracticable such a scheme must have turned out, he proceeded to defend the mode of relief adopted by the Government by establishing depôts in various remote districts of Ireland without any disturbance to the general markets. He defended the principle of the Poor Employment Act as sound and justifiable, and pointed out the obstacles which had prevented it from working successfully in Ireland. The employment of 470,000 persons, representing a population of 2,000,000 souls, with a payment of 158,000*l.* in one week, was not a circumstance indifferent in itself, but was a pregnant proof that Government was anxious, by the resources of the empire, to keep the people from that destitution which would otherwise befall them. He admitted to Mr. S. O'Brien that the calamity was a national calamity, to be met by the national resources. He had endeavoured so to meet it; and for any measure which the Government had suggested, he begged leave to say that the Government, and the Government alone, was responsible. Allusion had been made to Mr. Trevelyan. That gentleman had acted with great judgment and discretion; but, with respect to the orders which he had issued and carried into effect, the censure ought to fall upon the Government, and not upon him. He then defended himself from the attack of Mr. S. O'Brien for not having called Parliament together three months before, and proved that it would have been injurious to have called, at that time, the Irish members from their estates to attend in Parliament. He then adverted to Mr. Roebuck's strictures on the Montpensier marriage, and

observed that, from the criticisms which that gentleman had passed upon the diplomatic papers, he must have read them in a translation from the French documents, which gave a very imperfect account of the British argument. He could not agree with Mr. Roebuck's doctrine that a question of this kind was unworthy the attention of the British public. On the contrary, he maintained that the recent transaction was one of serious importance; and so it was considered by Lord Aberdeen and the late Government. He thought that the expectations of the French Government would in all probability be disappointed; but the attempts of Louis XIV. and of Napoleon to obtain supremacy in Spain might be repeated again, and the union of France and Spain in one policy would be more likely to lead to hostility in Europe than if they continued separate and independent kingdoms. He then took a hasty view of the diplomatic papers recently published, and informed the House that the British Government had never entertained for a moment the intention of supporting Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg as a candidate for the hand of the Queen of Spain. There was so little difference of opinion in that House and in Europe on the extinction of Cracow that he would only say that that fatal taint which belonged to the first partition of Poland attached also to the annihilation of this its last remnant, and had induced the three Powers to forget their relations, not only with other Powers, but also with justice itself. On the topics of the Speech he would not say another word. He should bring forward his different measures in a few days. Early in the next week he would

give an outline of them. They would be embodied in different bills, and would be submitted in that shape to the House. If his noble friend Lord G. Bentinck had a better plan, let him state it, and let all endeavour to perfect those measures which would unite Ireland to England, and give her that help in her necessity which she was entitled to demand. He believed that much injury had been done to the feelings of Englishmen by the language used in Ireland of late years, and that that language had indisposed many Englishmen to exertion at present. He believed, however, that the majority of our population was anxious to do all that was necessary for the improvement of Ireland.

Mr. Disraeli started some new views respecting the Treaty of Vienna: neither that nor the Treaty of Utrecht, he thought, had been violated. The Treaty of Utrecht was directed, not to prevent marriages, but the union of the French and the Spanish crowns on the one head. With respect to the Treaty of Vienna, it was a maxim of public law that a superior instrument cannot merge in an inferior one; hence, the seventeen separate treaties referred to in the Treaty of Vienna remain distinct treaties, and any abrogation of one does not vitiate that collective act of congress. Were it otherwise, the Treaty of Vienna would already have been violated over and over again. The provincial States secured to the people of Germany had not been established; the King of Sardinia had not granted stipulated privileges to the University; and if diplomatic representatives were to refuse to draw lots for precedence in the manner

provided by the treaty, it would, according to Lord Palmerston's principle, have been violated. And what did Lord Palmerston say to the disruption of the kingdom of the Netherlands?

Colonel Conolly defended the Irish landlords, and deprecated the theories of Ministers respecting the supply of food.

Sir Robert Peel reserved the discussion of all the topics of the Speech till fuller information should be before the House, but spoke of Government in a tone of friendly support. On the subject of the Montpensier marriage he especially reserved his opinion, merely observing, that the late Government made no attempt to advocate the pretensions of a Prince of the house of Coburg, believing it for the interests of Europe that Spain should be really an independent kingdom. As to Cracow, technically there might be truth in Mr. Disraeli's view; but there had at least been a virtual departure from the assurance given to Europe at the time of the Treaty of Vienna—an assurance as binding as any formal notification could be, that that last remnant of Polish independence should be scrupulously respected, and that Cracow should never, by any act of the combined Powers, be reduced to that condition in which they had at this moment to consider it. That assurance was binding, and therefore he thought there had been a virtual departure from the engagements then entered into. He thought, too, it had been a most impolitic act. For those three great Powers to declare they were unable to protect themselves from the dangers with which they might be threatened within the territory of Cracow was sufficiently humiliating;

but he believed that, had there been given to Cracow, in the greatest plenitude, every right and privilege accorded and secured to it by the Treaty of Vienna, and had it abused such rights and privileges, then the three great Powers might have taken effectual security, considering their means of meeting difficulties from so inferior an opponent against injurious interference—they might have adopted many precautions against any machinations concocted in Cracow, and if, as was asserted in justification of the late deplorable events, and after the restoration of Cracow to its immunities and privileges, there had occurred another violation of the understanding, then, upon consultation with France, Great Britain, and Sweden, and the other parties to the treaty, and upon it being made manifest that there existed on the part of Cracow a deep determination to disturb the peace of its neighbours by countenancing disaffected machinations, public feeling would have seconded those Powers in making a new arrangement, and the consent of France and of England might have been obtained to the measure which, without their participation, had now been carried out. “As it now is,” continued Sir R. Peel, “I think no declaration of the danger to those northern Powers, apprehended from Cracow, can be accepted as a sufficient justification of the act committed. I think that Austria, having consented to that act, shows a disregard, at any rate, of the engagements compelled by the Treaty of Vienna, and that, moreover, that act is inconsistent with good policy and calculated to shake the confidence of Europe in the permanent maintenance of the provisions

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of that treaty, which was looked upon as the settlement of Europe.” He regretted that no report had been made in the Speech respecting the state of the revenue, as a guide in considering needful expenditure. He admitted various imperfections in the working of the Irish measures, but vindicated Government against criticism derived from experience after the event. He announced that the measures mentioned in the Speech would receive his cordial support. As events had turned out, he regretted that those measures had not been proposed earlier; but he could not but feel that, though no compact was actually entered into on the subject, still, that after the late settlement made with respect to the Corn Laws, Ministers would be unwilling to disturb the arrangement which had been so recently come to. He recommended a well-considered plan of emigration as an auxiliary to the other measures for Ireland.

Lord Palmerston briefly combated Mr. Disraeli's views respecting treaties. The argument of that gentleman would tend to show that the Treaty of Vienna no longer exists. As to the dismemberment of the Netherlands, that occurred, not in Lord Palmerston's time, but in Lord Aberdeen's: moreover, it was effected by a long negotiation and a regular treaty, to which all the Powers interested were parties. Respecting the Montpensier marriage, Lord Palmerston wished it distinctly to be understood that the ground taken by Government was, not that there was any thing in the Treaty of Utrecht that forbade marriages between the royal families of France and Spain,

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but that the renunciation of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the laws by which they were sanctioned, prevented the succession to the crown of Spain of any of the descendants of the Duke of Orleans.

Finally the motion for an Address passed by unanimous assent: a Committee was appointed to put it in form; and the House adjourned.

When the report on the Address was brought up the next day, several members took the opportunity to make some further remarks.

Mr. Hume avowed himself the author of the "fatal pledge" by which Government had undertaken not to interfere with retail trade in provisions. He touched upon some omissions in the Speech—such as education and prosecution of free trade; presuming, however, that they would not be neglected by Ministers. He advocated laws to facilitate the transfer of property in Ireland, especially of entailed property. He called upon Government to designate in stronger terms that act of atrocity the annexation of Cracow, and to suspend the hush-money paid annually to the Emperor of Russia, about 100,000*l.*, for the redemption of the debt of that potentate.

Colonel Sibthorp guarded himself against being supposed to approve of various points in the Speech, and declared that he should regard Ministers as worthy of impeachment if they were not ready to suggest measures for the speedy restoration of Ireland.

Mr. Poulett Scrope reiterated his exhortation that relief should be allowed to the infirm and helpless in Ireland. He believed that there was sufficient food in that country to meet the calamity, or at

least that the scarcity was aggravated by the farmers, who held back their stocks for higher prices.

Several Irish members followed up the appeal for assistance, and declared that the property of the country should be made responsible for the support of the poor.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that Relief Committees and Workhouse Boards had been authorized to make gratuitous distributions of food to the people.—Sir George Grey stated, more specifically, that instructions had been issued for the establishment of soup-kitchens in all the districts where distress was severely felt. He explained that Government had not advanced money upon uncollected arrears of rates due in Poor-law Unions, because a disposition had been observed in Irish Boards of Guardians to shrink from the onerous duties of collecting the rates; and in some places applicants for relief had been refused admission to the workhouse; at Castlebar, although the House would contain 600 persons, and it had but 130 inmates, the doors were closed. In Scotland, the exertions of the landowners had been such that there had been only two deaths from want: those two occurred on the land of a person who was at first an exception to the general rule, but remained so no longer. There was no doubt that, by the praiseworthy exertions of the proprietors, Scotland would struggle successfully through the crisis.—Lord George Bentinck explained that the ratepayers of Castlebar had declined to levy a rate, and that the Earl of Lucan maintained all the poor who happened to be in the workhouse out of his own pocket.

Mr. Plumptre suggested some further act of humiliation, besides those already adopted, to implore from the Almighty the withdrawal of that great affliction with which the Divine displeasure had visited the land.

Mr. Ewart expressed a hope that

the subject of education, although not mentioned in the Speech, would not be neglected during the session, and declared the wish of the English people, that the friendly intercourse with France should not be interrupted.

The Address was then adopted.

CHAPTER II.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.—Ministerial Measures—On the 25th of January Lord John Russell brings forward the subject of Irish Distress at great length in the House of Commons—He announces various Measures; some of a temporary, others of a permanent character—Debate on this occasion—Remarks of Mr. Bellew—The Bills are read a first time—The Marquis of Lansdowne, on the same evening, makes a similar statement in the House of Lords—Mr. Roebuck puts questions to Lord John Russell respecting the amount of Public Moneys advanced for Irish Relief—Answer of Lord John Russell—Bill for indemnifying the Government for the past Proceedings of the Irish Administration comes on for Second Reading on 1st February—Mr. W. Williams opposes the progress of the Bill without success—Debate upon the Bill is continued by Adjournment for two nights—The Second Reading is carried without a Division—Lord John Russell then moves the Second Reading of the Destitute Persons (Ireland) Bill to make provision for the immediate Relief of the People—It is carried after a short Discussion—On the Committal of the Bill Mr. O'Connell propounds a Plan for relieving Irish Distress—Observations of Mr. Roebuck on the Expenditure of the Government for this purpose—Debate on the Bill in the House of Lords—Speeches of Lord Brougham, Lord Stanley, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and other Peers—It passes the Second Reading, and becomes Law—Permanent Measures—The New Irish Poor Law—Speech of Lord John Russell on going into Committee on this Bill on the 12th of March—Adjourned Debate—Speeches of Mr. Poulett Scrope, Sir Benjamin Hall, Sir William Molesworth, Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Gregory, Mr. A. Hamilton, and other Members—Various Amendments are carried in Committee—Debate on the Second Reading in the House of Lords—Speeches of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord St. Germans, Lord Stanley, and other Peers—The Second Reading is carried without a Division—Proceedings in Committee—Lord Monteagle carries against the Government an Amendment limiting the operation of the Measure—Lord Stanley carries the omission of a Clause by a Division against the Ministry—On bringing up the Report Lord Lansdowne proposes a Motion for rescinding the Limitation introduced by Lord Monteagle's Amendment—After a discussion the Motion is carried by 54 to 42, and the Bill is read a third time—The Amendments introduced by the Lords are adopted by the House of Commons on the Motion of Lord John Russell, and the Bill becomes Law.

IMMEDIATELY on the meeting of Parliament Lord John Russell had announced his intention of taking the earliest opportunity of laying before the House, on the part of the Government, a state-

ment respecting the condition of Ireland, the policy pursued by the Ministers in that country since the termination of the last session, and also a development of the remedial measures to be proposed. This engagement he fulfilled on the 25th of January, the Marquis of Lansdowne making a similar explanation in the Upper House on the same evening. As these two members of the Government traversed almost identically the same ground in their respective speeches, it will be sufficient to give a summary of that made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons without referring to the same topics in that of his colleague. Lord John Russell began by observing that he had never had greater need of its indulgence, or so little need of asking it, in consequence of the magnitude of the calamity now pressing on Ireland, and the further calamity which was still impending over it. He should first proceed to lay down the order in which he should treat the different parts of this great and important subject. He should describe in the first place generally the state in which Ireland was placed owing to this calamity. He should next make a general statement of what had occurred during the recess of Parliament, of what had been done in pursuance of the Acts passed in the last session, how far those Acts had been efficient for the purposes for which they had been proposed, and what Government intended to do at the present time and in future to meet the emergency of the moment. He would then proceed to invite the House to the consideration of other measures, which, in the opinion of Ministers, were calculated to improve the general condition of Ireland,

and to lay the foundation of future prosperity and tranquillity. He would also mention some other subjects, which, though they had been under the consideration of Government, had not been so fully considered, and were not yet matured, and the views of Government upon them. He would then ask leave to bring in two Bills—one to render valid certain acts which had been done under the authority of the Lord Lieutenant, as communicated in the letter of Mr. Labouchere; and the other a Bill for the improvement of private estates, in accordance with the Treasury Minute of the 1st of December last, which was already known to the House. In considering the state of Ireland at present, Lord John Russell referred to the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry on Poor Laws in Ireland—to passages describing the extreme indigence of the people, many living with insufficient food, ill-lodged, and without a blanket to cover them, and subsisting by means of mendicancy; and he pointed out how the present famine, acting upon a numerous population habitually living on the borders of starvation, would naturally produce the calamities witnessed in Ireland. He described the measures taken to meet the disasters,—the passing of the Labour Rate and other Acts of the last session, and the consequent proceedings of the Executive. An immense staff of servants was employed by the Board of Public Works—upwards of 11,000 persons; giving employment to half a million of labourers, representing two millions of souls: the expense for the present month was estimated at 700,000*l.* or 800,000*l.* Abuses in so extensive a system were inevitable: trustworthy persons could

not always be found for servants ; farmers, their sons, and workpeople, by no means destitute, improperly obtained employment on the works.

It therefore appeared desirable to the Government to adopt new measures, by which this vast expenditure might render more effectual relief. It was proposed to form in certain districts Relief Committees, which should be empowered to receive subscriptions, levy rates, and receive donations from the Government ; that out of the sums thus raised they should purchase food, establish soup-kitchens, and deliver rations from this purchased food to the famishing inhabitants, and should set the labouring men who applied to them to work, either on their own grounds or on those of the neighbouring farmers, so as to earn for themselves some small wages by their own industry. Sir John Burgoyne, Inspector-General of Fortifications, has assented to the request that he should superintend the works. With a calamity so extensive, it would only be right that the whole burden should not fall on Ireland. He should therefore propose, on a future day, that in each succeeding year, as each instalment of moneys advanced from the Imperial Treasury was repaid, one-half should be remitted, keeping up the whole debt until one-half of it was paid, and then throwing the other half of it on the public. This would, of course, entail great burdens on the imperial finances, and prevent reduction of taxation. With respect to the advances made to proprietors under the authority of the Lord-Lieutenant's order, Government thought that the terms contained in the Treasury Minute of the 1st of last December should be extended to them, and that the

time for the repayment of the advances which they had received should be extended from ten to twenty-two years, as in the Drainage Act of the last session. There was another proposal, of which, though of doubtful tendency, he was inclined to try the experiment : he proposed to advance 50,000*l.*, to be repaid on or before the 31st of December, 1847, to the proprietors of Ireland to furnish seed for sowing their lands. He did not intend to advance any part of it to the small cottier-tenants, as it might not be used for the purposes for which it was intended ; but he thought that, if the advances were made to the proprietors of the soil, the measure might be safe and useful.

After touching upon some evidences of the supineness in Ireland, Lord John described measures of a more permanent character contemplated by Government. Where an improvement of an estate was to be made either by drainage or the reclamation of waste lands, certain advances should be made from the public funds. The usual rate of interest on advances made by the Treasury was 5 per cent. ; by the Drainage Act of last session it was fixed at 3½ per cent. ; and he now proposed to extend the terms of the Drainage Act to the improvements which he had just mentioned. He also proposed, with regard to more general works, to consolidate and amend the Drainage Acts now on the Statute Book. By the present Drainage Acts, the proprietors of a district might meet ; they might propose to obtain a loan for the improvement of a district by drainage ; and, if the plan proposed was approved by the majority, the loan could be made and the drainage effected : in that case,

the drainage was undertaken by the Board of Works. Now, this Act was only applicable to drainage: he proposed to apply it to other objects, and therefore a consolidation and amendment of the Acts was necessary.

He also proposed, on the same principle on which other great works were proposed by the State, to undertake by the State the reclamation of waste lands in Ireland. Government proposed to devote a million to the purpose of reclaiming them. It further proposed that the waste land, if the proprietor were inclined to dispose of it, should be purchased by the public; but if the proprietor refused to improve it, as well as to sell it, then a compulsory power was to be lodged in the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to take and cultivate it. Such land, however, must be below the annual value of 2s. 6d. an acre. When reclaimed, it was to be divided into small lots, say of twenty-five acres each, and might either be sold outright at once, or let to a tenant for a certain number of years, to be sold at the end of that time.

Government had come to the conclusion, formed on a general view of Ireland, that the Poor Law should be more extensive than it is. He therefore proposed to bring in a Bill for the more effectual relief of the destitute poor of Ireland; which would enact that the guardians of the poor be required to give relief, either in or out of the workhouse, to the aged and infirm, and to all who were permanently disabled. The workhouses ought to be kept as a test of destitution; but there were cases where they could not afford accommodation to all who crowded to their doors; and in such cases aid must be given

even to the able-bodied out of doors, not in money, but in food. Relieving officers also would be appointed, and in cases of urgent necessity, where there was danger of starvation, must be empowered to take the parties into the workhouses, or to relieve them out of the workhouses until the next meeting of the Board of Guardians, when relief could be afforded according to the general rules.

Besides these measures, which he proposed to introduce immediately, there were others still in contemplation by the Government; one was a measure for facilitating the sale of encumbered estates. He also proposed to introduce a Bill by which long leasehold tenures renewable for ever should be converted into freeholds. Lord John also touched upon steps which had been taken, and were to be carried out further, for improving the fisheries of Ireland. As to emigration, respecting which large expectations had been formed in Ireland, he pointed out the difficulties of encouraging it to any great extent. Ireland was not overpeopled. Sir Robert Kane thought that its resources would suffice to support a population of 17,000,000; for Government to interfere, would supersede the individual exertions which already produced a large annual amount of emigration—50,000 or 60,000 yearly; and there would be great difficulties in finding employment for persons taken out in much larger numbers by a plan of forced emigration. Government proposed, therefore, to limit its assistance to making further provisions in the British American colonies for emigrants on landing, and facilitating their access to employment.

Lord John concluded by com-

paring the actual state of Ireland with a wretched description of England given by Sir Thomas More, and an equally miserable description of Scotland by a writer of the 17th century: he held up England and Scotland as examples of what may be done by industry, perseverance, and self-reliance, and exhorted the Irish to adopt the maxim, "Help yourselves, and Heaven will help you."

In answer to questions put by some honourable members, who required explanation on particular points, Lord John Russell stated, that the local relief rate would be levied by the guardians; but the Local Committee would administer relief, and would have the distribution of such subscriptions as might be received from this country, from Ireland, and from the Government.

He could not enter into any details with respect to advances to railways; there were objections to making advances generally to those undertakings, but the subject was still under consideration.

As to tenant-compensation, no Bill would be brought in at present.

He added that Lord Grey had forwarded a despatch to Canada, stating the willingness of the Government to advance money for the construction of huts and dwellings for labourers while employed on railways there, if the proprietors or companies wished to do so. But he did not know how the proposition would be received in Canada.

Mr. French said he was not prepared to object to any part of the Government plan. Mr. Grattan complained of the large exports of food from Ireland to England, and of absenteeism, and called for a revival of a clause inserted in all title

deeds in the time of the Stuarts, that if the owner did not reside in Ireland for six months in the year, he should forfeit all his property. Sir William Verner complained of the encouragement given to the purchase of arms. Mr. Tuite believed that the employment of farmers and other improper persons on public works could only have taken place in districts cursed by absenteeism. Mr. Hume specially approved of measures to facilitate the transfer of land. Mr. Stafford O'Brien, still adhering to his protective sentiments, deprecated all interference with the productive trade between Ireland and England, as its hindrance would be most destructive to Ireland. Mr. Roebuck, with unbounded admiration for the tone of Lord John Russell's speech, could not let it go forth that there was an entire concurrence in the measures; and he especially condemned any scheme by which money should be taken from the people of England to foster the Irish landowners. Lord G. Bentinck feared that 50,000*l.* would be little better than doing nothing in the way of providing for seed; he advocated the investment of public money to raise the income of Irish landlords, urged railways as the means of causing the most immediate and profitable employment of labour, and deprecated emigration, because it removes the bones and sinews of the country, and leaves it, not richer, but poorer.

Mr. Bellew said, that he heard the intentions of the Government with great satisfaction. He stated his impressions respecting the position of the Irish landlords and the maintenance of the poor. Under the present system, when the maintenance of the poor was

not derived from the land, society had been in an unnatural and in a diseased state; and he hoped that the policy now announced by Lord John Russell would prove to be at least the foundation of a better state of things. The Government would now wisely make the Irish landlords feel that the existence of a wretched and pauperized population must not be a matter of indifference to them, and that the owner of land in that country must be compelled to discharge the duties annexed to such a position elsewhere. When they found that in Ireland the land paid only 6d., and that in England, proportionately, it paid 2s. for the support of the poor, they might without difficulty account for the difference to be discovered in their relative conditions, and draw the conclusion that, if the welfare of the sister kingdom was to be the object of their legislation, they must very speedily effect an alteration. He was far from thinking, as had elsewhere been asserted, that the landlords of Ireland, in this time of distress, had done their duty; he totally denied the fact: they had, as a class, neglected their duty; and their excuse invariably had been that they were too embarrassed in their circumstances to afford that relief to the people which the people had a right to expect from them. Why then, he said, if a landlord were so situated as to be incapable of executing his trust and stewardship, he should cease to be the responsible owner of the land; he should be relieved from the duties he neglected.

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Mr. Bellew would suggest, that when a public work had been demonstrated to be desirable and necessary, the Board of Works

should be empowered to proceed with that work; and that the proprietors should be entitled to appeal, if they, under such circumstances, thought fit. Experience had proved that in dealing with Ireland, and especially with that class who were the owners of land, the best, if not the only, system was one of compulsion—one which, not contented with pointing out, should enforce the duty.

Leave was then given to bring in two Bills: one a Bill to render valid certain acts done by the Executive Government in Ireland; the other a Bill to make further provision for the poor of Ireland; both of which were read a first time.

In the House of Lords the same evening the Marquis of Lansdowne made a similar statement on Irish affairs to that of Lord J. Russell, upon a motion for certain papers relative to the distress of that country. The noble Lord touched nearly upon all the topics handled by his colleague in the other House, of which an outline has been given above. It will, therefore, be sufficient to give in this place a very brief sketch of his speech, and of the proceedings in the House of Lords on this occasion.

The noble Lord began by depicting the woful state to which Ireland was reduced by a visitation of Providence which had annihilated food to the amount of 16,000,000l., and, having contended that neither the Irish landlords nor the Government were to blame for that calamity, proceeded at great length to defend the course pursued by the Ministry for its mitigation. After exhausting this part of his subject, the noble Marquis detailed minutely the various measures, permanent as well as temporary,

by which it was proposed to alleviate the sufferings of the Irish people, and to prevent the recurrence of such afflictions in future; in doing this, he necessarily passed over the same ground as that traversed by Lord J. Russell in the Lower House. Having expressed a hope that the effect of these measures would be an improved state of society and the establishment of peace and prosperity in Ireland, the noble Marquis sat down, after moving for copies of the correspondence which had taken place with the Irish Government respecting the distress in that country.

Lord Stanley agreed that it was impossible to discuss the Ministerial scheme until a sufficient time had elapsed for the consideration of its various parts, but could not refrain from reproving the Government for the ill success of the Labour Rate Act, and their too close adherence to the maxims of political economy.

Lord Brougham, after suggesting a number of abuses which might arise under the proposed measures of Government, and pointing out that some time must elapse before these came into operation, and that the necessity for food was immediate and pressing, concluded by asking whether any estimate had been formed of the number of millions sterling which would be required to carry out the Government plan.

The Marquis of Lansdowne replied, that no such estimate had been made.

The Earl of Devon complained of the want of patient attention with which Lord Brougham had treated the propositions of Government, and could not join in the outcry against the Labour Rate Act,

which he believed had produced very beneficial results.

After a few observations from Lord Roden, in disapprobation of the Labour Rate Act,

Earl Fitzwilliam defended the Irish landlords, and deprecated the application of the Poor Law to Ireland without proper limitations.

Lord Mountcashel made a statement showing that the Irish landlords had only 3,000,000*l.* out of 13,000,000*l.* per annum to live on.

Earl Grey defended the Labour Rate Act as being the best measure that could have been adopted at the time it was passed, though unforeseen circumstances had combined to render it nugatory. He considered the condemnation of that measure implied a grave censure on the present Government.

Lord Monteagle denied that an attack on the Labour Rate Act was an attack on the Government.

The Marquis of Clanricarde defended the Government for passing the Labour Rate Act, and dwelt upon the fact, that not one of those who had spoken against that measure had suggested a substitute.

The motion was then agreed to.

A few days after these discussions, Mr. Roebuck put a question to Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, respecting the calculations which must have been made as to the probable cost of the Government measures in Ireland.

Lord John Russell said he could answer as to what had hitherto been the cost of the plans pursued. The amount issued up to the 1st of January, from the Exchequer, was 1,000,000*l.* sterling, or close upon it, namely, 999,000*l.* There

had been since further issues ; and at the present moment those additional issues from the Exchequer amounted to another million. That was to say, 2,000,000*l.* had been issued from the Exchequer on account of the Poor-Employment Act of the last session. With respect to the Commissariat, that was a current account: certain provisions had been bought and sold, and it was impossible to make an accurate account under this head at the present moment; but he anticipated that there would be no great loss with respect to that account. If the present plan were to be continued under the existing Act of Parliament, the Government could not expect that less than 500,000*l.* or 600,000*l.* a month would be spent from the present time until August; the larger sum would probably be the amount, and the whole expenditure would probably not be less than 7,000,000*l.* But, by the plan proposed by the Government he believed that there would be a reduction of the expense which would otherwise accrue under the existing Act. How much that reduction might amount to, he was not at present able to say, because it was impossible to state how soon the presentment works might be discontinued, or what would be the cost of the new plan to be in operation; yet he conceived that there would be found a reduction of the expense at present incurred under the present Act of Parliament. The honourable gentleman would see that the moment was hardly come when the Government could make a sufficient estimate of the expense of the plans at present in operation, and of those proposed to be substituted for them. With respect to the honourable gentleman's other

question—as to what financial measure would be proposed in order to provide for the expenditure, he thought, it would be far better, in the present state of information as to the whole amount of the expense, not at present, by replying to the question, to commit the Government to any arrangement on that point, but to reserve that matter until the financial statement to be made at a subsequent period of the session. Whether that statement would be deferred beyond the ordinary period, he could not now say. However, either himself or the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make a full statement on the subject, and due notice would be given of it.

Mr. Roebuck pressed for an answer respecting the cost of Lord John's proposals for buying land and lending money.

Lord John Russell replied, that Mr. Roebuck would be better able to form a judgment of the various plans when the Bills should come before the House. With respect to the million appropriated by the Drainage Act, Government would merely alter the conditions on which the money was to be lent, not those of its future repayment, nor the interest to be paid, but only the purposes for which it was to be lent. With respect to the waste lands, the Government proposed, by the Bill to be introduced, that one million sterling should be advanced for their improvement. But with respect to most of these items he might mention, that it was estimated that considerable outlay would be incurred at first, which would be eventually repaid.

On the 1st and 2nd of February a debate took place in the House of Commons on the second reading of one of the Bills brought

in by Lord John Russell, called the Poor - Relief (Ireland) Bill. Upon the order of the day for this purpose having been read,

Mr. William Williams moved as an amendment, that the proposed Poor Law (Ireland) Bill should have precedence. He assumed that the Bill to indemnify Government for the proceedings of the Irish Administration would be ultimately passed; but he insisted on the paramount necessity of establishing an efficient Poor Law. Had it been passed last year instead of the Labour-Rate Act, it would have saved an expenditure of at least 4,000,000*l.* The Poor Law measure was one which was necessary to an understanding of the other Irish measures; and Mr. Williams quoted a passage from Lord Lansdowne's speech in the House of Lords on the previous Monday, which threw considerable doubt upon the Ministerial intentions. Lord Lansdowne even went so far as to say, "You know that a measure in the nature of what is called out-door relief would be utterly unsafe." Mr. Williams enlarged on the ineffectual nature of the present law, and the defective nature of the Bill, especially its containing no provision to enforce the collection of poor rates.

Mr. Williams's amendment was not seconded; and the debate on the original motion proceeded.

Mr. Bernal Osborne expressed the gravest doubts as to the merits of the Government plan. The scheme enunciated by the noble lord proposed to do no more than had been done at all periods by all Governments. The House was called upon to persevere in the same bit-by-bit style of legislation for Ireland which had so

long prevailed—namely, that of adapting their plans to the exigencies of the moment, without laying the foundation of any great and comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the social condition of the people of that country.

Mr. Osborne went on with a long speech, censuring that hasty piece of legislation, the Labour-Rate Act; condemning Ministers for not calling Parliament together sooner, and for the random and ill-considered measures taken in Ireland, and criticising the Government scheme in detail. He quoted figures from Mr. Griffiths's report, showing that the cost of reclaiming waste land ranges from 6*l.* to 9*l.* 10*s.* per acre: previous experiments of the kind had been utter failures; and now Government proposed to spend a million of money in reclaiming land not worth more than half-a-crown an acre. He was sure the House of Commons would look with a little caution before it would vote a million of money for that Utopian scheme. He was surprised to hear Lord John Russell say that small holdings were not disadvantageous to Ireland. Lord John had instanced Armagh, a country which has small holdings, but is prosperous. Armagh is indeed a prosperous country, because it employs its population in manufactures, which is not the case with the south and west of Ireland; the small holdings of Armagh are additions to the ordinary resources of the inhabitants. Mr. Osborne quoted the evidence of Mr. Kinnaird, from Lord Devon's report, as to the condition of an estate belonging to Lord Palmerston in Sligo. He said—

"It was let about seventy years

ago in large farms for three lives, or thirty-one years. In one instance, comprising a surface of 1,400 acres, where there were six leases, there were found 280 tenants at the expiration of the leases; other parts divided as low as an acre and a half. Taking the number of occupiers at about 2,000, and the rental at 4,000*l.*, and allowing 1*s.* per diem as the cost of feeding each occupier and his family, it gives 100*l.* a day as the outlay necessary to preserve the people; that is to say, the whole rental of 4,000*l.* would be spent in forty days."

Mr. Otway stated in his evidence as to the state of Donegal—"Owing to the subdivision of the property, the people were in a state of the most extreme poverty I ever witnessed; most of them emaciated from want, and confined to their beds from want of clothing. The poverty of these people had arisen from the incompetency of the land to afford the means of subsistence to so large a number: they cannot get food enough off it, let alone paying rent out of it."

These were rather strong facts with regard to small holdings. Mr. Osborne condemned the Poor Law, as calculated to convert Ireland into wholesale pauperism: he demanded not emigration, but systematic colonization; he had hoped that the talent and ability of Mr. Charles Buller would be called into exercise on that subject, and he complained that reform of the Grand Jury system was omitted from the scheme. The whole system of the Irish Executive Government must be changed. They must make the office of Lord-Lieutenant a reality; they must make him a real king, as far as delegated

power was concerned, or they must abolish it altogether. The House ought to consider, too, the importance of the Parliament meeting, at stated intervals, at Dublin Castle. What was the use of sending an effective Lord-Lieutenant to Ireland—and he acknowledged the efficiency of the noble Lord who now held that office—if he was only to sit behind the cumbrous vehicle of Irish Government, in his state livery, merely to sound the horn when some English statesman was driving over roads made impracticable and dangerous by the Board of Public Works, or by the proverbial paviours of "another place." (*Cheers and laughter.*) If the Lord-Lieutenant was of any service at all, he ought to have a seat in the Cabinet. Ireland ought not to be left to those well-meaning men who would probably do a great deal of harm while intending to do a great deal of good.

Mr. Smith O'Brien followed with a speech of some length, reiterating several Irish grievances. He imputed the distress to the forty-six years of the Union; contended that, as Ireland would have been called upon to contribute blood and treasure in case England had gone to war about the Montpensier marriage, England should contribute proportionally for the needs of Ireland. Mr. O'Brien approved of a Poor Law if accompanied by auxiliary measures; approved of the plan for reclaiming waste lands; but wished that the scheme had included some measure for the relief of tenants, and for employment by means of railways.

Mr. Roebuck called for the English Poor Law as necessary to terminate that state of things in which the people are in a condi-

tion of chronic starvation, and the landlords in a condition of chronic ruin. It should be made the interest of landlords to watch over the state of their tenants. He condemned all projects by which Government should become land-jobbers, and corn-factors, and road-makers; and, referring to the blue book containing the correspondence of the Irish Board of Works, he declared that in the course of his Parliamentary experience he had never seen such an exhibition of wasteful expenditure, not by the Government, but in spite of the Government. The evils of misrule in Ireland were recoiling on England, but in no respect had the Irish been so misgoverned as in that of their religion.

He would assert, that it was wholly useless on the part of the Legislature to attempt the regeneration of the Irish character, if they left that system of priesthood in Ireland by which every man, whether for good or for evil, might stir up the population to serve a particular purpose; and he did not agree with honourable members who said that they did not wish to touch on religious topics. They were about to reconstruct the Irish character, but they could not do that if they shrank from dealing with that which most guided the people of Ireland. Therefore, he said, that so long as the Irish Church Establishment was continued as it was now conducted, it was utterly hopeless to attempt any regeneration.

* * * * The noble lord the member for London, the other night, had made sundry allusions to what he proposed to do; and he would beg leave to warn the noble lord, if he would wish to retain the present Administration, not to

propose any measure that had for its object the making of a State allowance to the Irish clergy; for the Government that proposed such a measure would not remain so for twenty-four hours. (*"Hear, hear!" and laughter.*) If they were entirely to do away with the laws of mortmain, and allow every Roman Catholic priest the power of acquiring land, either by grant or otherwise, say to the amount of 300*l.*, not many years would pass over before every parish-priest would be possessed of land to that amount, and would have thereby entered into a sort of recognizance of 300*l.* for the preservation of the peace.

Touching Repeal, Mr. Roebuck expressed his willingness to grant Ireland a Federal Union. He rebuked the Irish for their want of self-reliance—

The honourable member for Limerick seemed to consider it as the first and great duty of the people of England to feed, clothe, and shave them. (*Laughter.*) It might be a jest, but he never witnessed so lamentable a spectacle as that which now presented itself—a great nation, blessed with a climate as good as that of England, possessing a population which they were told were physically stronger, and possessing intellectual qualities if not superior at least quite equal; but with this grand difference—void of that moral courage which enabled the English people to sustain themselves.

Lord Bernard complained of speculations to raise the price of corn. This drew upon him a reproof from Sir Robert Inglis for such antiquated doctrine. Sir Robert read passages from a report by the Quaker deputation which had lately visited Ireland,

describing the horrible destitution and the great patience of the people. The Society of Friends had contributed 20,000*l.* towards the charitable funds for Ireland, an average of 5*l.* for all Quaker families, rich and poor. Sir Robert approved of the Poor Law as the best kind of absentee tax.

Colonel Conolly thanked Lord John Russell for his liberal and enlightened policy towards Ireland, but deprecated out-door relief.

Mr. Hume passed severe strictures on the Government, and on the bearing of the Irish landlords. They said that the able-bodied poor ought not to be a burden on Ireland: were they then to be a burden on England? It was lamentable to see gentlemen expressing approval of Ministers because Ministers were willing to give them money: they seemed to be satisfied, if nothing were to be done but to advance them money, money, money. The House ought not to vote a single shilling without knowing how the expenditure was to be provided for. Ireland ought to be elevated from her degraded state. With equal laws granted to her, she ought to assume an equal share of the Imperial taxation. Deficiency of employment was occasioned by the want of confidence which had resulted from bad laws—from the contests between Protestants and Roman Catholics—from constant fights going on, so that no man having money would venture to risk it in a country where the laws were not properly carried out. As long as palliatives only were applied to the surface, the calamities of Ireland would continue.

Sir Charles Wood declared that the system of relief by public works had entirely broken down

in Ireland. He reiterated a very long explanation of the measures already taken, but without adding any thing material to what Lord John Russell had before stated. He boasted that Government was carrying forward a change, from "the social system based on the potato," to one involving the existence of a class of small dealers. In very general terms he defended some few points in the Government scheme, declaring, among other things, that he did not attach so much importance to the Bill for the reclamation of waste lands as many people did, and finished by an appeal to the sympathy of the House, not to be niggardly of assistance.

The debate was then adjourned, and resumed the night following by Mr. George Alexander Hamilton, who spoke at considerable length. He was followed by several Irish members—Mr. John O'Connell, Viscount Castlereagh, Mr. Cecil Lawless, Mr. Gregory, Sir Henry Winston Barron, Mr. Lefroy, and Lord Clements. There was, on the whole, a remarkable concurrence in the speeches of all these gentlemen. They urged the distresses of Ireland; generally approved of the Government measures, expressing considerable gratitude to Ministers for the intended boons; defended the landlords of Ireland, and assailed Mr. Roebuck for his attacks on that class; imputed the distress of Ireland to English misrule, and ascribed that misrule to ignorance of the actual state of Ireland. Several of the speakers complained that England had checked manufactures in Ireland. Many of them also expressed a wish for some more decided measure in aid of emigration, and for employment by means

of railways. There were some differences. Mr. John O'Connell made English ignorance and misrule an argument for advocating Repeal. Many differed in respect to a Poor Law, and especially as to out-door relief: it was opposed by Mr. Hamilton; applauded by Sir Henry Barron; unopposed, though disliked, by Mr. John O'Connell. The plan for reclaiming waste lands was mentioned slightly by Mr. John O'Connell and Mr. Gregory, and approved by Sir Henry Barron.

Mr. Hamilton deemed the most important part of the Government measures, that for facilitating the sale of encumbered estates; and he supplied some explanation of its peculiar necessity in Ireland.

He said that it arose from the different mode of charging land with encumbrances which prevailed in Ireland from that which was customary in England. In England a mortgage attached only to the property which was mortgaged; whereas in Ireland the practice was to borrow money upon bonds and judgments, which judgments overrode every townland where landed property was possessed by the persons who had borrowed the money; and the effect of this system was, that the proprietor whose property was affected by a judgment found it quite impossible to disembarass or relieve himself by the sale of any part of his lands.

Mr. Labouchere reiterated a defence of Government in respect of the Labour-Rate Act and the measures taken by the Executive during the recess. He adhered to the assertion, that, on the whole, in grappling with the tremendous difficulties of the time, Government had not met with the support which it had a right to expect from the

gentry of Ireland; though there were striking exceptions to that rule, as in the cases of Lord Farnham, Lord Roden, and Lord Lorton. To show that if Government had been more forward in establishing food depôts, and selling provisions at prime cost, it would only have defeated the object of such a plan, he quoted a passage from a letter by an officer of the Commissariat to the secretary of the department in Dublin, as a specimen of several similar reports. This letter said:

"The advantage of our selling meal, &c. at a price that allows a fair profit to a dealer in provisions, has been considerable; inasmuch as meal has been sold in the remote parts of our district at or about the same price at which it is sold by the Relief Committee, where it used not to be sold until we obeyed the directions of the Government in the above respect."

Respecting the permanent measures, he deemed them so important that he thought it better to postpone the discussion on them until the Bills were severally before the House. He would only say, that it was most unjust to describe them as characterized by a desire to enrich the class of Irish landlords without considering their effect on the main body of the people of Ireland. He held it to be on a sound principle that the money of England was proposed to be lent to the landlords of Ireland in order to provide employment for the people. He denied the assertion that money formerly lent to landlords had not been repaid, and declared the right of Government to expect that every shilling now lent to the landlords of Ireland should be repaid. The great object was to give every stimulus by legitimate means

to production from the soil; for that purpose no means were so effectual as drainage works on a large scale, which would enable the country by its natural fertility to produce grain crops to a greater extent.

Sir Robert Peel concurred with Mr. Labouchere in the opinion that it would be much more advantageous to discuss those measures intended to effect important improvements in the condition of society in Ireland when the House should be in possession of the measures, than to obstruct the progress of the Bill by entering into a general debate on the state of Ireland. He was prepared to grant, what Ministers were fully entitled to ask, full and complete indemnity for the responsibility which they had assumed in the crisis. He was also prepared to accede to the temporary measures; and, as the time for the beneficial employment of the people on the soil was now reduced to two months, he urged the necessity of pushing forwards those measures without delay. He thought Mr. Labouchere underrated the danger of continuing the application of labour to the public works; in August last, when sixty or seventy thousand were so employed, Mr. Labouchere saw the danger of diverting labour from its ordinary occupation; how much greater must be the danger now, when half a million of persons were employed on the works, and not more than three months remained for the application of labour to the soil?

He had looked into the two volumes laid on the table the day before, and it appeared to him that the utmost credit was due to the public officers—to the land-

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lords, amongst all their disheartening difficulties—to the Irish ladies and females, ever foremost in works of charity—to Mr. Trevelyan, Sir Randolph Routh, the Commissariat, and the officers, superior and inferior.

With respect to the other measures bearing on the permanent condition of Ireland, they were not the measures before the House that night. The Bill not being before the House, it was impossible to form a correct judgment on them. He would venture to say, that by far the most important—ten times more important than the Bill before the House—was the one to enable nominal landowners to sell encumbered properties. As to the cultivation of waste lands, he begged Lord John Russell to pause before he proposed to expend so much money on that project.

“I beg the noble lord to bear in mind the observations with which he concluded his speech the other evening. Addressing the people of Ireland, he advised them ‘to help themselves,’ and then they might depend on external aid. I advise the noble lord to carry that principle into effect as far as he can. I would advise him, if possible, to teach the Irish proprietors to act independently of the aid of Government. (*Cheers.*) I would say to the Irish proprietors, that it is the constant invocation of ‘the Castle’ which damps your energies. You are not so inactive, so devoid of intelligence, that you need to be constantly calling in the aid of the Government. Let us be liberal—let us be just to Ireland; but depend on it that we shall be encumbering that country, and paralyzing her exertions, if we teach her to rely too

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mush on Government assistance. This is as true in respect to the cultivation of land as in respect to the feeling of the people. Depend on it, the cultivation of the soil must depend on the energies of the people, and not on the assistance of the Government. (*Cheers.*) If we look to the history of works undertaken by external aid, such as model farms, &c., with their expensive agency, it will be found that the result is to deter the people from entering into similar enterprises; and, generally, the work done by Government agency is more imperfectly done than when effected by individual enterprise, or by individual speculators with an eye to gain, and who watch the expenditure of every penny, and dispense with the aid of an extensive staff of agents. The latter is the way in which the permanent improvement of the land is to be expected. Facilitate the drainage of private estates; and, as the private proprietors cannot undertake the great outlets of water, this may be a very fit work for the Government to undertake, taking care to insure the due payment of the expense from those who benefit by it. But, with respect to the cultivation of bogs and waste lands in Ireland, I cannot help thinking that, with the encouragement there has been to employ private capital in the cultivation of land which would repay the outlay, if the noble lord's Bill for permitting the sale of encumbered estates should be effective, these enterprises for reclaiming waste lands will be undertaken by private individuals if they are likely to be profitable; and, if not, then public money would only be thrown away on them. (*Cheers.*) I trust that my readiness to give the indemnity

now asked for, to give discretionary powers, and the tone in which I have spoken, will convince the noble lord that I am not actuated by any party-spirit or hostility to the Government. With respect to these measures of permanent operation in Ireland, we cannot perform our duty without expressing our views fairly and honestly, uninfluenced by party spirit; and I hope the noble lord will consider well before he embarks in so extensive an operation as that of the cultivation of the waste lands. He has plenty of other duties to perform besides undertaking to improve the Irish bogs. (*Cheers and laughter.*)

"With respect to the Poor Law I will not at present say a single word. That is a subject of the deepest importance, and it is better to reserve the discussion of it until we see the measure. It is, however, of the utmost importance that we should now give the Government assurance of the indemnity asked for; and, after the present debate concludes, I hope that we shall, without delay, set about the preparation of the new system by which the present defective system in Ireland is to be superseded."

Mr. Stafford O'Brien concurred in Sir Robert Peel's observations respecting waste lands; that proposition came from the English, not the Irish, side of St. George's Channel. As to the temporary measures, Mr. O'Brien did not at all believe that the time for the intended operations was passed. In the part of Ireland with which he was connected, the progress of sowing the spring corn would not, in ordinary years, have commenced yet. The chances of the next harvest were good. But that which

must be impressed upon the land-owners and occupiers was, that they must second the exertions of Government by their individual efforts. Without those efforts, all that any Government could do for Ireland must be in vain.

The Bill was then read a second time.

The other Bill introduced by Lord John Russell, to make temporary provision for the destitute poor of Ireland by the appointment of relief committees for dispensing advances made by the Treasury, to be secured upon the land by charges on the rates, passed its second reading in the House of Commons without any discussion worthy of particular notice. Upon the committal of the Bill some interesting discussion took place, though rather of a desultory character. On this occasion Mr. O'Connell propounded a plan for the relief of Irish distress. He declared, in the name of Ireland, that 2,000,000 of the population would perish unless the House came forward with efficient relief. The Poor Inquiry Commissioners had stated that, in ordinary years, 2,500,000 of the population were in a state of destitution; but according to another report, of a later date, the number had increased to 4,000,000. The great mass of the people had been on the borders of starvation ever since the union with England—ever since the people came into contact with the power and wealth of England. Having lost their potato crop, they were now starving in shoals. He had no objection that measures should be taken to compel the landlords to do their duty. He would arm Government with unlimited discretionary power, under which they might appoint

commissioners to levy an income-tax on the Irish landlords. It would, however, be impossible to levy rates generally in the present state of Ireland: it would drive the people to madness and despair. The Legislature must proceed in the meantime by way of loans.

An extremely desultory debate, repeating many of the positions already established, ensued. Sir Benjamin Hall declared that the landlords of Ireland were labouring under a fearful responsibility. He denounced the landowners of Castlebar for not paying rates, and observed that, when there is a talk of loans for Ireland, the House ought not to forget the distress in this country. In St. Pancras alone, out of a population of 130,000 inhabitants, 8,000 were receiving out-door relief, and 2,000 in-door relief.

Sir Denham Norreys declared that Irish landlords *had* met last year; it was in consequence of their report that the Labour-Rate Act was passed; and he charged Sir Benjamin Hall with pandering to a feeling very prevalent in England.

Sir Henry Barron declared it disgraceful in those who know nothing of the country to bring forward mendacious charges against the Irish landlords.

"The Irish landlords were to be hunted to death and destruction, in order that the English capitalists might step in, buy up their estates, and so invest their money in Irish land. (*Cries of 'Oh! Oh!'*) Yes, that was the real truth. The clamour, the calumnious clamour, was raised by that portion of the press which was known to be the great organ of what was called 'the monied interest' of London. He could trace it per-

fectly well to a low cunning; to the sordid hope of crushing the landlords; to a wish of showing them up as in the wrong before the country, in order that money might be made out of them—in order that the estates might be sold, and that the city of London might pocket the proceeds.” (*Laughter.*)

“The people of Ireland could not pay the rates, for they had not the means. (‘Hear, Hear!’) Why, how ignorant must the House be of Ireland if they anticipated any thing else—if they expected the people there to be as regular in their payments as the inhabitants of the parish of Marylebone. They could not hope that they would pay in Ireland. (*Laughter.*) It was only from ignorance that such debates could proceed.”

Lord John Russell recalled the House to the business before it, but said a few words in reply to the attacks upon gentlemen “who were, as they ought to be, very dear to him,” his constituents of the city of London.

“The honourable baronet who last spoke says it is owing to the monied interest of London that the Irish landlords have been blamed and traduced. He believes it is some low cunning of that monied interest, inducing a wish to get hold of the Irish estates. (*Laughter.*) Now this is a very general statement upon this point; but I may tell my honourable friend, that, about a month ago, some dozen gentlemen belonging to the city of London—having no connection with Ireland, having no property, and, as I think, entertaining no wish to hold property there—(*A laugh*)—desiring to carry on no business but their own—met for the purpose of heading

a subscription to raise a large sum, several putting down 1000*l.* each, to be applied to the relief of distress in Ireland. (*Cheers.*) And they were not satisfied with doing this; but, occupied as they were from morning till four o’clock in the afternoon, they met every afternoon at that hour, when business was over, to receive subscriptions, to conduct correspondence, and daily to transmit the funds in the way likely to be most useful to the people of Ireland. (*Cheering.*) With regard to the public funds and to the exchequer, when my honourable friend calls upon us to make liberal grants, I would beg him to recollect whether the sum was rightly applied or not, whether the act was beneficial or not, whether the money be properly administered or not—there is this fact on record, that within the last month not less than 1,000,000*l.* has gone from the Imperial Exchequer to the alleviation of Irish distress.”

Mr. Roebuck here called on Government to deal with the House as the House had been accustomed to be dealt with.

They had now come to the money question, but were kept totally in the dark. Had it occurred within the recollection of the oldest member of the House—of Mr. Hume or Sir Robert Peel—that the Chancellor of the Exchequer ever before came down on a great occasion to demand money from the House without first offering at least a rough estimate of what he would want and what he demanded; and without informing the House as to the mode in which he was about to raise the money so demanded? This was a most important question. He knew, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer knew, that if he

were to say in the next ten minutes that he would propose to increase the Income Tax, the announcement would raise a flame from one end of the country to the other. (*Mr. Shaw here expressed dissent.*) It might not in Ireland, where the Income Tax was not paid—(*Cheers and laughter*);—but throughout England and Scotland it would. He demanded explicit information. They had talked about the evils of Ireland; but nobody had yet been able to get from the Chancellor of the Exchequer what would be the cost to England of remedying those evils.

Sir Charles Wood said, the question had been asked in so unusual and pointed a way, that if he had refused to answer it he should have been justified. Nevertheless, he would repeat what he believed had been stated on a former occasion. There had been advanced in the whole about 2,000,000*l.* sterling since September up to the 1st of January. The advances for the Grand Jury presentments, from the 1st of January, 1846, up to the 1st of September, were 125,800*l.* The presentments from the 1st of September were 1,372,000*l.*; of which 463,000*l.* had been sanctioned by the Treasury up to the 30th of January. The presentments under the 9th and 10th of Victoria amounted to 6,127,000*l.*, to be levied in Ireland, being presented by the gentry of Ireland themselves; and the amount that had been accepted by the Treasury was 2,500,000*l.* As he had already stated, 2,000,000*l.* had been used from September to the 1st of January. What sum further would be wanted, it was impossible to say. It clearly would be necessary to advance some millions of money. During the

last month 1,000,000*l.* sterling had been expended. He believed that the introduction of the new system in place of that of the Labour-Rate Act would effect a saving of a great amount of money; for under it, his belief was, a much less sum of money would go further than under the Labour-Rate Act. The sum that would be required under this Bill, and what the House would be pledged to under it, would not exceed 300,000*l.* So far as this Bill was concerned, the House was pledged to that extent and no more.

Mr. Roebuck observed, that the terms standing in the Bill were "any sum or sums of money;" and he still wanted to know, as a matter of calculation, what was the probable expenditure which the people of this country would be called upon to pay to maintain the people of Ireland so long as this Bill was in operation?

Sir Charles Wood replied, that he was going to bring up one clause to limit the advances out of the Consolidated Fund for the present Bill to 300,000*l.*, the sum already voted; and that, by a second clause about to be brought up, the Commissioners would be enabled to appropriate any moneys which, by a vote of the House of Commons in Committee of Supply, should from time to time be granted.

The Bill passed the Commons, and came on for a second reading, in the House of Lords, on the 15th February. The Marquis of Lansdowne having briefly explained its nature and objects,

Lord Brougham descanted upon the Bill at some length. He objected to the delay. Parliament ought to have been called together in November. He objected to the

doctrine that it was any part of the duty of any Government to provide the people of any country with food, wages, or labour, or to interfere at all for such objects, except under the most extraordinary and unparalleled circumstances, and in such case it lay with them to prove the necessity of such interference. There were positions, indeed, in which it is more difficult to stand still than to move; and probably, were he in office himself, he would be unable to resist the cries of distress which would ring in his ears. But special care should be taken, even now, that what they were about to do should not make the thing worse. Parliament made one step into the ditch in the month of August last, setting on foot such improvements as made good roads impassable, and inducing the labourer to leave the farm for the road; and such results should make them pause.

His fear was that, if Government went on as they were doing, they would habituate the people of Ireland, not to stand alone, but to run in leading-strings, and then they would be unable to withdraw the artificial support. The Irish labourer would look to other means of employment than to the tilling of the ground. Now, the Government ought not to enter into the labour-market with the landlord, the manufacturer, or whoever had capital and employed labour in Ireland, be he ever so small a holder. The consequence of so doing would be, that long after the famine the mischief of such a course would continue, and would scatter its baneful consequences over the land. He did not mean to give his opposition to this Bill, but he would recommend the Government sparingly and reluctantly to act upon it.

Lord Stanley also reviewed the Bill at considerable length. Too indiscriminate a condemnation, he said, had been pronounced upon the Irish proprietors. They voluntarily consented to the absolute, uncontrolled, and unlimited power of local taxation, which this Bill conferred on the Irish Government; they had in fact manifested an utter disregard of selfish considerations, a recklessness in sacrificing their own interests to provide for the wants of the poor. The Bill violated every rule of political economy, left old evils still in existence, and habituated the people to depend upon public support. His object, however, was not to oppose it. Government declared it necessary, and he would prefer to pass it without alteration, as it was proposed by those responsible for it; but he hoped that, in proportion to the readiness with which it was sanctioned by the Irish proprietors and by Parliament, the greater would be the caution with which Government would approach the subject of the permanent measures. Let them depend upon it that nothing was more fatal than the passing, by a British Parliament, of measures for poor relief in Ireland, condemned as they were by many of the proprietors of that part of the United Kingdom. In the Poor Law which they were going to introduce, they were about, for the first time, to confer the right of absolute relief. (*The Marquis of Lansdowne*: "No.") It would be so unless the first clause of the Bill, as it now stood, were altered. Now, while imposing on Ireland the burdens which England is called upon to bear, they were fairly bound to give to Ireland the same protection against waste and abuse which is given in England.

There are two points in which the proposed Poor Law for Ireland differed from the English Poor Law. It resulted from the different condition of the two countries, that in Ireland, where land was very much divided between the highest and the lowest orders of society, the class of substantial farmers which mainly supplies guardians was wanting, and therefore the administration of the law fell very much upon those little above the labourers themselves. Hence, it would be desirable to extend to Ireland the security allowed in England by means of an unlimited number of *ex officio* guardians. As the law now stood in Ireland, they had but a limited number of *ex officio* guardians, men of standing and property in the country, whilst in England the number was without limit. Another point was the amount of tax which, under the Irish Poor Law, in the first instance, fell upon the landlord rather than upon the occupier. They were about to provide for the poor from the funds of the parish; and, above all, it was necessary that those who might be most affected by it should have a voice in the relief that was given; for, if the small farmers in a parish paid but one-third of the tax, whilst two-thirds of it fell upon the landlords, it would offer, in many instances, a greater temptation to the farmers of unnecessary expenditure than if the pressure fell more upon themselves.

Another provision which he wished to see introduced into the Bill was, that no board of guardians should have power to confer relief upon any person who at the time was in the occupation or possession of land. They would ruin Ireland if they united in one person the two characters of pauper

and farmer. By a late return it appeared that there were 883,000 occupiers of land in Ireland, and out of that number 400,000 and upwards were occupiers of less than seven acres. That was in itself a serious obstacle to the cultivation of land. It appeared to him, that in such cases it should be absolutely necessary for the board of guardians to say to any such applicant for relief that he should have the option of receiving relief on condition of surrendering the land he occupied, or no relief.

The Earl of Mountcashel reminded the House that the rates would have to be paid by little more than 510,000 persons.

Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Monteagle expressed their entire concurrence with Lord Stanley.

Lord Campbell felt no apprehension that any Bill would be introduced conferring on the able-bodied Irish a right to out-door relief.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in reply, admitted the importance of Lord Stanley's suggestions, especially those relating to the constitution of boards of guardians. It was not intended to admit the right of out-door relief. The admission of such a right would be the subversion of all property, and of the future happiness of the people; and in every step that might be taken, partaking in the slightest degree of that character, while none should be taken without proper safeguards, Parliament was bound to give to those safeguards the most mature and anxious consideration. Allusion had been made to the possibility of relief being given to the possessors of land: but the guardians would surely not be likely to admit such parties to relief; it would not be

done in England or Scotland, and still less should it be done in Ireland. The tendency of legislation should be to diminish, not by violent means, but by insensible degrees, the number of small tenants; and if, by the operation of such a restriction, or any other, any considerable number of them could be induced to place themselves in the state of day-labourers, a great benefit would be conferred upon the community. It must be considered whether a clause upon that subject would be necessary.

The Bill was read a second time, and subsequently passed into a law. The two Bills last referred to were of a temporary character only. Lord John Russell in his speech on the affairs of Ireland at the commencement of the session had announced, besides measures of immediate and temporary application, some others of a permanent character, especially an operative and efficient Poor Law for compelling the land to provide for the relief of its own pauperism. A Bill for this purpose was accordingly brought in; and, after the temporary measures had been first disposed of, it came on in due course, and occupied a large portion of time in its passage through the House of Commons. It would be impossible within the limits of this work to follow the course of the frequent and often vague and desultory discussions upon the Irish measures, which were protracted to great length, and adjourned from time to time during the session. A brief notice of the most important features and selection of a few only of the leading speeches in these debates is all that can be afforded. The speech of Lord John Russell upon the motion for going into

Committee on this Bill, on the 12th of March, contains much interesting matter; and some short selections from the two nights' debate, which took place, will serve as a specimen of the speeches on this occasion.

Lord John Russell declared his wish to state the recent proceedings of the Government with respect to the calamitous state of affairs in Ireland, and to call attention to one or two of the provisions of the Bill then before the House. In the present condition of public affairs, when clouds and darkness rested on Ireland, and when many perils were before the House, it was only right that he should make the House acquainted with the steps which Government had taken from time to time to relieve distress, and also with the measures which, if carried, must exercise a serious influence on the destiny of not merely Ireland but of England also. Having entered at considerable length into the reasons which had induced the Government to adopt some propositions and to reject others, and having given the House a history of the operation of the various legislative measures which had been passed with the view of providing food and employment for the people of Ireland, he turned to the consideration of the Poor Law Bill, on which it was necessary for him to address the House at some length in consequence of a representation that had been recently made to him by 64 peers and 23 members of that House, well acquainted and long conversant with the condition of Ireland. He could not assent to the reasons which they had urged upon him with a view of inducing him to give up those provisions of the Bill which afforded out-door

relief to the able-bodied labourer when in destitution; and, above all, he differed from their assertion, that the experience of the last twelve months was conclusive against the plan of Poor Law relief which he was now proposing. He pointed out the difference between the relief now afforded on public works in Ireland and the relief to be given hereafter, in and out of the Irish workhouses, and showed that there was nothing in the Bill which made the relief to be given to the able-bodied labourer of Ireland gratuitous relief. In England, when the workhouse was full and relief was given out of the workhouse, labour was given as a test of destitution, and he proposed that a similar plan should be adopted in Ireland. Admitting, however, to these noblemen and gentlemen that it might be very difficult to prevent outdoor relief from being accompanied with abuses, he asked them, since they objected so strongly to his proposition, whether they had any plan to propose as a substitute for it, and, if they had, to explain it to him in detail. He repeated to them in public the question which he had asked in private, and hoped that he should be more successful now than he had been then in obtaining an answer. He admitted that there was much charity in Ireland; but it was not the charity of the rich to the poor, but the charity of the poor to the very poor. Until the passing of the Poor Law Act, which he had first introduced into Ireland, and which he now asked leave to extend, he did not think that there was any burden imposed on either the resident or absentee landlord of Ireland, except the optional burden arising from the calls of private charity, and that

was easily avoided. Considering, then, that the destitute in Ireland who were not in the workhouses had hitherto been supported by the voluntary charity of the middle and still more by that of the lower classes, he saw no other mode of supporting them in future, when the condition of Ireland would be entirely changed in consequence of the diminished cultivation of the potato by the small holders, than by adopting the Bill which he now recommended to the House. In making that announcement, he thought that he could support it on grounds perfectly plain and intelligible. What he now proposed as a permanent Poor Law for Ireland had been found in England to be perfectly consistent with the wealth, security, and prosperity of the country. Let no one talk to him of the abuses of the Poor Law, for we had reformed them in England; and yet in the last ten years we had spent 49,000,000*l.* in support of the poor. He contended that it was good economy to lay out such a sum for such a purpose. He showed the mode in which the English Poor Law had met the destitution of the year 1840, when there was a greater want than ordinarily of food and employment for the poor of England; and he now proposed that in Ireland, in future, when there was a deficient, instead of an average, harvest, the same mode and nature of relief should be applied to that country. He admitted that the present calamity of Ireland was so overwhelming that no poor law would have been able fully to meet its emergency. Most unfortunately for Ireland, by the connivance of landlords, tenants, and labourers, there had grown up on its soil a miser-

able cottier population, and an immense army of mendicants, whose numbers and condition had been frequently portrayed to the House. Such being the case, he did not imagine that such a calamity as the present could have been met by the gentry and farmers of Ireland. Though many of the resident gentry had nobly performed their duty, he must say, speaking of them as a body, that the exertions of property in Ireland at the present crisis had not been so great as they ought to have been. He thought that among the resident landlords there were many who ought to go further than they had yet gone in contribution to distress and in abstinence from luxury, and that was an additional reason why he should not leave the destitute poor of that country any longer to the mere hazard of being relieved. He had been told that in some parts of Ireland the population was so great, and the property so inadequate to its support, that property must inevitably break down under the operation of this Bill. He did not believe the assertion. He admitted that his provision for the poor might take a large proportion of the rental now obtained; but that certainly was not the case at present. In England the average rate levied for the relief of the poor amounted to 1s. 7½d. in the pound upon the rental; but in Ireland it did not exceed 5½d. He did not mention this as a reproach to the proprietors of Ireland—for they had done all that was required of them by law—but as a proof that there was property in Ireland on which Government could call for a larger assessment than that paid at present to the relief of the poor. Every one had been shocked by

the number of deaths which had occurred in the union of Skibbereen, and by the miserable condition of its surviving inhabitants. Now, the property of that union was estimated to the rates at 80,000l. a year; but its real annual value was not less than 100,000l. a year. The poor rate there was 6d. in the pound. It had been raised, it was true, in November last to 9d.; but that rate had never been levied. He mentioned this circumstance, as a proof that there had not been in Ireland that proper assessment and levy of the rates for the relief of the poor which circumstances required; and that was another justification for this Bill. He believed that it would induce the landlords and farmers of Ireland to give more employment than at present; for, when they found that the labourer must be supported either whilst he was doing work useful to themselves, or whilst he was doing work of no use to them at all, they would prefer to support him in the first state rather than in the latter. He then proceeded to defend that clause of the Bill by which it was provided that one-half of the board of guardians should be formed of magistrates being *ex officio* guardians. He considered that the dissatisfaction which that clause had excited in Ireland must have arisen from the belief that the magistrates of that country were hostile to the religious feelings and prejudices of the great bulk of the population. Now, if the magistrates were always to be considered by the farmers and labourers of Ireland as their enemies, he should be afraid of placing in the board of guardians an equal body of farmers and magistrates. But we were on the eve of great

changes in Ireland; and he believed that we were now in a course of transition to those times when all the Irish would act willingly together for the benefit of their common country, and would credit his assertion, that in England there was no wish to debar them from any privilege or object of ambition which was naturally their due. He hoped that in these boards of guardians we should see Protestants and Roman Catholics, Tories, Whigs, Radicals, and Repealers, differing as they did in religious faith and political opinions, blending, nevertheless, in social harmony, and acting together in administering justice, in conducting public works, in superintending agricultural improvements, and in relieving the destitute, as became the inhabitants of the same country. It was with this view, and not with any intention of giving any supremacy to the *ex officio* magistrates, that he had introduced this clause into the Bill. In reply to the statement that there were leading Irish proprietors in the Cabinet who might influence its decisions on this subject favourably to the rights of property and unfavourably to those of the poor, he remarked that those members of the Cabinet were parties with him in the proposition of this measure. If it imposed burdens on the land of Ireland, they were willing to bear their share of it, and it was with their sanction that he moved that the House do now resolve itself into committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. Stafford O'Brien complimented Lord John Russell on his speech, but declared that he would rather have the English Poor Law clause by clause than the present Bill.

Mr. P. Scrope expressed the high gratification which he felt at hearing the right of the able-bodied to relief in destitution so ably vindicated by Lord J. Russell. The speech in which that great principle was introduced for the first time into the legislation of Ireland would find innumerable echoes in the hearts of the people of Great Britain. Ireland had long been suffering from the want of that legislation for its poor, which had been so conducive to the wealth and prosperity of England. He doubted, however, whether the provisions of this Bill would carry out the object which the noble lord had in view, and entered into some details to justify his doubts.

Mr. Ellice supported the propositions of the Government.

Mr. Gregory, M.P. for Dublin, protested that it was unfair to represent the members of the Irish party either as rapacious landlords or as flinty-hearted political economists, because they considered this Bill better calculated to produce increased debility rather than improvement in Ireland, and because they were not prepared to come forward with a substitute for it themselves. He contended, that by sanctioning out-door relief to the able-bodied all the landed property of Ireland would be swallowed up, and, when it was swallowed up, the avalanche of Irish pauperism would fall upon England, and, in spite of her magnificent resources, would overwhelm her. After some remarks on the intolerable thralldom in which Mr. P. Scrope was held by his one idea upon out-door relief, he entered into some details to show that the whole rental of Ireland would be insufficient for the relief of the poor of that country upon the

terms contemplated in this Bill, which that gentleman so much admired. He (Mr. Gregory) did not shrink from such a measure from any reluctance to the burdens which it might impose upon him, but from a knowledge of the effects which it must produce upon the peculiar character of the Irish people. In conclusion he warned the Government that, if it intended the Union to be productive of good, it must make it binding, by giving Ireland a uniformity of good with England, and not by giving her a uniformity of evil by giving her an English Poor Law.

Captain Bateson and Mr. Shaw objected to the proposition of out-door relief.

Sir W. Molesworth contended, that as sufficient provision had not been made for the relief of destitution in Ireland by the present Poor Law, and as it had neither checked mendicancy nor diminished agrarian offences, some amendment of it was absolutely necessary. He had considered the subject deeply, and had come to the conclusion that the principle of the Irish Poor Law should be the same as that of the English Poor Law—that out-door relief should be given to the able-bodied pauper, but only when the workhouse was full, and that it should then be given only in exchange for labour. Without a poor law founded on such a principle, the Irish people would continue to be annually on the brink of starvation, a disgrace to the empire, and a grievous burden on the industry of this country. Even with such a poor law, other measures would be necessary for the regeneration of Ireland. An efficacious system of emigration must be adopted. The

Irish landlords must be got rid of;—they must be treated as bankrupt shopkeepers were treated;—their estates must be sold, and the proceeds divided among their creditors; and then their successors might be expected to do their duty as proprietors of the soil. If the representatives of the Irish people were firmly prepared to perform their duty towards their constituents on this occasion, the present calamity might be converted into a great social revolution for the benefit of their country; but, if they were now craven and apathetic, God must help them in future, for man could not.

Sir B. Hall was not prepared for the charges which Mr. Shaw had preferred against the Government, for he had accused Lord J. Russell of bringing in this Bill against his own better conviction for the purpose of ruining the people of Ireland. He referred to the whole public life of that distinguished nobleman as proof that he would not bring in any Bill, unless he was convinced of its importance and propriety, and that he would be still more reluctant to bring in a Bill for the destruction of an entire class. Mr. Shaw had declared that the tone of our recent debates had been peculiarly distasteful to the Irish people. He (Sir Benjamin Hall) had reason to believe that it was not distasteful to them, but he could readily credit the assertion that it was very distasteful to the Irish landlords. He showed, from the Reports of the Poor Law Commissioners, that in almost every union in Ireland the gentry had shown a disinclination to put the Poor Law into execution, and to levy or collect the rates for its administration. He considered such

conduct to be a neglect of duty. But this was not all. He then read a list of subscriptions to the relief fund at Mallow, to show that gentlemen of 10,000*l.* a year had thought their duty performed by giving 5*l.*, and gentlemen of 6000*l.* a year by giving 2*l.* to that charity. He amused the House by quoting from the works of Dr. Doyle a description of the landlords of Ireland in his time, which he certainly considered exaggerated. That reverend divine had described them as persons of much pride and little property, who could not be intrusted with your honour or your purse, and had summed up his character of them by calling them the slave-drivers of Ireland, the very image of those who wielded the lash in Barbadoes and America. As he did not wish to hand over the poor of Ireland to the tender mercies of such gentlemen, he should support the motion before the House, because it would make a legal provision for them, and would so conduce to the welfare, security, prosperity, and salvation of that country.

An adjournment having taken place, and the debate being resumed on the 15th of March, the Bill, and, generally speaking, the Government view, were supported by Sir William Clay, Lord Courtenay, Mr. Labouchere, and Lord John Russell.

Some of the Irish members expressed views not very different; among whom were Mr. Villiers Stuart, Major Layard, and Mr. Morgan John O'Connell. Mr. Villiers Stuart took the opportunity of saying that his name had been put to the resolutions of the Irish party by mistake. He had not condemned the principle of out-door relief, which, in fact,

he thought absolutely necessary; but he insisted upon the necessity of other measures besides the Poor Law, especially emigration.

Several other Irish members also spoke on the same side, but acquiesced in the Bill rather than supported it; many of them, in fact, speaking against a Poor Law, but accepting it as a part of the Government scheme, or, as Mr. John O'Connell expressed it, "seizing at it because it would be the means of saving a few lives," although he believed that it would work ill. The gentlemen who may be ranged in this class were—Captain Jones, Mr. John O'Connell, Sir Denham Norreys, Mr. Vesey, Mr. Smith O'Brien, Sir William Verner, Mr. Dennis Callaghan, and Sir Arthur Brooke.

The measure was more thoroughly opposed by Mr. G. A. Hamilton, who endeavoured to show, by an exhaustive process, that a Poor Law, accompanied only by such auxiliary measures as the Government had described, would be utterly incompetent to provide for the immense mass of destitute persons whom it would convert into a class of active claimants. He took his illustration from the county of Mayo.

The number of acres was 1,363,034; the population, excluding towns, with 2000 inhabitants, is 370,000. There were 231 families lodged in 317 houses of the better class, gentry, and clergy; 3306 families lodged in 3012 houses of the second class, farm-houses; 22,605 families lodged in 22,000 houses of the third class, built with mud, but having windows and more than one room; 40,803 families lodged in 40,000 houses with one room, and with no windows or chimney. Of 66,945

families, there were 809 who had means to live without labour; 9761 families of artisans who had some means, but were not wholly exempt from labour; 55,982 labourers and small farmers without capital in land, money, or knowledge. The rental of the county, excluding the towns of 2000 and upwards, and deducting 39,289*l.* grand jury cess, was 260,562*l.*, subject to rent-charge, Crown rent, cost of agency and repairs, the burdens of the Labour-Rate Act, &c. &c. In the same county, the Westport Union consisted of 341,000 acres, with a population of 77,952; the number of persons rated was 13,122, and of those there were 11,156 under 4*l.*; the valuation was 38,875*l.*, subject, as in the other case, to county-rates, cost of agency and repairs, incidental losses, the Labour-Rate Act, and encumbrances; and the residue was to support a population of 78,000, of whom 60,000 were rated at less than 4*l.*

The Government scheme was further criticized with great severity by Lord John Manners; he endeavoured to show, by a similar exhaustive process, that it could not provide for the immense mass of destitute persons, of whom he reckoned 600,000 at least as heads of families.

Lord John Russell had said nothing the other night about waste lands; but, supposing that measure were not forgotten, 1,000,000*l.* would reclaim about 125,000 acres; which, split into farms of thirty acres, would afford occupation for about 5000 peasant farmers. There was to be an increased grant for emigration—say that would dispose of 10,000; and allow that, what with those measures, fisheries, employment on pub-

lic works, and employment given by Irish landlords, 100,000 persons, heads of families, were disposed of: he calculated there would still remain destitute 500,000 heads of families, representing a population of 2,500,000. He contended that Lord G. Bentinck's plan of employment on railways would have been the proper one to employ that large mass of people.

Mr. Roebuck vindicated himself from the accusation that he was actuated either by spite or by an undue love of popularity in the remarks which he had recently made upon the Irish landlords. The Irish landlords! How could he attack them from spite, when he did not know who they were, unless they were the tax-gatherers and mortgagees of that country. As to popularity, what did his accusers mean by stating that certain English members—and himself among others—were seeking it by endeavouring to get a Poor Law for Ireland? What did popularity-hunting mean, except that they were seeking the approbation of good men by good deeds? and such a deed he called the Bill which imposed on Ireland a stringent Poor Law. He then took a review of the social condition of Ireland, in which he attributed its principal evils to the fact of its labouring population depending, not on wages, but on small patches of land for their support. Hence agrarian outrages, assassinations, and all the wild justice of revenge. To cure these evils, the gentlemen of England demanded for their Irish fellow-countrymen the same law which they had conceded to their English; and he defied Mr. Shaw, and all his Irish associates, to prove that what had been eminently beneficial to Eng-

land would be ruinous to Ireland. Ruinous to Ireland ! That in their vocabulary meant ruinous to Irish landlords ; for, whenever an Irish landlord was called on to do his duty, his constant cry was that Ireland was ruined. Now, no country could be ruined by making its landlords do their duty ; and as this Bill was calculated to produce that effect he should cordially support it at present. The time would come when they should have to criticise this mass of legislation, and they should have to show how inadequate the plans of Lord J. Russell were for the general good of Ireland.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien asserted, that he had never accused the people of England of being niggardly in their charitable contributions to the wants of Ireland. What he had stated was, that a good Government would never allow one of its subjects to die of starvation—that there were hundreds and thousands of his countrymen so dying in Ireland—and that, in his opinion, the Government of England, with all the mighty resources in its power, could have guaranteed Ireland against any such fatal and disastrous results. To that opinion he still adhered. He did not deny that 10,000,000*l.* was a liberal grant to Ireland ; but he regretted that, although we were now in the sixth month of the famine, so small a portion of it had been expended in reproductive works. After stating some objections which he had to different clauses of the Bill, he observed that he should willingly give his consent to the motion then before the House ; for ever since the year 1830 he had been a warm advocate of out-door relief to the able-bodied poor of Ireland.

After a good deal more debate, rather animated than novel in its character, the House went into committee on the Bill. A great many amendments were proposed on various sides. Most of these were rejected ; but some were conceded by the Ministers, and incorporated in the Bill ; among these was one proposed by Mr. Gregory, and assented to by Lord J. Russell, by which, in the case of any occupier of land, rated at less than 5*l.* a year, being willing to give up possession of his land, and to emigrate with all the persons dependent upon him for support, the board of guardians of the union in which he resided would be entitled, on receiving from the Colonial Secretary a certificate that he was a fit person to emigrate, and from his immediate lessor a declaration of his readiness to forego any claim which he might have upon him for rent, and to provide two-thirds of the sum required for his emigration and that of his family, to charge upon the rates of that union any sum in aid of his emigration, not exceeding one-half of the sum contributed by his immediate lessor.

Mr. Gregory then proposed another clause, for the purpose of enacting that, from and after the 1st of November following, no person in occupation of land of greater extent than a quarter of a statute acre should be deemed a destitute person under the provisions of the Act, or should be entitled to relief until he had, absolutely and *bona fide*, parted with all right and title to such land.

On this clause considerable discussion took place.

Mr. S. Crawford declared that, if he divided alone, he would divide against it.

On a division, the numbers were—

For the clause . . . 117

Against it . . . 7

—
110

The clause was, therefore, added to the Bill.

Mr. Smith O'Brien then proposed, *seriatim*, several clauses, which were negatived without division—namely, for the permanent establishment of relief committees in each electoral division; for empowering relief committees to determine who were to receive relief; for paying for the workhouses by a national rate; for a uniform valuation of rateable property; for rendering jointures, rent-charges, and other annuities, rateable; and for putting orphans and deserted children out to nurse.

Sir George Grey inserted in the Bill a clause to remove the restriction as to three months' residence being necessary before an allowance for emigration.

Mr. Morgan John O'Connell moved a clause to provide a place of worship accessible to members of each religious denomination. This was adopted, with some amendment.

Lord George Bentinck proposed two clauses: one to debar any occupier of rateable property from deducting the amount paid for rates from his rent; another extending the provisions in the Destitute Persons Act, respecting the recovery of rates, to the present Bill, in order to throw the burden on the poor-rates on the occupier.

He said the rack-rent of Ireland was 17,000,000*l.*; its rated value was 13,000,000*l.*; it was mortgaged to the extent of 9,000,000*l.*; and, therefore, he did not exaggerate in saying, that when the Poor

Law came into operation the rate would be more than 20*s.* in the pound. It was necessary, therefore, to devise some plan for a vigilant watching of the expenditure, and to protect landlords from unnecessary or lavish expenditure.

Sir George Grey objected to throwing the whole burden on the occupier, until further experience should be obtained as to the working of the law. It was not correct to assume that the 800,000 persons now employed on public works would hereafter remain a permanent burden on the poor-rates.

The project of throwing the charge upon the occupiers was supported by Mr. Shaw, Captain Harris, Sir William Jolliffe; opposed by Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. Poulett Scrope, Mr. Sharman Crawford. On a division, the first of Lord George's clauses was negatived by 79 to 76; and he withdrew the other.

Sir George Grey moved and carried the insertion of two provisions, which authorized relief to "destitute poor persons" deprived of the means of earning subsistence by severe sickness or serious accident; also a similar provision for destitute widows with more than two legitimate children.

The Bill, having gone through committee, was again largely and generally discussed on the motion for the third reading. The debate, however, presented scarcely any feature of novelty, though many differences of opinion. On the 29th of April the second reading was moved, in the House of Lords, by the Marquis of Lansdowne, with an explanatory statement. He devoted a good deal of time and pains to show that the Bill was not a permanent remedy for the distress which existed in Ireland,

but only a palliative; that it did not confer a general, permanent, and indiscriminate right to outdoor relief, and therefore was not a confiscation of property in Ireland. Had it involved that principle, he should have been the last person to propose it to their lordships. Such a right to indiscriminate relief would be fatal to the prosperity of the country, and impossible to maintain. He contended that there was no safety for Ireland but in a great, extensive, and permanent change in the pursuits, habits, and agricultural industry of the people: it must be of a new character—must pervade districts hitherto untouched even by the spade—must pervade the landlords as well as the labourers. It would be difficult to say when it might occur; but Ireland must be helped through the transition. Relief, therefore, would be given, but temporary in duration, and guarded from abuses. Outdoor relief was only to be established in any district by special order from the Poor-Law Commissioners, and was not to last longer than two months, except upon a renewal of the order. He vindicated Irish landlords from being specially obnoxious to the accusation of having caused the evils of Ireland; said a few words for absentees; but pointed out that the Bill would remove one cause of complaint against absentees—that of neglecting the poor. He hoped that no amendment would be made (like Lord George Bentinck's) to throw the whole burden of the rates upon the tenants. He farther explained some provisions of the Bill, and observed that it was ancillary to other measures, a few of which he enumerated—such as the Bill to facili-

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tate the sale of estates in Ireland; one for the reclamation of waste lands by enabling landlords to improve their estates, the second reading of which he should have to move when this was disposed of; and the grant of 500,000*l.* to some of the main trunk railways: all necessary measures, but at the best only palliatives.

The Bill was supported by the Earl of St. Germans, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Desart, and the Earl of Colchester; opposed by the Earl of Clancarty (who moved that it be read a second time that day six months), Lord Monteaigle, the Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Brougham. Lord Stanley criticised the Bill, but did not oppose it. It was argued on grounds identical with those advanced in former debates in both Houses: we, therefore, notice only some of the newer points.

The Earl of St. Germans mentioned that the total amount of rates imposed in Ireland for the relief of the poor, in 1846, was 426,816*l.*, the estimated value of property being 13,200,000*l.*, which would make the assessment for the poor only 7½*d.* in the pound, or, allowing for medical and other voluntary assessments of a charitable kind, only 9½*d.* Lord Stanley afterwards denied this: he had been assessed as high as 6*s.* in the pound, and he knew of cases where the assessment amounted to 20*s.* and more.

Touching upon the constitution of the Board of Guardians, and the complaint that the Bill allowed too many ex-officio Guardians, Lord St. Germans suggested that where the ex-officio Guardians exceed the elected Guardians in number, the

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Commissioners should be empowered to authorize an increase of the elected Guardians, to equalize the number.

Lord Stanley denied the transitory character ascribed to the Bill by Lord Lansdowne; it made relief of destitution no longer discretionary, but mandatory and imperative. Workhouse accommodation was manifestly deficient, and must be extended as a check on the able-bodied. There would be no hope of working the measure except by uniting all classes in a common endeavour to prevent lavish expenditure. He repudiated the accusations against the landlords, and insisted that in Ireland the landlord has not the power over the tenant, but the tenant over the landlord. He contended that the Bill would virtually impose on the landlord, not half, but two-thirds of the rates. He thought that the use of the plough instead of the spade would do more than the Bill in diminishing the number of small holdings; as to direct dispossession of tenants, that was the very thing that landlords could not do; even the tenants of the Crown defied it on its own model estate, and held the land without paying a farthing of rent. But, in order to diminish the tendency to small holdings, he would impose such burdens on the occupation of land as would lessen the eagerness for it. Limited as the out-door relief was, he did not object to that; and he disclaimed all intention of going into committee with any other view than that of bringing the measure to a successful issue.

The Bill was read a second time without division.

We can only afford space for a brief sketch of the proceedings in

committee. The first amendment was moved by Lord Monteaigle. The Bill, he said, consisted of two parts; one enacting improvements in the mode of administration, which he would leave permanent; the other introducing the new principle of out-door relief to the able-bodied, and that part he would make temporary. Lord Lansdowne himself had termed this part of the measure "a perilous experiment." It would, in fact, cause confiscation. He moved a clause limiting that part of the Bill to August 1st, 1848. This amendment was supported by Lord Abinger, the Earl of Wicklow, Lord Brougham, the Archbishop of Dublin, and other Peers. Lord Stanley said that he was not hostile to the Bill, but he should support this limitation. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Grey, and the Earl of Ripon opposed the amendment as destructive of the essence of the measure; but on a division it was carried against the Government, the numbers being 63 for it, and 50 against it.

Several other amendments, moved by Lord Ellenborough, the Earl of Desart, and Lord Stanley, were rejected or withdrawn. One, however, proposed by the latter nobleman, was more successful:—

The 11th clause enacted, that when the rate for the relief of the poor in any electoral division shall exceed 1s. 3d. in the pound in the half-year, the excess shall be charged to the union at large. Lord Stanley objected, that this clause would virtually substitute a union rate for a district rate; and he repeated the arguments used in the House of Commons, that it would enable the improvident

and reckless landowner to shift his burden on others. He moved the omission of the clause. In defending this clause, Earl Grey argued against the fallacy that it is the duty of every landed proprietor to give employment to the people on his estate, not for the sake of the returns in the shape of profit, but by way of charity. On a division, the clause was negatived, by 73 to 54; majority against the Government, 19.

After all the clauses of the Bill had been gone through, Lord Stanley moved the following as an addition:—

“And be it enacted that, save as hereinafter provided, it shall not be lawful for any occupier of rateable property holding under any lease or agreement to be made or entered into after the passing of this Act, nor for any tenant at will, or from year to year, after the 1st day of January, 1849, to deduct from the rent to which he may be liable in respect of such property any amount whatever in respect of any rate which may be imposed at any period subsequent to the date of such lease or agreement, or subsequent to such 1st day of January, as the case may be.”

He exhorted the House to approach the subject without any bias, such as the misapprehensions and misrepresentations on the subject were calculated to create. He declared that it was not a landlord's amendment, but rather a labourer's; and he conscientiously believed it to be necessary to the well-working of the measure. He endeavoured to make out that, without his amendment, they would not be giving to Ireland the safe-guards which in England

accompany out-door relief. His object was, not a niggardly parsimony or a mere saving of rates, but the encouragement of independent labour by stimulating the motives to furnish it.

The Marquis of Lansdowne strongly opposed the amendment, the most important that had yet been moved. He observed that a great majority of the House had evinced anxiety to see the Bill passed into a law. The principle of equalizing the burden on landlord and tenant was not new; it was sanctioned by the House five or six years ago. The moment of introducing an aggravated and unknown burden into the country was not the time for throwing the whole upon the tenant: such a measure was not likely to be a “herald of peace.” Lord Stanley had scouted the idea of legislating with regard to impressions, or of difficulty in collecting rates; but it would be almost madness in a Legislature to throw aside the idea of what impression its measures were likely to produce; and it was not to be forgotten that church tithes in Ireland had been modified and in part abandoned, with the sanction of Lord Stanley himself, for the very reason that the collection endangered the whole country.

Lord Monteagle could not support the amendment, which he believed would be fatal to the Bill. The Earl of St. Germans, the Earls of Wicklow and Roseberry, and Lord Redesdale also opposed it. The Archbishop of Dublin said, he agreed with it in principle, but must with reluctance give it his opposition, as he feared that existing prejudices might cause this one alteration to defeat the working of the Bill; and he was desirous

that any failure which might be incurred through defects of the Bill should not be imputed to this clause.

Lord Stanley, seeing what was the sense of the majority, withdrew his amendment.

On the bringing up of the report on the Bill, the Ministers recovered some of their lost ground. The Marquis of Lansdowne, admitting that he retained his opinion as to the experimental character of the measure, still objected to fixing any time which should bind the discretion of Government or of Parliament for its revision. He, therefore, moved, that the portion which limited the operation of the Bill, introduced by Lord Monteagle in the committee, be struck out. This motion was opposed by Lord Brougham, Lord Monteagle, the Earl of Wicklow, the Earl of Roden, Earl Fitzwilliam, and the Archbishop of Dublin; supported by Lord Campbell, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Ripon, Earl Fortescue, and the Marquis of Conyngham; all the speakers resting upon old arguments. On a division, Lord Lansdowne's amendment was carried, by 54 to 42.

Some minor amendments were moved; but those resisted by Government were negatived or withdrawn.

The other amendments made by the House of Lords in the Bill came down again to the House of Commons. On the 31st of May, Lord John Russell, in moving the adoption of the amendments by the House, stated, that the most important amendment made by the Lords introduced no new distribution of taxation, but, by substituting electoral district rating in lieu

of the original provision (imposing the surplus rate on the union when it should exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound), it merely retained the law as it is at present. The important principles of the Bill remained untouched. It contained no such clause as that imputed by rumour to Lord Monteagle, which would have shown a disposition to get rid of the Bill altogether. Another amendment, introduced by the Earl of St. Germans, defining a "resident" within the electoral district to be one who should have occupied some tenement for thirty calendar months within the three years last previous, tended much to mitigate the ill effect of the principal amendment, and to prevent the poor ejected out of the rural districts from being thrown upon the towns. He moved that the amendments be now read with a view to their being agreed to.

On coming to that amendment which related to the area of rating, a long discussion arose. Sir James Graham said, he thought that the House did not attach so much importance to the amendment as it deserved, for it seriously affected the prospects of success for the measure. The amendment changed not only the taxation generally, but the incidence of taxation, tending to drive the poor upon the towns; if the burden were to become intolerable to the rate-payers of the towns in Ireland, it would be transferred to the people of this country, into which the paupers were already flowing through Liverpool at the rate of two or three thousand weekly. At the same time, however, he was not prepared to risk the loss of the Bill. At a more auspicious season the subject could be again

considered; and, should the evil which he anticipated arise, it could be investigated and met.

Sir George Grey, Mr. Bellew, Mr. Poulett Scrope, Mr. Sheil, and Mr. Labouchere supported Sir J. Graham's view. Mr. Lefroy, Lord G. Bentinck, Sir H. Barron, and some other members supported the Lords' amendment as a real improvement. On the other hand,

Sir R. Inglis thought that it totally altered the character of the Bill, and recommended that the House should request a conference. On a division, the motion to acquiesce in the amendment was carried, by 80 to 16. The other amendments also, with some unimportant exceptions, were adopted. The Bill was then passed.

CHAPTER III.

Irish Affairs continued—Lord George Bentinck's Plan for advances from the Treasury in aid of Irish Railways—His Speech on bringing in the Bill for that purpose, on the 4th of February—Speeches of Lord John Russell, Mr. Roebuck, and other Members—Leave is given to bring in the Bill—Debate on the Second Reading, protracted by three adjournments—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moves that the Bill be read a second time that day six months—Speeches of Mr. Hudson, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Disraeli, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord John Russell—The Bill is lost on a Division, by 322 to 118—On the 26th of April the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes an Advance by Loan from the Treasury to certain Irish Railways—His Speech on this occasion—Mr. Hume strongly objects to the proposal—Lord George Bentinck taunts the Government with their inconsistency in bringing forward this Scheme after having opposed and defeated his Bill for the same object—Further explanations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Goulburn and Sir Robert Peel argue with great force against the Measure—The vote is carried by 218 to 75—A Bill for this purpose is brought in—On the motion for the Second Reading it is vigorously opposed by Sir William Molesworth, who moves its rejection—Speeches of Mr. W. Williams, Lord John Russell, Mr. Roebuck, Lord George Bentinck, Sir James Graham, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Cardwell—The Second Reading is carried by 175 to 62, and the Bill is finally passed—Plans of Emigration proposed for the relief of Irish Distress—The Earl of Lincoln moves, on the 1st of June, for an Address to the Crown upon the subject of Colonization, with a view to the advantage of Ireland—Debate upon this motion—Explanation of Lord John Russell—The Address is agreed to—Lord Montagu makes a similar motion in the House of Lords on the same subject—Earl Grey, on the part of the Government, agrees to the appointment of a Committee.

IN the first debate which took place at the opening of the session upon the affairs of Ireland, Lord George Bentinck, expressing his dissatisfaction with the Ministerial plans for the relief of that country, had intimated his own intention of proposing a large and

comprehensive measure for that purpose. This pledge he fulfilled very shortly afterwards by the introduction of a scheme which, whatever opinion may be formed of its prudence or expediency at that particular juncture, was certainly deserving of serious con-

sideration, had been devised with no small ingenuity and care, and was proposed to the House in an elaborate and earnest manner, which deserved to receive, and did receive, attention and respect. In proceeding to explain his measure to the House, on the 4th of February, Lord George Bentinck observed, that when he recollected that this Bill had been prepared by men of such powerful understanding as Mr. Hudson, Mr. Stephenson, and Mr. Laing, he had no objection to take upon himself the exclusive blame and responsibility of introducing it to the notice of Parliament. When 500,000 men, commanded by a staff of 11,587 officers, were living on the funds of the State, and employed on works productive of no other result than that of obstructing the public communications, he felt that a great calamity must be overhanging Ireland; but he did not on that account look with despondency on the present state of affairs in that country. He was convinced that the best mode of overcoming its difficulties was by stimulating the employment of her people, and to that object he now proposed to apply himself. In 1836 a report was presented by the Commissioners of Inquiry into railroads in Ireland, recommending that a system of railways should be carried out in that country, and that it should be carried out by the assistance of Government. The recommendation of that report had since been adopted by Lord Devon's commission, which confirmed and sanctioned it. Some years ago Acts of Parliament had been passed for 1582 miles of railway in Ireland; but as yet only 123 miles had been completed, and not more

than 156 miles additional would be completed in the present year. There must, therefore, be some weakness which prevented those works from being carried out in Ireland which had been successfully accomplished in England, where 2600 miles of railroad had already been completed, and where 4600 miles more were at present in course of preparation. The population in England and in Wales was as near as possible on a par with that in Ireland; and, in all railway speculations, Mr. Hudson deemed population to be the first element of success. If he were told that the population of Ireland was incapable of travelling from poverty and want of means, he would reply that the results on the existing Irish railways gave a flat denial to any such assertion. If, then, there were promise of such profit from railway enterprise in Ireland, how was it that private speculators in England did not come forward to invest capital in it? He could not answer the question—he only knew that the fact was so, arising, perhaps, partly from fashion and partly from want of confidence; and that the result was, that some of the best speculations in Ireland had stuck fast for want of money. As, then, there was this general distrust in the English money-market, his proposition was, that the Government should come to the aid of the railroad companies. His plan was, that for every 100*l.* expended on the railway by the companies, 200*l.* should be lent by the Government, at the same interest at which it borrowed the money. It might be said that money thus lent would be lent at a less rate of interest than could be got elsewhere, and that it

would be lent on insufficient security. He then proceeded to refute these objections, and to show that the security afforded to the State in this way would be a sufficient security. Mr. Hudson, the chairman of 1700 miles of railroad, was ready to pledge his commercial credit that the State would not lose a single shilling by acceding to this proposition. Mr. Hudson had informed him that the worst railroad under his direction was capable of affording cent. per cent. security to the Government; and he had documents to prove—which he read to the House—that the worst railroads in Belgium and Germany would afford sufficient security for such a loan as he had proposed. He would assume the interest of money to be now $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and, if the line were to pay 7l. on every 200l., that would afford ample security; but he undertook to prove that there would not be a single line in Ireland which would not pay more than that sum. He next undertook to show that the effect of passing the measure which he then proposed would so stimulate the employment of English capital in Ireland, that it would forthwith complete all the railroads of that country. To carry that measure into effect, he proposed that the Railway Commissioners, appointed under the Act of last year, should be formed into a board, responsible to Parliament for dealing out those loans. He would throw on that board the responsibility of the full performance of the various duties imposed upon it, and would enact, that unless the board certified at once that the railway would be beneficial, and was a sufficient security, the State should not advance any money to the promoters of it.

Having explained to the House the situation in which his proposition would place the shareholders, he next exhibited the double effects which it would produce upon labour. It would set to work an immense mass of labourers on the railroads, and would at the same time enable the shareholders to set free their money for the improvement of their own estates, and to employ an additional number of men in their cultivation. As an instance of the results likely to arise from his plan, he mentioned that such a loan as he had described, made to the Kilkenny, Limerick, and Waterford Railroad, would set at once 16,000 men to work, and that, too, in four baronies alone, which had been paying 4,000l. a month for unproductive works, with a prospect of continuing that payment for some months. He thought it better that the advances should be made directly to the railroad companies than through the security of the land; for it appeared to him to be impossible to assess on the land any rate which was to be applicable to the future maintenance of railways. Such were the leading features of his plan; and, in producing it to the House, he did not bring it forward either in hostility or in rivalry to Lord John Russell. Though the plan had originated at the house of Sir J. Tyrell, and though the Bill had been drawn up ever since last November, still, with the exception of the honourable Member for Harwich, it had not been communicated to any Irish railway company or to any gentleman connected with Irish property. It might be said that this measure was more favourable to the proprietors of Ireland than that which they had formerly proposed themselves. It might be so;

but the reason for introducing it was not so much to benefit the landed interest of Ireland as to stimulate the employment of the labour of that country. He showed that such would be the effect of it by reminding the House that plans had been or were before it for completing 1500 miles of railroad in Ireland. Now, to execute those works, sixty men would be wanted for each mile for four years. One thousand five hundred miles would therefore give employment to 90,000 men for four years on earth-works and the line of road. It was estimated that the employment to artificers on those roads would occupy six men a mile. That would employ 9000 more. Moreover, a railway, in making new fences, in squaring fields, and in making drains, water-courses, and roads, would occupy as many men as were engaged in constructing it. Thus, altogether, 109,000 persons would be employed, independently of the other miscellaneous occupations to which the expenditure of so large a body of men would necessarily give rise. He, therefore, estimated that his measure would give employment to 110,000 persons, representing, with their families, 550,000 souls. If, then, by a measure such as this, costing the country nothing and leaving it some profit, he could feed 550,000 souls for four years, he thought that he should go a long way in assisting Lord John Russell to carry out his Act for the amendment of the Irish Poor Law; for, independently of its other advantages, his arrangement would afford the board of guardians additional means of providing labour for able-bodied persons out of employment. He then informed the House that he

had inserted in his Bill clauses providing that the contractors should pay their labourers once a week, and in hard cash; and that, if any of them should postpone the payment from Saturday to Monday, or longer, he should be compelled to pay double wages for every day during which the payment was postponed. He had also inserted a clause by which the railway companies, on the demand of the Railway Commissioners, would be compelled to provide suitable huts and lodgings for their labourers before the works of the railroads commenced. He then proceeded to consider the effects which would be produced upon Ireland generally by the construction of these railways. He calculated the improvement of the land, one mile on each side of each railway, to be sufficient to pay for the construction of the railways themselves, estimating that in twenty-five years it would add 23,000,000*l.* to the landed property of Ireland. He also calculated that these railways, when completed, besides relieving the county cess from supporting 550,000 souls, would pay 22,500*l.* a year to the poor-rates, for the purpose of maintaining the aged, infirm, and impotent. Inducements like these would call forth the capital of the country; and he had no doubt that, if his Bill met the approbation of the House, a week would not elapse without its being poured into Ireland and without 200,000 labourers being employed at once on the railroads. What then would happen? Land would have to be bought for these railroads. On those already constructed 170*l.* an acre had been paid to the landlord, and 20*l.* to the occupying tenant for his rights.

The effect of his measure in this way would be to place 1,250,000*l.* in the hands of Irish proprietors for the employment of fresh labour, and 240,000*l.* in the hands of the occupying tenants for their own purposes. He then came to the bearing of this measure on the revenue. He had heard it said, that his plan of raising 16,000,000*l.*, on the security of 8,000,000*l.* to be applied to railroads, would knock down the funds, depress the money-market, and operate as a screw on the trading and manufacturing interests of the country. He did not think that it would have any appreciable effect if the necessary sums were raised at intervals of three months, as was done in 1835, in the case of the loan of 15,000,000*l.* for the emancipation of the negroes ; and they must be timid financiers indeed who anticipated any mischief from it. Even if he had not the experience of the loan of 1835 to direct him, he should say that money, spent in the country and not out of it, and spent too for the advantage of productive and native industry, must be beneficial to the funds and to the trading interests of the empire. Whilst he was thus calling on his country to lend to Ireland 16,000,000*l.* at the rate at which it borrowed it, and without any further charge, he felt it right to state that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he advanced loans to public works, did not stand in the same situation as a private capitalist, who looked to nothing but the payment of his principal and interest. He was sure that the right hon. gentleman, when he looked back at the great things which the sums spent in the construction of railways had done for the revenue, would agree with

him in thinking that the State would be a sleeping partner in this concern. It would reap from the expenditure of 24,000,000*l.* on railways in Ireland an enormous increase of revenue in the increased consumption of articles of excise and customs. After declaring that it was a scandalous calumny to assert that English loans to Ireland had never been repaid, and after quoting the report of Lord Devon's Commission to corroborate that declaration, he proceeded to eulogise the good faith of the Irish people and to give several striking instances of it. He then denied the danger of any outbreak in Ireland, and expressed his belief that the peasantry who had purchased fire-arms had not purchased them for any disloyal purpose. He was then commencing his peroration, when he recollected that he had not uttered a word respecting the manner in which this loan was to be repaid. It was his intention that the interest of the loan should commence on the day of its being advanced, and that the principal should be paid in thirty years, by instalments, commencing seven years after a certificate was given of the completion of the railway. He then returned to his panegyric on the character of the Irish people, eulogised their patience amidst the most direful suffering, and concluded by saying, that if by his measure he could fill their bellies with good beef and mutton, and their cottages with fine wheat and sound beer, and their pockets with English gold to purchase the blankets of Wiltshire, the fustians of Manchester, and the cotton prints of Stockport, he, though a Saxon, would answer with his head for their loyalty, and would lead them, through their warm hearts and

sympathies, not to sever but to cement the union of Ireland with England. The noble lord then concluded a speech which lasted for more than two hours and a half, amid cheers from all sides of the House.

Lord J. Russell, having paid a well-turned compliment to the patriotism of Lord G. Bentinck, and to his ability both in framing and expounding his plan, wished that it had been such that he could have adopted it in aid of the plans which he had brought forward for the relief of the Irish poor. In point of fact, the matter, not the plan, which Lord G. Bentinck had brought forward, had been for some time past under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. Some years ago, Lord Morpeth, on behalf of the Government, had brought forward a plan of railroads, which he (Lord J. Russell) thought, and still considered, likely to benefit Ireland. Lord Morpeth contemplated the construction of railways by Government, of which the returns were calculated to produce four per cent. interest on the money advanced, and which were to be applied, in case they produced more than four per cent., to the reduction of fares and to the extension of branch railways. It was thought that such a plan, which would have given Government a control over the railroads, which would have been very useful for the forwarding of the mails and other purposes, would have been much superior to that adopted in England, where the railroads had grown up almost free from all Government control. But that was not Lord G. Bentinck's plan. Adverting to the details of that plan, he observed that he did not consider it advisable for Govern-

ment to step out of its proper sphere to interfere with the general investment of capital, and to foster one set of companies at the expense of another. He then stated, that when the railway companies of Ireland waited on him with a proposition that Government should add 5,000,000*l.* in three years to the 10,000,000*l.* which they would expend in the same time, he had considered it principally in its bearing on the relief of the then existing distress. The funds at his disposal were not large, but limited. Of all wants the most pressing was the want of food in the remoter districts of Ireland. Now he found that the application of money to Irish railroads would not have benefited those districts at all; for, in looking to the counties through which the proposed railroads were to pass, he found that they were the most flourishing in Ireland. Railroad labour, therefore, would not have been applied to the districts which were most distressed, and to which it was necessary that the attention of Government should be first drawn. He did not mean to deny that the establishment of railroads in Ireland would be of great permanent benefit to it; but, having a case of extreme destitution before him, he did not think it wise to devote 16,000,000*l.* to the promotion of railroads; for, if Government did so, it would check other expenditure much more necessary and immediate. He did not, however, intend to oppose the motion for leave to bring in this Bill. In saying so, he hoped that he should not hereafter be accused of deception if on a future occasion he should give it his decided opposition. He thought that it would not be wise to adopt this scheme.

In a future stage of the Bill it would be necessary to go into a committee of the whole House to approve of a grant of public money to carry it into effect. On that occasion it would be incumbent on the Government either to adopt the scheme as their own, or to put a decided negative on it. Now he was not prepared for the first alternative, and should, therefore, adopt the latter.

Mr. Roebuck was sorely vexed at the course adopted by Lord J. Russell, in giving his assent to the introduction of this Bill, which he intended to destroy on a future occasion. He, for one, should oppose the introduction of the Bill altogether, for he objected to the taxation of the industrious people of England for the investment of their capital in any speculation whatsoever. The English people were now supporting millions of the Irish people at the expense of more than half the money which, after paying the interest on the national debt, remained for carrying on the government of this great country ; and yet members were to be accused of hard-heartedness, and to be assailed with many other harsh expressions, who objected, on the part of the suffering people of England, to give to the Irish that good beef and mutton and strong beer which their constituents wanted, and to fill their pockets with that "English gold" which they had not themselves. "English gold in Irish pockets! Why, that would be at once the commencement and the end of the halcyon state of things which Lord G. Bentinck anticipated." Having animadverted with some severity on the extraordinary exhibition which he said that Lord G. Bentinck had made of himself at the close of his

speech, he gave notice, that if on this occasion the House should depart from the grand rule of allowing private enterprise to regulate private capital, he should demand, as soon as any sum was granted to the suffering poor of Ireland, a similar sum for the suffering poor of England ; for it was quite evident that we were fast coming to a general scramble for property. The plan of Lord G. Bentinck was either good in itself, or it was good for the relief of the existing distress. Lord J. Russell had shown its uselessness for the latter object ; and, as to the former, he would observe, that it was taking an unfair advantage of the present distress of Ireland to press the claims of its landlords on the compassion of the people of England. If ever such a Bill of appropriation should be brought into Parliament, he certainly would introduce a clause into it that no Irish landlord, being a member of that House, should have any share in the spoil. He had the satisfaction of knowing that at a future stage the Crown would refuse its assent to certain clauses of this Bill, and that it must in consequence be given up. But why not crush it at once? What had the House been doing that night for the people of Ireland? Absolutely nothing. They had wasted three good hours for no other purpose than that of giving Lord G. Bentinck an opportunity of making a great oration.

A very desultory debate ensued, in which very various opinions were expressed. Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. W. Collett, the Marquis of Granby, Lord G. Manners, Mr. Muntz, and several other members, highly extolled Lord G.

Bentinck's plan, while Mr. Warburton, Mr. Labouchere, Col. T. Wood, Mr. Hume, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed strong objections to it. Ultimately leave was given to bring in the Bill. It came on for a second reading on the 12th of February, when a long debate, protracted by two adjournments, took place. We can only afford space for three or four of the principal speeches. On the order of the day being read,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, having stated his determination to avoid all topics which could impart bitterness to the discussion, proceeded to justify Lord J. Russell's declaration, that if this motion should meet the approbation of the House, Government would not be prepared to carry it out. Lord G. Bentinck had said that his measure was one of a comprehensive character, well calculated to rescue Ireland from the extraordinary calamity in which it was at present involved, and that it would not require an expenditure of more than sixteen millions. Now sixteen millions was such a sum that Government must either adopt or reject the measure altogether. After the representations made to the Government of the confusion and difficulty in the money-market, it was for the interest of the railway companies in Ireland and in England, as well as for the interest of the money-market in both countries, that this measure should be brought forward and discussed at once. Although he was much startled at the proposition of a grant of 16,000,000*l.*, he was still more startled at the provisions of the Bill itself, which seemed to consult the interests of the Irish railway companies rather than the

relief of the distressed people of Ireland. His surprise, however, was much diminished when he saw the names associated with that of Lord G. Bentinck on the back of the Bill—they were those of Mr. Hudson, who was so largely engaged in railways, and of Mr. Alderman Thompson, who was so extensively engaged in supplying the materials for them. He conceded to Lord George Bentinck, that the construction of railways would be a benefit to Ireland, and that labour would be provided for a certain number of labourers; but he had not heard one word to convince him that the State ought to appear as a great money-lender in the Irish money-market; that the loan which the State was to make would be productive of great benefit to Ireland; that the relief which it would afford to the destitute would be at all commensurate with the sum lent, or that, in the present condition of England, he ought to impose large additional burdens on the national finances. He also required to be convinced that the money raised would go directly to the parties for whom it was professedly intended. Lord G. Bentinck had asserted that the revenue would have ample security for the advances which he proposed to make to the Irish railway companies. He did not wish to say any thing which would depreciate their property; but, when he looked to the experience of public works in Ireland, he was not inclined to place any great reliance upon them as securities. Advances had been made formerly for the construction of canals in Ireland, but the majority of them had not repaid either principal or interest to the Government. Advances had also been made to the large towns

of Ireland, as for instance, Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, and a similar want of repayment had occurred. He then pointed out certain clauses of the Bill which seemed framed for the express purpose of protecting gentlemen who had advanced money upon speculations which were not likely to turn out so profitable as their promoters promised. He referred particularly to the 29th and 31st clauses, and insisted that they were not so favourable to the destitute poor as to the destitute shareholders of Ireland. He must, therefore, refuse to impose a burden, or even the risk of a burden, on the suffering people of England for the benefit of the disappointed speculators of Ireland. He then proceeded to show that some delusion must have come over Lord G. Bentinck's intelligent mind when he represented to the House that his measure would give employment to 110,000 men. The noble lord had formed his calculation on the supposition, that 1,500 miles of railway still remained to be constructed in Ireland. He doubted the correctness of that supposition, and also that the number of men employed per mile would be so great as the noble lord assumed. He was informed, upon competent authority, that, even if there were 1500 miles of railway to be constructed, the number of persons employed in the year would not be more than 45,000. But the noble lord had also said, that if 110,000 men were employed, 550,000 persons would be supported by his plan. He doubted whether every railway labourer had four persons dependent upon him for support. Whoever lived in the neighbourhood of a railway in the course of construction knew that railway

labourers were not in general family men, and that they were in the habit of spending their wages upon themselves in that luxurious living which Lord G. Bentinck had described as being very beneficial both to the customs and the excise. He next called the attention of the House to the fact, that the labourers employed in the construction of railways were not in general persons in a state of destitution. The unskilled labourer was never employed. The works were generally executed by a contractor, who brought his workmen from a distance, and never employed the destitute poor of the district in any respect whatever. Moreover, the great mass of the railways to be constructed in Ireland were on its eastern coast; but the danger of starvation pressed on the inhabitants of its western coast. As, then, this measure would not operate for the relief of the destitute poor in those counties which were 100 or 150 miles from them, he thought that, with the present pressure on Ireland and on the finances of this country, this measure was not necessary. The other measures which the House had passed would afford effectual relief to the starving people of Ireland, and, beside that, there were other measures before Parliament to which he would soon shortly refer. All those, however, would be ineffectual unless they met with co-operation in Ireland. He eulogised the manner in which in the barony of Kilmore all classes of the community had combined, from the highest to the lowest, to encounter the difficulties of their position, and contrasted with it the neglect and indifference of the landlords and other proprietors in the county of Mayo. In that

county the landlords and their agents were pursuing a system of ejectment far more considerable than any previously known. Hence the crowds of starving Irish, men and women, who were now landing at Liverpool from the Sligo steam-vessels. If the example of Mayo were followed, he should despair of the future fortunes of Ireland; but, if the example of Kilmore were adopted, he was convinced that, though there might be, and must be for some time, great suffering, it would be speedily and effectually relieved. Mr. Roebuck had asked him — and before many days elapsed he would answer that question—what sum would be required to carry out the schemes of the Government for the relief of destitution in Ireland, and how he proposed to raise it. He admitted the right of Mr. Roebuck to ask that question, but he was surprised that Mr. S. O'Brien should follow it up by another, asking when the profitless outlay would come to an end? Profitless he could not conceive it, when he recollected the numbers which it had saved from starvation; but, if it were so, why had not Mr. S. O'Brien proposed a better scheme of relief? That gentleman now supported the proposition of Lord G. Bentinck, and, if he could but bring himself to think that it would answer the objects for which it was introduced, he would support it too. But he could not come to that conclusion; and, therefore, he recommended the House to apply itself to the consideration of measures which went so far beyond the relief of mere temporary starvation. A revolution in the social condition of Ireland must be accomplished. Though famine was now the pressing evil, there were other evils of a more

enduring character to be remedied. He then enumerated the various Bills which Government had introduced, or was about to introduce, for that purpose. They were all framed with one object, to increase the productiveness of the soil of Ireland, to facilitate the raising of food for its people, and to secure for its labourers constant daily employment for wages on the land which they cultivated. Those were objects for which advances might be justly made; and for those objects he was ready, if necessary, to make further advances than those which had been already sanctioned by Parliament. For the purpose, too, of present relief, he was prepared to call on the people of England to contribute largely, and he expected that not even the poorest among them would refuse to respond to that call. But, when he heard of the distress now existing in the metropolis and in the large manufacturing towns of England, he was not inclined to press too largely on the resources of the empire for an object which, though it might establish railways in Ireland, would not effectually remove distress or starvation from that country. He then concluded by moving, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. Hudson said, that if this measure were to receive the approbation of the House, any information which he could give would be at the service of those intrusted with the duty of carrying it out; but he would not hold a single share nor have any interest in the proposed railways. He then proceeded to reply to the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in the course of his observations vindicated the correctness of the account given by Lord G. Ben-

tinck of the number of men employed per mile on railways, and of the amount of money expended on their earth-works. He also referred to the arguments which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had urged against the plan as calculated to throw into confusion the monetary interests of the country, and to the remarks of other speakers on the difficulty of raising the funds required to carry this Bill into effect. He reminded Mr. F. Baring that, in the year 1839, he had himself voted in favour of a project for raising a loan of 5,000,000*l.* for the construction of Irish railways. At that time we had not a full but a failing exchequer, and the bullion in the Bank was not more than 4,000,000*l.*; and yet Lord G. Bentinck had been blamed for proposing to raise a loan in the present state of the finances of the country, which were unembarrassed. When Parliament was called upon to grant facilities for raising 16,000,000*l.*, it did not follow that 16,000,000*l.* would be wanted. He thought that, if 16,000,000*l.* should be wanted, there would be no difficulty in raising it; and, in proof of his assertion, he stated that within the last two months he and some of his friends had raised in one week 10,000,000*l.*, and that, when the calls were made, not more than 25,000*l.* were in arrear. He called attention to the fact, that neither he or nor any of his friends had drawn any comparison between this measure and the Government measures of relief; but that, on the contrary, they had brought it forward as an auxiliary to those measures. One part of the Government plan was the reclamation of waste lands; but before lands could be reclaimed they must

be manured, and before they were manured roads must be made to them. The present was therefore a fundamental measure, on which the Government ought to build its superstructure, both for the reclamation of waste lands and for the general drainage of Ireland. Hitherto the Government had never opened the resources of Ireland; and if it was determined to open them now, Ireland, which hitherto had been a source of anxiety to every Minister, would in future become peaceful and contented, and the right arm of his strength. He concluded by expressing his regret that the Government had not adopted this Bill even with modifications. He had no interest to serve by promoting its success, for he was quite content with the position which he occupied at present.

Mr. Goulburn stated at length his objections to the measure on financial grounds. He concluded by saying, that he believed that the most dangerous thing which we could do was to raise money by loan in time of peace for any object whatsoever; and he was certain that, if the Government once embarked the funds so borrowed in railway speculations for the employment of the poor, a year would not elapse before it would be called upon to embark in other speculations equally plausible in appearance, and equally pleading for the employment of the poor. As it had not been proved that this measure would afford immediate relief to the distress of Ireland, or permanent advantage to its future interests, he had no hesitation in meeting it with the most decided opposition.

Mr. Disraeli made an elaborate speech, in which he dealt largely with financial calculations, and

combated the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a view to prove that the proposed outlay would give a much larger amount of employment than the latter had represented. He referred at considerable length to the experiences of Belgium and France, in order to show that State advances for railways occasion no financial derangement, and are repaid over and over again by the advantages accruing. He said he could understand why interference with private enterprise should be deprecated in this country, where the commercial principle is paramount and efficient; but it was otherwise in Ireland. The country was misgoverned; there is more to be considered than the mere commercial circumstances, such as the cost of materials and labour; there were also religious antipathies, turbulence, private revenge, and other social and political influences at work. Commercially, railroads in Ireland were profitable undertakings, but they were stopped by the political circumstances; and therefore the argument derived from the interference with private enterprise fell to the ground. He concluded by recommending the Bill as a measure which did not mean to do injury to a Government, but which did aspire to benefit a nation.

Sir Robert Peel, in a forcible and masterly style, dissected all the arguments urged for the adoption of the Bill, and showed its unsoundness and impolicy. He referred to the financial condition and prospects of the country, the expected amount of the revenue, and the probable burdens, which, owing to recent exigencies of a peculiar kind, the country would be called upon to sustain. He

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then proceeded to descant on the impolicy and imprudence of the proposed outlay at such a time.

"It is at this period, with the Three per Cents at 91, Exchequer Bills scarcely at a premium, our foreign relations justifying anxiety, and a probable deficit of six or seven millions to be provided for, that Government is called on to enter into engagements amounting to 16,000,000*l*.! How is the deficit to be provided?

"I know of no other mode of providing for the assumed deficiency than that of making a vigorous effort at direct taxation, to be visited on all parts, I presume, of the United Kingdom (*Much cheering*); or making a fresh issue of Exchequer Bills, in the present doubtful state of the money-market; or contracting a loan to the amount which may be required, and thereby engendering the possible necessity of having recourse to direct taxation—not, of course, to an amount corresponding with the total deficiency provided for by loan, but sufficient to provide for the payment of the interest upon it. That is the condition, I apprehend, in which we shall be placed, independently of the prospect which is opened by the noble lord's proposition. In referring to these matters, the noble lord at the head of the Government will, I am sure, acquit me of the intention of doing so for the purpose of crimination or blame. The necessity for acting is imposed upon the Government by a great and unforeseen public calamity; and whoever might have been Finance Minister at the moment would probably have found an equal necessity imposed upon him. I offer no opinion as to which of the courses

[F]

I have suggested as possible the noble lord at the head of the Government may think it advisable to adopt—whether direct taxation, or a loan, or a fresh issue of Exchequer Bills, which is in fact identical with a loan in this respect, that it is the borrowing of money. Then I am compelled to ask, is it advisable that I should increase the difficulties of this financial operation by entering into an engagement to the amount of sixteen millions to be spread over four years? I must totally and entirely differ from those who contend that you can pledge the public credit of this country for the purpose of promoting commercial speculation without subjecting the country to any risk whatever. (*Cheers.*) I will show you that I can at once estimate the amount of pecuniary loss which such a proceeding might entail; because it is quite clear that if, in addition to the six or seven millions which the Government may find it absolutely necessary to provide for, you have also to provide for four millions in the present year, and twelve millions in the three succeeding years, you must at once surcharge the market with Unfunded Debt, and in that case there must be a positive addition to the interest on Exchequer Bills. What is the public credit of the State? The public credit of the State is part of the national property. The public credit of the State is one of the elements of our financial strength. (*Cheers.*) You cannot possibly appropriate a great portion of that public credit to the encouragement of commercial enterprises without to the same extent foregoing the power to apply that public credit in another direction in the event

of the national exigencies requiring you to do so. It is quite impossible; and, therefore, I say that the application of public credit to the encouragement of commercial enterprise is the same in principle as the application of direct taxation to that purpose."

After examining several of the provisions of the Bill in detail, Sir R. Peel proceeded to combat Mr. Disraeli's proposition that political considerations ought to supersede commercial principles.

Lord George Bentinck had estimated that the railways would so improve land as to increase the rental by 900,000*l.*, equivalent to a capital of not less than 23,000,000*l.* "Twenty-three millions for the Irish landlords, to be derived from the improved value of their property, in consequence of railroad enterprise!—then why do not the Irish landlords promote these undertakings?" (*Cheers.*) The Marquis of Granby had said that if there were railways the fishermen of Claddagh would be enabled to catch fish every night in the week, and distribute it over the country, for which they would get 4,000*l.* a night. (*A laugh.*) Are not these just the commercial considerations which ought to enter into the minds of the Irish themselves? (*Cheers.*) Land is to be benefited, fisheries are to be encouraged: are not these commercial considerations? [Mr. Hudson:—"There is no money in Ireland."] "There is no money, says the honourable gentleman; but there is that on which he himself recently raised his ten millions, namely, the prospect of gain." (*Cheers.*) Mr. Disraeli had said that the shareholder in Irish railroads finds great difficulty in procuring land: he finds complicated

interests and a confused tenure to deal with, and much greater difficulty in procuring land in Ireland than the English railroad companies do in England. "Then, I say, simplify the means of procuring land at once." Nothing could be more easy: it was done with respect to the Shannon navigation. Mr. Disraeli had spoken too of religious animosities being cured by bringing the men to act together in railway labour, and uniting them together in a common interest. "If the Government were to hold the doctrine that Ireland is different from other countries—that it is not fit to be trusted with its own concerns, but that the Government must do every thing for it—depend on it, these religious animosities would continue. But invite the Irish to take part in the concerns of their common country, and then, if religious animosities should be found to obstruct the success of commercial enterprises, the Irish would find it their interest and duty to discourage both party processions and religious animosities; and the double advantage would be gained, that by the extension of commercial undertakings there would result the discouragement of the growth and progress of a great social evil." Mr. Disraeli had also stated that if there were railways fuel would be brought from the rich coal-field of Mallow to Dublin: were not these all reasons why Irish commercial enterprise should deal with them? "I firmly believe," said Sir R. Peel, "that if you will not overpower that enterprise by the application of English capital and Government interference, that at no remote period this will be the case."

He then referred to instances of similar attempts, made in former

times, to foster enterprise in Ireland. He showed how grants of public money for such purposes had led only to profligate expenditure, and had failed to produce any useful result. He concluded by calling on the landlords of Ireland to put their own shoulders to the wheel, and by their own energy and self-reliance to work out the improvement of their country.

"If you will act in common concert, forgetful of religious and political differences,—brought together by a sense of that overpowering calamity under which your country is suffering; if you will seek as the result of your exertions the mitigation of that calamity and the improvement of the social condition of the millions who are dependent upon you for their future well-being,—if you will do all this, my firm conviction is, you will do more to promote the interests of your native land than if, resigning yourselves to sloth, idleness, and despair, you place all your confidence in Government grants, and put all your trust in Government patronage." (*Much cheering.*)

Lord John Russell declared his general concurrence in the view taken by Sir Robert Peel of the financial condition of the country: the joint effect of increased prices for food and commercial depression might be a pressure greater than the people of this country could bear, especially were the pressure enhanced by so great a drain on its resources as Lord George Bentinck's plan would involve.

After a reply from Lord George Bentinck, the House divided, when there appeared—

For the second reading, 118; against it, 322; majority against the Bill, 204.

[F 2]

After the decided manner in which the Government had opposed Lord George Bentinck's Bill, and the reasons they had alleged against it, considerable surprise was occasioned by a proposition brought forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 26th of April, for advancing loans from the Treasury to certain Irish railways. Adverting to the proceedings on the rejected Bill, Sir C. Wood reminded the House that in the discussion on Lord George Bentinck's railway scheme, he had not expressed himself adverse to Government aiding the construction of railways in Ireland, but only to the indiscriminate and extensive assistance proposed by Lord George. His own plan was on a different principle. The Loan Commissioners were in the constant habit of making advances to railways which under the acts of Parliament are in a condition to borrow—that is, having paid up 50 per cent. of their capital. Such a course might now give a great impulse to employment in Ireland; but the advances for fever hospitals, workhouses, &c., made it inexpedient to draw large sums for railway purposes from the funds at the disposal of the Loan Commissioners. Under those circumstances, he thought that it would be advisable to make a loan to railways of a limited extent—say 620,000*l.* He proposed to lend 500,000*l.* to the Great South-Western Railway Company, whose capital was 2,600,000*l.*, paid up 1,400,000*l.*; 83,000*l.* to the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Company, capital 250,000*l.*, paid up 125,000*l.*; 36,000*l.* to the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company, capital 150,000*l.*, paid up 100,000*l.* The amount would be repayable with 5 per cent.

interest. Sir Charles mentioned that the expenditure on the relief works in Ireland had decreased to 600,000*l.*—a decrease of 400,000*l.* in the month of April as compared with March; and the diminution was still going on. He concluded by moving a resolution authorizing the advance of 620,000*l.*

Mr. Hume objected strongly. The financial circumstances of the country were yet more adverse than they were when Government made out so good a case against Lord George Bentinck's plan. The Bank was then lending money at 3½ per cent: can railway companies now obtain money even at 5 or 6 per cent.? [Mr. Hudson: "Yes."] The bullion in the Bank coffers has fallen from 13,000,000*l.* to 9,000,000*l.* At all events, that was not the time for considering so important a subject; since it was already past midnight. He moved that the Chairman report progress. Mr. Roebuck seconded the amendment. Mr. Goulburn hoped that the vote would not be pressed that night.

Lord George Bentinck taunted the Chancellor of the Exchequer with having become better instructed on the subject of railway employment within the last two months. Lord George had been blamed for calculating that 16,000,000*l.* would employ 110,000 men: now the Chancellor of the Exchequer calculated that 600,000*l.* would employ 15,000. Lord George had been accused of proposing indiscriminate loans: what he did propose was that no loans should be given without the guarantee of the Railway Commissioners: the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed no such guarantee. [Sir Charles Wood: "One half of the capital must be paid up."] Lord

George proceeded to consider the altered state of the money market—with interest at 6 or 7 per cent. for good bills that have sixty days to run. Was that owing to railway advances?—No; but to the drain of gold to pay for unrestricted imports; and still larger drafts of bullion would be required to pay for corn yet to come from America. Another reason was the so much lauded Bank Charter Act—a very good measure for fair weather; but, before it was too late—before bankrupts should come knocking at their doors—he called upon Ministers to remove that restriction by which the Bank was prohibited from issuing notes beyond 14,000,000*l.* unless each pound in notes be represented by a sovereign in the coffers.

Sir Charles Wood made a second statement, in reply to these alarms. He admitted the financial difficulty of the time, but denied that it was imputable to the Bank Charter Act, or to the operations of the Government.

The debate, having been adjourned, was resumed on the 30th. On that evening Lord John Russell having moved the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply on the 620,000*l.* grant in aid of certain Irish Railways, Mr. Roebuck moved as an amendment, that “the other orders of the day be now read;” which was negatived, by 203 to 14.

The House having gone into Committee, Sir Charles Wood made an explanatory statement on several important points.

First, as to the monetary position of the country. He argued that the alarm in the City, at least in the degree to which it had prevailed, was utterly and altogether without foundation. He had that

morning had a communion the Governor of the Bank land, showing that the Bank was materially improved. The return for the 24th of April would show that the liabilities had been diminished, and the means of meeting them increased. The Bank was therefore enabled to give increased facilities to the money market. The deputations which Sir Charles had seen respecting the state of things in the North felt much more satisfied than they did three days ago. Many persons, who represented to him the alarm which prevailed, said that there were more bank-notes in circulation than was necessary; that more bills were discounted than they thought desirable; and he believed that if the pressure had been more gradual and not so sudden, the present pressure, even if greater than it actually was, would not have been so sensibly felt. But, in consequence of the recent efforts of the Bank of England, he believed that the extreme pressure might be said to be removed. He need only allude to the increased price of Stock. This might in part be owing to the intelligence from Russia. But, besides this, the exchanges from the whole of Europe were in our favour; and, by the last accounts from America, the demand for gold was likely to be less than was anticipated.

He now further explained the proposed advances to railways. Two bills were proposed,—one appropriating 1,000,000*l.* for the improvement of landed property in Ireland, the other appropriating 1,000,000*l.* for the reclamation of waste lands; jointly 2,000,000*l.*—to be devoted to the employment of persons by private enter-

prise. When he proposed the vote of 8,000,000*l.*, he stated that a portion was to be applied to advances of this description. It was therefore a total mistake to suppose that a new issue of Exchequer Bills, or a new loan, would be requisite for the purpose in view. The more important of the two Bills which he had mentioned was the one for the improvement of landed property: and accordingly, before the Bill left the House, the sum appropriated by it was increased to 1,500,000*l.*; leaving only 500,000*l.* available for the reclamation of waste lands. In the discussions on the subject, great objection had been taken to a compulsory power in the measure for reclaiming waste lands, and Government therefore abandoned the compulsory clauses; endeavouring to frame a Bill of a voluntary and optional kind, in as practical a shape as possible. But then, in abandoning the compulsory clauses, the Ministers had found that they had abandoned the most practical part of the measure, and therefore they abandoned the Bill altogether for this session. Thus there was 500,000*l.* available towards this grant.

Sir Charles glanced at improved signs in the state of Ireland: the persons employed on the relief works had been reduced from 734,000 in March to 280,000 on the 1st of May; the discharged persons were absorbed in private employment; only 2,000*l.* has been advanced to Relief Committees out of the new loan; a larger breadth of land than usual was laid down in wheat, spring crops, and green crops; the ordinary quantity of potato had been planted, and potatoes reappeared in the market.

He went on to explain that the

lines of railway selected for advances were "of that peculiar character that it would be advisable to make advances to them."

A long debate followed. Several Irish members supported the motion. Mr. William Collett and some others only objected that more schemes were not to be favoured with advances. Lord George Bentinck supported the project, as a small imitation of his own. The Bank Charter Act and the conduct of the Bank were also criticized. Mr. Spooner seized the occasion to assert the Birmingham doctrines of currency, and encountered a powerful controversial opponent in Sir Robert Peel. Some remarks were of a more substantial nature.

Mr. Goulburn showed that, although the grant of 620,000*l.* was provided for so far as Government was concerned, the advance to particular railways would invite indefinite extension to other claimants, and would in itself have an injurious tendency in the money market. While other railways cannot obtain money under 8 per cent., those favoured by Government would obtain the advance at 5 per cent., they would naturally be anxious to obtain a speedy return for their outlay, they would make sacrifices for that purpose, they would borrow; and they would be able, having saved money on the advance, to give higher terms than other companies; thus raising the market rate of interest, and increasing the difficulties of all the other companies. Mr. Goulburn, however, was glad that he had learned, by Sir Charles Wood's explanation, that the money was not to be an additional grant, but transferred from other grants, as he had felt

bound to take a course very different from that which he was now disposed to do [meaning that he should not vote against the project]. Mr. Roebuck seized upon this declaration, and exposed the inconsistency between Mr. Goulburn's speech and his intended vote.

Sir Robert Peel declared, that with all his proved desire to support the Government, he could not give his vote in favour of the advance. If by saving in other branches of outlay Government had 620,000*l.* to spare, it ought to be devoted to increase the balances in the Exchequer. Touching upon the Bank Act of 1844, Sir Robert denied that it relieved the Bank from all responsibility of general superintendence over the monetary concerns of the country. He expressed an opinion that it would have been better if the Bank had raised the rate of discount sooner, say to 5 or 6 per cent. in January, instead of suddenly turning round when the real difficulty came, and totally refusing accommodation to particular classes of bills having a certain time to run.

After Lord John Russell had made a defensive speech, and Lord George Bentinck an exulting one, the Committee divided, and the vote was carried, by 218 to 75.

A Bill founded on this resolution having been brought in, came on for the second reading on the 28th June, when the proposition of Government was again warmly opposed by several influential members of the late Government and others. The rejection of the Bill on this occasion was moved by Sir William Molesworth, who contended that this was nothing else but the fag end of Lord G. Ben-

tinck's proposition, and that every argument which applied to the principle of the whole of that measure, applied with equal force to this paltry fraction of it. By assisting these Irish railroad companies the Government was injuring the interests of every other railroad company in the country, and was aggravating in an enormous degree the pecuniary difficulties of the money market. At the commencement of the session Lord John Russell had asked for eight millions to carry out his plans for Ireland. For one of those plans—the reclamation of waste lands—a million had been asked; but, as that part of the project had been abandoned, he had now more money than he wanted, and, therefore, he must spend it in some manner, be it good, bad, or indifferent. Now, he (Sir W. Molesworth) thought that it would be much better to leave the money in the pockets of the people of England to fructify there than to place it in the hands of others to benefit landlords and mortgagees in Ireland, and to injure the people of that country irremediably by inducing them to rely on all occasions on the assistance of the people of England. He concluded by moving that the Bill be read a second time that day three months.

Mr. W. Williams said the Minister had already tried the money market sufficiently this year with his loan of eight millions; and it was too bad that he should now come forward with a proposition of lending more than half a million to certain railway companies in Ireland at a less than the ordinary rate of interest in the money market.

Lord John Russell said, that in

opposing the plan of Lord George Bentinck, there were two reasons on which the Government principally relied. The first was the prospect of a large expenditure, uncertain in its extent, and uncertain in the state of the money market at the time when the outlay which it required might be demanded; and that consideration induced the Government to think it unwise to pledge the House to raise a loan of sixteen millions for Irish railroads, without any knowledge of the condition of the money market at the time when it might be necessary to advance it. The second, that the plan, extensive as it was, was not efficient for the object which it professed to have in view, namely, the provision of food for the destitute millions who had lost their ordinary subsistence. He had, however, stated, at the time when he offered these objections, that many useful public works had been brought to a successful termination by means of advances of public money, and that among such useful public works he classed the formation of railways. He admitted, indeed, that the Government was going beyond the usual limit of the advances made annually for public works; and, therefore, the question which the House was then called upon to decide was, whether it would sanction a larger advance of public money than the Exchequer-Bill Loan Commissioners were entitled to advance under ordinary circumstances. If the House, however, looked only to its own legislation for Ireland during the last two centuries, it would see sufficient cause for the present distressed condition of that country in the misgovernment which it had so long sanctioned. He, therefore,

proposed this grant to enable Ireland to work out its own prosperity. We had caused in Ireland misery, misery had produced crime, crime again had produced insecurity, and insecurity had prevented the influx of capital, which was necessary to its prosperity. There was, besides, reason to fear that the potato crop might perish this year. It was true that the people of Ireland had sown with corn and turnips much of the ground usually sown with potatoes; but it was calculated that, so far as nourishment was concerned, it required three acres of wheat to make up for the nourishment derived from one acre of potatoes. Could, then, any man look to the state of Ireland, he would not say for the next year, but for the next six years, without seeing that the sufferings of its population might be severe. We had already imposed on the landlords of Ireland the necessity of maintaining on their land those labourers for whom there was not a natural demand. We, therefore, ought to assist them by every means in our power in rescuing the population of Ireland from its present condition; and the best means were those which would enable it by labour to work out that prosperity of which it must be itself the most effective instrument. He might, perhaps, be asked why he did not give support to other railway companies. To that question he replied by stating, that he supported the railway companies included in this Bill, because they were supported by the Report of the Railway Commission, because they were in the condition required by the law to afford security for a loan, and because no other railways in Ireland were in the same condition. It was for Lord George

Bentinck to show that others were in that category ; and, if he could do that, the Government might be induced to consider their claims on a future occasion. The noble lord then concluded by recommending to the House this measure as part of a general policy which it ought to adopt towards Ireland, and by assuring it that it would be acting with injustice to Ireland if it rejected it.

Mr. Roebuck observed, that the concluding words of Lord John Russell had created great alarm in his mind, for this measure was, he said, only part of a general policy which his lordship intended to adopt towards Ireland. Now, he objected to this measure, if it were part of a large scheme, because it was founded on a wrong principle ; and, if it were a small scheme, because it would be insufficient to afford any relief to Ireland. A railway in Ireland might be very useful for the purposes of commerce ; but was it a legitimate employment of the capital of England in Ireland ? He complained that this sum of 620,000*l.* was not lent to starving people of Ireland to relieve their calamities ; but Lord John Russell had asked for it for a people suffering under ages of misgovernment, and for such a purpose it was utterly inefficient. What the Irish people required in that respect was, not the formation of railways, but the abolition of the Church of England in Ireland ; for so long as that Church remained, the Roman Catholic of Ireland would be a serf and the Protestant an oppressor. He then furnished the House with a most desponding prospect of the coming harvest, and asked whether, in such a season of scarcity,

we ought to exhaust our capital in the formation of railways ? So fearful a state of expectancy for this country was never known ; and, with such a prospect before it, was it fitting that the Government should risk its funds in such a speculation as no member of the Cabinet would engage in as a private individual ? It was too bad that the Government should take money out of the pockets of English gentlemen, for which they could get 10 per cent. in the money market, and then lend it at 5 per cent. to a set of needy speculators in Ireland. Was it just ? If it were not, why was it done ? It might be all well for Lord John Russell to be generous to Ireland ; but he had also another duty to perform—to be just to England. He then proceeded to attack the proposition made by Lord George Bentinck at the commencement of the session, and to call upon him to vindicate it, if he could now, after all the pressure which had recently taken place in the money market. He hoped that the House would reconsider this measure, and would reverse the step which it had already taken upon it. As to the Government he would merely remind it, that the moment it became a money lender, it would become a money loser ; and that the chances were, that as soon as it became a merchant, it would become a bankrupt.

Lord George Bentinck said, he should not press the amendments of which he had given notice, for similar grants to other railways, because he understood that Lord John Russell had given an assurance that those railways, when they were in a similar situation to those benefited by this Bill, should be entitled to similar in-

dulgence and similar assistance. He then proceeded to contend, that if the capability of affording good security were the only preliminary necessary to obtain these advances of public money, the Great Midland and Western railway was in a situation to receive part of this loan. He then vindicated his plan from the two objections which Lord John Russell had urged against it that evening, and, on the conclusion of his vindication, reminded his lordship that the Government had objected to it formerly on other grounds, as, for instance, on the insufficiency of the securities which it provided—on the ground that it would not lead to the employment of any Irishman as a navigator—and, lastly, on the ground that Irish navigators never had any children. Replying to the challenge of Mr. Roebuck, he declared his readiness to stand by his plan, and to prove that it was much more economical than that subsequently adopted by the Government. Instead of being a scheme to feed the rapacity of Irish speculators, it was a scheme which would have kept the Irish population employed at home, and would have prevented them from immigrating to this country and from beating down the wages of the English labourers. He then set forth at great length the advantages to be derived from the formation of the Great Midland and Western railway, and also from that of the Waterford and Limerick railway, for both of which he wished grants to be made; and after denying Mr. Roebuck's statement respecting the potato crop, proceeded to contend that railways did not convert our floating capital into a fixed capital, and that it was

therefore impossible that they could in any respect derange the money market. The money invested in railways was not tied up—it was perpetually changing hands, and never without advantage to the public. He concluded a long defence of his plan for establishing railroads in Ireland, by quoting a speech of Sir Robert Peel, in which he said, "Drive agitation from the shores of Ireland, and capital will instantly flow in." His (Lord G. Bentinck's) recommendation was rather different. He recommended the House, when it had an opportunity of advancing public money for public works in Ireland upon good security, to pour capital into that country, and to give its population the means of employing itself in honest and laborious and profitable employment. And then he said that capital, bringing contentment in its train, would drive agitation for ever from its shores.

Mr. W. Collett, Mr. M. O'Connell, Mr. M. Gore, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Sheil, supported the Bill. Mr. Trelawny opposed it.

Sir J. Graham, after adverting to a speech made in the course of the debate by Mr. Sheil, observed, that he might have spared the expression of his hope that Parliament before it expired would give some proof of its sympathies for Ireland. In the course of the session we had borrowed 8,000,000*l.*, all of which we had applied to relieve the misfortunes of Ireland; and this was the first proposition for their relief to which any opposition had been offered. He was at a loss to discover on what principle Lord John Russell now offered this measure to the House. He was glad that our financial prospects were now better than they were formerly;

but he could not conceal from himself that there were circumstances which required particular caution in the management of our resources. The exchanges were not so unfavourable towards us as they were when we last discussed this question. The turn at present was in our favour; but, on the other hand, the importation of corn during the last few weeks had been the greatest ever known in our commercial history. Now, that importation must be met by payment, either in bullion or in our staple manufactures, and from the dearness of cotton we should have great difficulty in extending the export of our manufactures, and the export of specie must therefore again take place. Moreover, it had been admitted, both by Sir R. Peel and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on two great and memorable occasions, that the balances in the Exchequer should be kept as high as possible. All these circumstances ought to be carefully kept in mind before the House assented to this measure. Neither ought the situation of Ireland itself to be overlooked. He had a strong impression that every shilling which we advanced to Ireland should be employed, not indirectly in the employment of labour, but directly in increasing the quantity of food. If the potato crop should again fail, the Chancellor of the Exchequer should have in reserve, not only £20,000*l.*, but a much larger sum, to meet the distress, not only of Ireland, but of England also. If the House could not succeed in increasing the quantity of food by the reclamation of waste lands, it ought to consider whether it could not diminish by emigration the number of persons who might ap-

ply to it for food. Lord Lincoln had proposed a plan of emigration which had not met with the approbation of that House; but he thought that this money would be better expended either in improving waste lands or in giving assistance to some scheme of emigration not too extensive. He then proceeded to show that all the arguments which had been urged against the plan of Lord George Bentinck were equally applicable against this measure. For instance, this Bill was not for the relief of the poor of Ireland, but of the speculators in Irish railways. If these railway speculators were to be relieved, why were others to be excluded from relief? Feeling, then, that this Bill was wrong in principle, partial in practice, impolitic, and uncalled for, he should certainly give his vote against it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out the change of circumstances which rendered this measure desirable now, although it would have been inexpedient at an earlier period of the session. When the Government opposed Lord G. Bentinck's railway plan, it had done so on the ground that it would not stop the ravages of pestilence and famine in Ireland, and that it was better to supply the population with food, especially on the western coast of that country. The time, however, must come when relief to the poor in Ireland by England must cease, and when it must be thrown on the landlords of the sister country. At that time it would greatly alleviate the pressure which would be thrown on the Irish landlords, if the Government afforded them the means of providing employment

for the people. Sir J. Graham had recommended the Government to do something experimentally in the reclamation of waste lands and in colonization; but Sir J. Graham was a man of too great sagacity not to know that the expenditure of such a sum as 600,000*l.* would be perfectly useless in such experiments. Although the state of the money market was not easy now, he asked the House to consider whether it was not desirable to find employment for the people of Ireland? He had, therefore, thought it advisable to authorize the Exchequer Loan Commissioners to make an advance of 620,000*l.* under the ordinary securities that the undertaking should be a good one in itself, and that the security should be ample.

Mr. Hume condemned the measure of Government as unjust and partial, and admitted that Mr. Disraeli had made out a triumphant case against those who had voted against Lord G. Bentinck's plan, and who now supported that of Government.

Mr. Cardwell hoped that the House would be informed before it separated, whether this measure was an exceptional case founded on the peculiar necessity of Ireland at the present time, or whether it was part of the general policy to be adopted in future by the Government towards Ireland. He looked upon it as a most improvident measure in the present condition of the Exchequer, and recommended those who had to provide for the dividends on the 10th October next to keep this sum of 620,000*l.* in the Exchequer, as it might be wanted.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—for the second reading—

Ayes	175
Noes	62

Majority . 113.

The Bill was then read a second time, and was not opposed in its subsequent stages.

Among the modes of ameliorating the condition of the sister country, which occupied the attention of the public at this period, plans of systematic emigration to the colonies were much advocated as a means of relieving the country of some portion of its distressed and redundant population. Among other propositions which were started with this view, was one brought forward in the House of Commons by the Earl of Lincoln, who, on the 1st of June, moved, pursuant to notice, for an address to Her Majesty, praying her to take into her most gracious consideration the means by which colonization might be made subsidiary to other measures for the improvement of the social condition of Ireland. His lordship, in a very long and able speech, explained that his object was to obtain a commission to inquire, first, whether colonization could be applied so as to relieve those who remained in Ireland; secondly, whether it could be applied so as to relieve those who left Ireland; and, lastly, whether it could be so conducted as not to interfere with the interests of our colonies. Mr. Hawes, as Under Secretary of the Colonies, in replying to the motion, admitted most of the principles contained in his lordship's speech; but differed from him as to the expediency of appointing a commission to inquire into such a subject. He refused to move any

amendment on the motion of Lord Lincoln, and suggested to the noble lord the propriety of withdrawing it. A long discussion then took place, in which Mr. Gregory, Mr. V. Smith, Sir R. Peel, Lord John Russell, Mr. Hope, Mr. Hume, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. F. Scott, Sir W. James, Lord J. Manners, and Mr. Aglionby took part.

In conclusion, the address was agreed to ; but Lord John Russell intimated that he should advise Her Majesty not to issue a commission of inquiry, but to conduct the inquiry through the agency of the Executive Government. He expressed his readiness to advise the governors of our North American colonies to consult their Executive Councils and their local assemblies as to the plans of emigration to which they would lend their aid ; and he added, that he would lay the result of those consultations on the table, along with the opinions of the Administration upon them, early in the next session of Parliament.

The same subject was a very few nights afterwards brought under the attention of the House of Lords by Lord Monteagle. His lordship, who went over nearly the same ground as had been taken in the other House by Lord Lincoln, moved for a select committee to inquire into the question of Irish

emigration ; and, in a long speech, dilated on the importance of the subject in general, and the imperative necessity for considering it at the present moment, when distress was so prevalent both in Ireland and in other parts of the United Kingdom.

Earl Grey would not offer any opposition to the proposed inquiry, which would tend to disabuse the public mind of dangerous errors as to the extent to which emigration might be made available as a means toward reducing the surplus population of Great Britain. He trusted, therefore, that their lordships would recollect that, in consenting to this committee, it was not his intention, or that of his colleagues, to encourage an expectation that emigration could ever be carried on upon the gigantic scale which some believed necessary and practicable. He believed it was only as subsidiary to other measures now in progress, calculated to relieve the local congestion, if he might so call it, in particular parts of Ireland, that emigration, as it had gone on, and would go on, would benefit our population, and would be serviceable to our colonies.

After some observations from Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Monteagle replied.

The motion was then agreed to.

CHAPTER IV.

Finance and Commercial Policy—Suspension of the Corn and Navigation Laws—Resolutions for that purpose proposed by Lord John Russell on the 21st of January—His Speech—The Motion is seconded by Mr. Bankes; supported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Escott, and other Members—Lord George Bentinck declares his intention of voting for the Resolutions—They are passed unanimously—Bills founded on them are brought in and passed through both Houses with great rapidity—Alteration of the Rum and Sugar Duties proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—His Statement on that occasion—Remarks of Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Hume, Mr. Smith O'Brien, Lord George Bentinck, and other Members—The Bills pass the Commons, but are strongly opposed in the House of Lords by Lord Stanley and other Peers—Lord Stanley's Amendment is defeated by 37 to 25—The Budget—The Chancellor of the Exchequer makes his financial Statement on the 22nd of February—He proposes a Loan of Eight Millions in consequence of the great Outlay incurred in Ireland, but no increase of Taxation—Speeches of Mr. Hume, Mr. Roebuck, Lord John Russell, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Francis Baring, Sir R. Peel, and other Members—The Chancellor of the Exchequer a few days afterwards announces to the House the terms on which he had contracted for the Loan—Mr. Hume and Mr. W. Williams make some objections—Resolutions carried—Debate on the Loan and on the financial Position of the Country—Sir Charles Wood makes a proposition for enabling Payments to be made in advance on account of the new Loan upon allowance of Discount—He also proposes to increase the Interest on Exchequer Bills—His two Statements on the 7th and 10th of May—Speeches of Mr. Hume, Mr. Masterman, Mr. Newdegate, Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. T. Baring, Sir George Clerk, Mr. Disraeli, and Sir Robert Peel, who vindicates the Policy of the recent Bank Charter Act—The Resolutions are agreed to—Motion by Mr. Ricardo for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Navigation Laws—His Speech on moving the question—Mr. M. Gibson on the part of the Government assents to the Motion—Mr. T. Liddell opposes it, together with Lord George Bentinck, Mr. Hudson, Alderman Thompson, Mr. Disraeli, and Captain Harris—Sir R. Peel advocates Inquiry—The Motion is supported by Lord John Russell, Mr. Labouchere, Sir Walter James, and other Members—On a division it is carried by 155 to 61.

THE suspension of the Corn in the Speech from the Throne, and Navigation Laws was a for the alleviation of the existing measure which had been announced ing scarcity by giving the utmost

facility to the importation of food from abroad. It was a proposition of which the expediency was indeed palpable, and which was advanced by the Government with a pretty sure reliance on its general acceptance. On a very early day after the opening of the session (the 21st January) Lord John Russell moved for a Committee of the whole House on the Corn Importation Act, stating that he should follow that motion with another on the Navigation Laws, but he should discuss both subjects together on the House going into Committee.

His lordship observed that, in consequence of the favourable disposition with which the measures announced in the Queen's Speech had been received on a former evening, he should not trouble the Committee with many details, but should confine himself to stating what was our present supply of corn, what were the general prospects of our future supply, and what were his reasons for proposing to suspend for a time the laws affecting the importation of foreign corn. On the termination of the last harvest the prospect was that the harvest of wheat would be below the average of ordinary years, but would be of superior quality; and that the harvest of barley, and also of oats, would be deficient in some parts of the country. The greatest failure, however, was that of the potato crop, which was considerable in England—still greater in Scotland—and greatest of all in Ireland, where three-quarters of the crop, according to some calculations, and at any rate one-half of it, had been entirely lost. This failure of the potato crop had produced considerable influences

on the prices of food in both England and Scotland. On the other hand, there had been last year a great importation of foreign corn from various places into this country, amounting altogether to 4,800,000 quarters. That large supply had not entered into consumption for some time, and for this reason, that there was no considerable rise of prices, and no apprehension for some time of such a deficiency as would occasion a rise. The prices of corn in October and November did not show any considerable apprehension that there would be any great deficiency; but from that time there had been a considerable rise as compared with the prices at the time of the harvest. In the first week of August, the price of wheat was 47*s.* a quarter; in the first week of September, it was 49*s.* It had risen in the first week of January to 64*s.* a quarter; in the second week to 66*s.* 10*d.*; and on the 16th of January to 70*s.* 3*d.* Having quoted this rise in the price of wheat as a proof that there was an apprehension of deficiency, he proceeded to show that the rise in the price of barley had been still greater. In the first week of January, 1842, it was 29*s.* 7*d.* a quarter; in the same week in 1843, it was 26*s.* 5*d.*; in 1844, 32*s.* 7*d.*; in 1845, 34*s.* 2*d.*; and in 1846, 31*s.* 11*d.* In the first week in January, 1847, it was 44*s.* 3*d.*; in the second week, it was 46*s.* 5*d.*; and in the third week, it was 50*s.*; and this independently of the price of barley for malting, which had risen to 66*s.* and 70*s.* Having estimated the money value of the potato crop which had failed in parts of Scotland and in Ireland at twelve millions sterling, and having repeated his

statement that we had received during the last year a supply of 4,800,000 quarters of grain, he proceeded to declare that, so far as regarded the supply which we were to obtain before the next harvest, there were but few parts of the world from which it could be expected. The deficiency of the last harvest had been felt in France, Germany, and many other parts of Western Europe. There was therefore a general effort made by all of them to obtain a supply. The duties on the importation of foreign grain had been remitted in France, in Belgium, and in many of the countries bordering on the Rhine; whilst in several of those states laws had been passed prohibiting the exportation of corn. The stock of corn at Dantzic at present was small; and, being so, the sellers expected high prices. There were, therefore, only two quarters from which a supply could be obtained, Odessa and the United States. From the first, France had obtained a supply to the amount of 700,000 quarters; but in the spring, there was every prospect that a large supply of grain would be sent to that port from the interior of the Russian empire. In the United States there had been an abundant harvest of wheat and of Indian corn, but hitherto much of that supply had not come to this country. Now, such being the state of the supply, and such being the deficiency, we ought to remove every impediment to the introduction of foreign corn into this country. The 4s. duty had not prevented a large supply of foreign corn from coming into Great Britain; but, while there was a strong competition for corn, it might make a considerable difference in future as to the

quantity of grain brought here or sent elsewhere. He therefore proposed that all duties on the importation of foreign corn should be suspended till the 1st of September next, and should leave it to Parliament hereafter to consider whether it would continue the suspension or not. He then adverted to the subject of the Navigation Laws, which was closely connected with the subject which he had just been discussing. The Navigation Laws were at present an impediment to the importation of foreign corn, owing to the advance which they created in the price of freight. The want of shipping was enhanced at present in the United States, by the necessity of engaging ships to carry troops and munitions of war to Mexico. The noble lord then stated to the House the advance in the price of freight at present over the ordinary price of freight from the Danube, from Odessa, from the United States, and from the Baltic. The advance with regard to freights to Ireland was still more remarkable: and as a proof of it, he would merely mention that the freight from London to Cork had risen from 1s. to 3s. 3d. Believing, therefore, that by suspending the Navigation Laws we should diminish the price of freight, and let free a number of vessels of foreign countries, which might then be engaged in transporting grain to this country and to Ireland, he proposed to suspend the Navigation Laws till the 1st of November next. The noble lord then concluded by moving that it be an instruction to the Chairman to ask for leave to bring in a Bill to suspend the duties on corn till the 1st of September, 1847.

Mr. J. Banks seconded the mo-

tion, and only regretted that the noble lord had not proposed these two measures earlier. The noble lord must have been aware that as the agricultural interest was ready last year to agree to the suspension of the Corn Duties to meet the famine then prevailing in Ireland, they would have gladly supported him in suspending those duties had he called Parliament together at an earlier period of the present emergency. As to the Navigation Laws, if there were corn to be brought here from other countries, and if the only want had been the means of conveying it, why had one week been lost in supplying those means? With respect to the last harvest, his information differed from that of Lord J. Russell. He believed that there had been more than an average crop, but that the quality had not been particularly fine. He expressed his full and entire concurrence in the plan of the noble lord; he shared with him in the apprehension that no great benefit would be derived from it; but, if any benefit at all were likely to accrue, the House would be to blame if it took a single step to prevent it. The time for the suspension was longer than he had anticipated, but he would not cavil at the length of its duration, but would let it rest on the judgment of Government. Mr. Roebuck had declared Sir R. Peel entitled to the highest praise for his foresight with respect to the existence of famine in Ireland. All he would say in reply to that eulogy was, that Sir R. Peel would have met no objection from the agricultural interest had his measures of last year been only intended as a remedy for famine. The only opposition which Sir R. Peel had ex-

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perienced from the agricultural interest was with respect to the Coercion Bill; and he did not think that the Coercion Bill would have been a check to famine.

Sir Henry Barron reiterated complaints that Parliament had not met sooner, and demands of further relief for Ireland.

Mr. Goulburn gave his entire assent to the proposition of Government, and expected some good from it; he forbore to interrupt the unanimity by showing how much more effectual the measure would have been had it been adopted earlier.

Mr. Ewart called, not for suspension, but for total repeal of the remaining duties on corn.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer added some explanations respecting the objects of the proposed measures. In October last, the prices of corn had risen to a speculative height; as soon as the determination of the Government not to open the ports was known prices immediately fell. At the end of October, intelligence came from the United States of very large supplies having come down to the ports ready for shipment, and which were likely to come to this country at no great distance of time. Inquiries were made of the merchants at Liverpool and elsewhere; and the Government were told that a considerable number of vessels had gone out, attracted by the high freight from America, and that in all probability very large arrivals would take place shortly. Much more recently, the number of vessels loading in America, which had gone out from this country for the purpose of bringing home corn, was very considerable. He had in his hand a letter from Liverpool, dated January the 14th, stating

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that at that time there were at New York, loading for Great Britain and Ireland, no fewer than 37 vessels, of a tonnage of 25,000 tons, and at New Orleans 33 vessels, of 19,000 tons; and that, in addition, 29 vessels, of 17,000 tons, had sailed from Liverpool for America within the preceding week, and it was extremely probable that the cargoes with which they would return would be corn. That would be seventy vessels, at least, which in all probability would bring home corn from America. There did not seem, therefore, to be any likelihood that large supplies would not be brought into this country, or that, so far as corn could be brought thence before the navigation closed, there would be any want of supplies. But hitherto the anticipation of imports had not been fulfilled. This was the dead season of the year; the navigation was closed for the winter in America and the Baltic; but many foreign ports, especially those in the Black Sea, would soon be open; and it was desirable to open every facility for the admission of corn. He was very confident that the time was approaching when this country would receive large importations of corn. Up to the present time they had not received any Indian corn of the crop of 1846, which was described as the largest crop ever known in the United States. He believed that nearly the whole disposable crop of 1845 had been brought to this country; but it was stated that the crop of 1846 would not be available for exportation till December or January. The supply from New Orleans would arrive before many weeks had elapsed; but that which was expected from the northern parts of the United States could not be brought to the

seaboard till the internal navigation was opened. These considerations showed the great advantages which might be anticipated from the adoption, at this time, of the measure now proposed, and which could not have been gained by any earlier suspension of the Navigation Laws and of the Corn Law.

He then entered into a detailed statement to show that Government had done all in its power to meet the wants of Ireland.

His noble friend had stated that the quantity of corn, consisting of wheat, Indian corn, &c., which had been imported by private merchants into this country in the last seven months of last year was 3,728,000 quarters. The average consumption for that period was about 802,000 quarters; and if that were deducted from the quantity brought in, and assuming that whatever quantity there was of potatoes could serve only for two months and a half, the quantity actually imported into the country would be sufficient for the support of 8,500,000 of the people for four months and a half. The quantity actually imported was more than could have been expected, more than any one seemed to have imagined.

They had not imported corn; but they had bought it when imported, following but not leading the market. In that way they had bought all the Indian corn that was to be had. Depôts were established, though not always without ill effects: from Castle-town, for instance, came this report—"The destitution was greatly aggravated by the arrival of a commissariat officer, rumours having gone abroad that the Government was about to open a food-depôt,

which has prevented commercial people from sending in supplies of food as heretofore. The consequence has been, that the supplies in the town are exhausted, and the whole district is now without food."

Gentlemen had spoken in terms most unwisely chosen of forestalling and regrating. In many cases it was impossible, except at high prices, to obtain a large supply of corn; and if that was about to take place which he anticipated, namely, that the Irish people would not maintain themselves to the same extent as hitherto on food grown by themselves, it was absolutely necessary, for the existence of that people, that there should be those who would supply them with food. The greatest benefit which could, indeed, be conferred on the population of Ireland was to encourage the establishment of small dealers and shops in every village to supply food; and the propriety not only of abstaining from interference with efforts to establish these, but of encouraging their establishment where they did not exist, had been pressed upon the Relief Committees. When it was asserted that no measures had been taken to supply food, gentlemen should recollect that at this moment half a million of able-bodied men were supported on the relief-works. Their wages supported themselves and their families. Upwards of a thousand men were required to perform the functions of retail dealers; but without local agency, without the cooperation of those who were acquainted with the people, it was utterly impossible that the task of affording them relief could be adequately performed.

It was found that a sufficiency of food would be obtained by the

people till December; the depôts were then opened.

He related how a commissariat officer was sent to Skibbereen, and soup kitchens were established. The misfortune in Ireland was, that nobody seemed inclined to move until a Government officer made his appearance. However, food was now issued in large quantities—in one week fifty-four sacks of Indian meal (about seven tons) and ninety-seven cwt. of biscuit—in all about 26,544 lbs., or enough to support 3792 persons at a pound a day. The mortality at Skibbereen was mentioned in an official report dated on the 23rd of December, but with an important qualification—"You must recollect that this mortality is confined to a certain class of persons, who are always to be found in and about all towns in Ireland, such as the poor class of labouring people and beggars. The country people, generally, never looked more healthy, and, I am told, will have provisions till about May next."

Steps were taken to extend to all remote places the same arrangements as those at Skibbereen.

Mr. Hume urged the Government to sweep from the statute-book for ever the dregs of an odious system, and objected that the removal of the Navigation Laws ought to be accompanied by removal of the timber duties, as the cost of construction prevented our ships from competing with foreign vessels.

Lord John Russell replied, that after mature consideration he had resolved to suspend rather than abrogate the corn duties and Navigation Laws; because the temporary measure could be easily carried, while the other would provoke

opposition; and the removal of the Timber Duties would not only provoke opposition, but would require the substitution of another tax for the sake of the revenue.

Another question was raised by Mr. Bright, who obtained the explanation, that a foreign vessel carrying a mixed cargo would only be able to land *corn* under the suspension of the Navigation Laws—not, for instance, *cotton*.

Lord John Russell explained, that a more sweeping measure would have provoked serious opposition: which Mr. Thomas Baring confirmed.

Lord George Bentinck said he would support the suspension of the Navigation Laws if it were only intended to bring in corn; but if this motion were intended to insert the sharp end of the wedge, in order to destroy them altogether, he would certainly oppose it. He did not expect that the consumers would get their corn any cheaper in consequence of the repeal of the 4s. duty. The effect of its mere announcement had been to depreciate the price of barley and of oats, and to increase the price of bonded wheat to the exact amount of the reduction. That was to him proof that every farthing of this reduction would go into the pockets of forestallers and regraters. He calculated that the effect of this reduction would be to lose 800,000*l.* to the revenue, and to give nothing to the country and to the public. He believed that if the old corn law had been retained the revenue would have been increased, and that we should now have had in bond 3,000,000 quarters of grain, which the Government might have purchased for Ireland. He thought that Government was deserving of blame

for not having prevented the exportation of grain from Ireland; for, while 400,000 quarters had been imported into it, 1,700,000 had been exported from it. If Government had prohibited the exportation of that corn, it would have had corn enough to provide for two and a half millions of men till the next harvest. The great mistake had been in listening to the doctrines of political economy, and in not interposing to keep down the price of corn in Ireland, which had been hoarded at once both by farmers and by merchants, some of whom had recently netted their 10,000*l.* or 20,000*l.* each. Under similar circumstances Nadir Schah had hung up an Armenian regrater, to whose feet he had suspended a bag of 10,000 tomauns as a reward for his having collected the largest amount of corn; and that was the course which he would have adopted, though in a milder form, against these forestallers and regraters had he been a member of the Government.

Mr. Browne answered the oriental story of the last speaker by another, and entered into a defence of the regraters and forestallers, showing that the country in time of distress ought to feel deeply indebted to them for the efforts they made to collect and to hold large quantities of corn.

After a few words from Sir C. Napier, expressive of his opinion as to the impolicy of the Navigation Laws, Mr. Roebuck observed, that if he had ever entertained a doubt as to the capacity of Lord G. Bentinck to govern England, it had been settled by his speech of that evening. First he said that he did not believe that this measure would do good, but mischief, inasmuch as it would put money

into the hands of forestallers and regraters; and then he said that he would act as Nadir Schah had done, only in a milder manner—that is to say, he would hang them on a lower gibbet, and, instead of putting the tomauns at their feet, would place them somewhere else. The noble lord had also declared the Bill of last year to be mischievous, inasmuch as, if it had not passed, the price of corn would have been lower to the consumer in Ireland. Mr. Roebuck answered that argument by reading the scale of duties under the two Acts.

Mr. Disraeli expressed his intention of supporting the measures, but animadverted in caustic terms on Mr. Roebuck for his criticisms upon Lord George Bentinck.

Mr. B. Escott spoke in favour of the resolutions, which, after a brief reply from Lord John Russell, were unanimously assented to. Bills founded upon them were immediately brought in. They were read a first time the same evening, and on the next night went through all their stages.

In reply to Mr. Stafford O'Brien, Sir Charles Wood stated that *all* the duties on corn would be suspended, even the one-shilling duty; but entries would still be made of all the corn admitted. In the Navigation Bill, Mr. Mitchell, referring particularly to the Black Sea and Archangel, attempted to introduce an amendment, admitting foreign vessels which should *leave* the port of lading on or before the 1st of August. Sir Charles Wood explained, that the ports in the Black Sea would be open by the end of March: it was expected that the high prices would draw the corn from the interior long before the usual season, May: the voy-

age to this country occupies two months, and large importations might be expected in June and July. The amendment was negatived by 188 to 55. Both Bills were passed.

In the House of Lords their progress was equally rapid, and they passed with no opposition, and scarcely any discussion. On the 23rd, they were read a first time, and, the standing orders being suspended, passed through the other stages on the 25th, and the next day received the Royal Assent.

On the same evening on which the above measures passed their last stage in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward in Committee the new Government proposition for the modification of the Sugar and Rum Duties, explaining it in a speech, and afterwards moving it in the shape of resolutions. He based the measure, not only on the necessity for relief at home, but also on the ground of justice to the Sugar Colonies after the removal of protection. Last year, the colonists asked for relief; and he promised to propose a measure early this session. The question was mixed up with considerations of revenue. Guided by the calculations of Sir Robert Peel, Sir Charles had anticipated a deficiency at the end of the year of 300,000*l.* or 400,000*l.* The revenue, however, had hitherto exceeded anticipations: the Customs Duties had increased in every branch, especially on corn and sugar; the Excise also had increased, even in Ireland. But last quarter the Excise fell off in Ireland; within the last few days a number of the mills had stopped work in the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland; there had

been bad harvests ; and an adverse reaction must be expected. Concession, therefore, must be tempered by prudence.

At present malting grain was excessively high in price—84s. or even 88s. a quarter; and beer had been raised a penny the pot. One hundred and eighty pounds of sugar, equivalent to a quarter of malt, would cost 75s. 6d. Were sugar admitted for brewing, it would probably not so much displace malt as prevent a further rise of price, while increasing the production and lowering the price of beer. There was great difficulty in admitting molasses for the use in breweries: to make the duty equivalent to that on malt, it would have to be raised from 5s. 3d. to 8s. or 9s. 8d. ; and a large door would be opened to fraud. Molasses, therefore, would not be admitted ; but the prohibition on the use of sugar would be removed.

In distilleries sugar could already be used, the obstacle was the amount of duty. It would be admitted to use in distilleries charged only with a duty equivalent to the sums paid on spirit as malt-duty and spirit-duty. The change would be managed in this way. There was no wish among distillers to use sugar and grain in the same manufactories—they would be left separate; a duty equivalent to the malt and spirit-duty would be charged on the sugar *spirit*; and the manufacturer would be allowed to deduct the amount of the import-duty on the sugar consumed.

The relative effects of the Excise duties on spirits and import-duties on rum were very obscure and difficult to define: they were equivalent to about 10d. a gallon against Colonial rum. As a compromise between the claim for re-

lief and the difficulty of sparing revenue, the differential duty on rum would be reduced from 1s. to 6d.

Lord George Bentinck did not oppose the measure; but he, as well as Mr. Bankes, urged the Government to make it only temporary. Mr. Smith O'Brien disapproved of it as tending to diminish the use of grain in distilleries. Mr. Callaghan complained that it would greatly injure the distilleries in Ireland. Mr. Hume objected to the exclusion of molasses, without intelligible reasons. Mr. Goulburn cordially approved of the plan.

After some further discussion, the resolutions were agreed to; and Bills founded on them passed the Commons with little further remark. In the House of Lords, they met with rather a severe struggle when the second reading was moved on the 19th of February.

The Earl of Clarendon having briefly explained the nature of the Bills, Lord Stanley met the motion by one for referring the two measures to a Select Committee; mainly on two grounds—that there was a tendency at present to headlong legislation, illustrated by the rapidity with which the suspension of the Navigation Laws had been followed by an inquiry with a view to abrogation; and next, that the reasons for the measures, their necessity and anticipated advantages, had not been satisfactorily made out. He maintained that the Bills would be of no use to any body—of no advantage to the West Indies, of no avail in mitigating distress in this country. He went into minute calculations to show that Ministers were quite at sea as to the equivalent value of sugar and malt, and

that the increase in the consumption of sugar must of necessity take place in the foreign article. He declared, however, that he did not wish to defeat the Bills, but merely to have them thoroughly, fairly, and carefully investigated.

Earl Grey avowed that Ministers were pledged, after the equalization of the Sugar Duties, to carry out every practical relief of the Colonies from restrictions adverse to their interests. In the particular instance also, they were pledged to remove restrictions as they affected distillers and brewers; and he contended that there was no ground for assuming that the increased consumption of sugar would all go to the benefit of the foreign grower. He believed that the Colonies, with benefit to themselves, would be able to furnish increased supplies for this country, at reduced prices.

The amendment was supported, on Protection principles, by Lord Ashburton, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Lord Redesdale. The Bills were supported by Lord Monteagle and Lord Beaumont. The Marquis of Westmeath voted in support of the Government.

The amendment was negatived, by 37 to 25; the House went into Committee; and both Bills were reported without amendment.

The financial statement for the year was brought forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Committee of Ways and Means, on the 22nd of February. In commencing his speech on this occasion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that it was now many years since any individual holding his office had to make so heavy a demand on the Treasury as it would be his duty to make for

the services of the ensuing year; and he hoped that many more years would elapse before a similar necessity for making it would occur again. The calamity which the Government had to meet was such that no prudence could have averted it; for it had pleased Divine Providence to afflict this kingdom, and indeed the whole of western Europe, with a scarcity of food, of which the severest pressure had fallen on that part of the United Kingdom which was of all others the least capable of bearing it. Under that pressure the people of Ireland had appealed to the sympathy of this country for assistance, and he was quite sure that that assistance would not be withheld from them. He was happy to state, that there never was a time when the finances of the country were better able to sustain the call now made upon them, for if gentlemen would cast their eyes upon the balance sheet recently published they would see that the balances in the Exchequer this year were upwards of 9,000,000*l*. During the last quarter, not one deficiency bill had been issued, an event which was without a parallel, he believed, since the conclusion of the last war. The produce of the revenue had also exceeded the most sanguine expectations of his predecessor in office, Mr. Goulburn. If he referred to the Customs, the produce of every article from the 5th of April, 1846, to the 5th of January, 1847, with the exception of those articles on which the duties had been reduced, was higher than in the nine corresponding months of 1845-6. The same was the case in the Excise Duties, with the exception of the single article of soap, and for the decrease in the duties on that article

a satisfactory reason could be assigned. Carrying his calculation onwards, from the earliest part of the present quarter down to the 13th of the present month, there was an increase on the ordinary revenue of nearly 500,000*l.* compared with the returns of the ordinary revenue for the same period of last year. He should be holding out, however, fallacious hopes to the House, if he were to say that we were likely to have a continuance of this prosperous state of things. Circumstances, obvious to the most unreflecting mind, led to the conclusion, that we had come to the time when our onward progress might be checked, as it had been in the year 1825, and again in the year 1836. He did not, however, expect that it would be accompanied with any thing like the revolution which had occurred upon those occasions; first, because the experience of former times had not been lost upon us; and, next, because trade was now conducted upon sound and not upon speculative principles. We had now truer notions of currency, and, instead of purchasing Mississippi Stock and Pennsylvania Bonds, had been investing our capital in works of great importance at home. He was, therefore, confident that no such results as those which had occurred formerly would now follow any temporary check in our onward progress. But it would be contrary to all experience if the high price of food did not trench upon the comforts of all classes of the community, and did not thereby diminish their means of purchasing the same quantity of those articles which were subject to duties of Excise or Customs, and which therefore contributed essentially to the national revenue.

Unfortunately, with the high price of food there had also been a concurrent high price of cotton, which had led to diminished employment in the manufacturing districts. This had produced in the last month an entire stoppage of some mills, the diminution of the number of others which had been working full time, and the increase of the number of those which were working only short time. In the borough of Manchester alone 2,638 labourers had been thrown out of work in that time; and there were now 2,900 hands less employed in working full time, and 1,955 more employed in working short time in that town, than at the commencement of January. Such a diminution of wages must occasion distress, and consequently a diminution in the amount of the revenue. Bullion, too, had been exported for the purchase of food, and that had produced a pressure on the money market, which, in its turn, checked mercantile enterprise. Hitherto the demand for bullion had not been very formidable, for there were only 1,200,000*l.* of gold less in the Bank now than there was on the 13th of February last year. He concluded therefrom that we had paid for the corn which we had imported in manufactured goods—a circumstance on which he congratulated the country, as well as on the better position which the Bank of France had recently been able to assume; for he was quite certain that any great distress in that quarter must have ultimately reacted upon ourselves. Having mentioned these facts to show that we ought to proceed with caution, and not to entertain too sanguine hopes of the future, he proceeded to review the financial statement made by Mr. Goulburn in the last session.

Mr. Goulburn had anticipated that the surplus of our ordinary revenue over our expenditure would not exceed 76,000*l.*, but that, with 700,000*l.* of China money, it might amount to 776,000*l.* By subsequent legislation foreign sugar was made admissible into our ports; and the result of that operation in nine months—an item on which Mr. Goulburn could not calculate—had been an increase of 304,000*l.* to the revenue. It would, therefore, have been safe to calculate the probable surplus of the actual over the estimated revenue at about 1,500,000*l.* for the year; but, if gentlemen referred to the balance sheet for the first nine months of it, they would find the excess of income over expenditure to be not less than 2,846,000*l.*; and if he might judge from the proceeds of the present quarter, it would, at the end of the year, very considerably exceed that sum. He then proceeded to state to the House what he calculated would be the probable income of the year, from the 5th of April next to the 5th of April, 1848. Up to the 5th of January last the Customs Duties had produced 20,568,900*l.* Of that amount 793,000*l.* was the produce of the corn duties; but, as those duties were suspended for the next six months of the financial year, he could not expect any income from them during that time. What the harvest might be, and whether it might be expedient to levy any duties on corn in the six months afterwards, it was impossible for him to say; but, even supposing that no duties should be levied on corn, he did not think that he should be justified in deducting the whole amount of the last year's duty on corn from his estimate of the produce of the

Customs Duties, especially as he had reason to believe that he should receive an additional increase of revenue from the importation of sugar in the next year. He also expected that he should receive an increased revenue from the duties on butter, cheese, and silk manufactures; and therefore he felt entitled to assume that the Customs next year would produce not less than 20,000,000*l.* The produce of the Excise up to the 5th of January had been 13,988,000*l.* For the last two or three years nothing had been more surprising than the increase of the Excise duties upon articles of consumption, particularly malt and hops. He did not think that we could expect that increase to continue; but nevertheless, in many respects, the Excise Duties were more certain than the Customs. He therefore thought that he might fairly reckon upon an income of 13,700,000*l.* from that source in the present year. He estimated the Stamp Duties for the present year at the sum which they had produced in the last. So, too, with regard to the taxes, land and assessed, which he took at 4,270,000*l.* He estimated the amount of the Property Tax for the same period at 5,300,000*l.*; of the Post Office revenue at 85,000*l.*; of the Crown Lands at 120,000*l.*; and of the miscellaneous items of revenue at 300,000*l.* This made the total of the ordinary revenue for the year amount to 52,065,000*l.* He then proceeded to explain the expenditure of the year. The interest of the debt, funded and unfunded, was 28,045,000*l.* The charges on the Consolidated Fund, omitting any charge on account of Irish distress, was 2,522,420*l.*, to which must be added 175,000*l.* for the Irish constabulary, making

it, in round numbers, 2,700,000*l.* The vote for the army would be 6,275,074*l.*, and, with the charges for the militia and commissariat, 6,840,074*l.* The vote for the navy would be 7,561,876*l.*, and for the ordnance 2,679,127*l.*, which was an increase over the votes of last year, arising partly from our having added 1500 men to the marine and 1200 to the artillery, and partly to the necessity of putting many of our great seaports into a better state of defence against attack by steam vessels. The miscellaneous estimates would this year amount to 3,750,000*l.*, an increase on the vote of last year, of which he briefly explained the particulars. The sum of these various charges raised the total amount of our expenditure for the ensuing year to the sum of 51,576,000*l.* In this statement he had purposely omitted all sums granted for the relief of distress in Ireland, whether by grant or by loan, or in any other shape, with the exception of the ordinary payment for the Board of Works in Ireland. He next proceeded to state the demands which had been made on the Exchequer for the relief of that distress, premising that all the money required for that purpose had been in the first instance paid from the Exchequer, and that, whatever burden might ultimately be thrown on the land of Ireland, hitherto that country had paid nothing, excepting the poor-rate, which, in 1846, amounted to 390,000*l.*, and the subscriptions to the Relief Committees. What the expenditure for Ireland might be it was not easy to state, for it depended on various circumstances, over which he had no control; but it was not a matter of difficulty to tell them what it had been. The

expenditure on works in Ireland had been, in the first four weeks of November, 308,000*l.*; in the five weeks of December, 742,000*l.*; and, in the four weeks of January, 776,000*l.*; and up to the present time the number of persons relieved in this manner had increased with frightful rapidity. In the interval between the end of September and that of January they had increased from 30,000 to 471,000 persons. After stating the expense incurred by the staff of the Board of Works and the Commissariat, he mentioned that the Government had expended 295,000*l.* in the purchase of grain. He expected, however, that the whole of this would be repaid when the sales took place from the depôts to the Relief Committees. The advances to Ireland from the Exchequer, under the Labour Rate Act, up to 20th February, had been 2,400,000*l.*; and out of that sum, on the same day, nearly 2,000,000*l.* had been issued to the Board of Works. Such being the case, he did not think that he should be safe in reckoning the expenditure at much less than 1,000,000*l.* a month up to the time of next harvest. He had no doubt that the amount of the pressure would vary during that interval; but he could not conceal from the House his opinion that the numbers requiring relief might still increase. He, therefore, could not calculate the sum required at less than 8,000,000*l.* He had already stated, that up to the present time 2,000,000*l.* had been advanced; and he, therefore, estimated the whole sum to be advanced, either as grant or loan, at not less than 10,000,000*l.* Under such circumstances, he was certain that the Committee would not be surprised that he had re-

sisted the demand of Lord G. Bentinck for 16,000,000*l.*, for he was of opinion that, if it had been advanced, it would not have saved more than a few thousand pounds from the sum which he required. The announcement which he next had to make was, that he must go into the market to borrow the money. No taxation, no increase of the income or property tax, could provide the money within the year, and he was therefore compelled to enter the market as a borrower. The question, then, arose whether he should borrow all the 8,000,000*l.*, or only a part. If he took the latter course, he must materially reduce the balances in the Exchequer, resources from which all the advances to Ireland had been hitherto made. That was a course which he was exceedingly unwilling to take. Any man who looked at the existing state of the money market, and at the recently adverse state of the exchanges, which were only now just upon the return, must come to the conclusion that it would be exceedingly injudicious in him to put any further pressure on the Bank of England or the money market, especially as we were pledged to make advances to England, Scotland, and Ireland, for draining and improving estates, in the course of the present year, and as those advances must be taken from the balances in the Exchequer. Besides; there was an uncertainty hanging over the produce of the next harvest. Nobody could foretell what it might be, and yet nobody could overrate its importance. It might please God to give us a good harvest; but, unless that merciful dispensation should befall us, it was impossible to calculate the consequences. In our present uncer-

tainty it would be most unwise in him not to keep in reserve the means of meeting such an evil as a deficient harvest, for the ease with which we had met the pressure of last August was owing to the balances which we then had in the Exchequer. Such being the case, he believed that the more prudent course would be to borrow at once all the money. The next question was, whether, in borrowing so large a sum of money, he ought to accompany it with increased taxation, not only for the purpose of paying the interest, but also for the discharge of the principal at no distant time? The present year, however, was an unfit period for increased taxation; for any alteration in taxation always produced a stagnation of trade, as was proved in the commencement of last year by the stagnation which followed the proposed change in the Corn Laws and the Customs Duties. If the harvest, moreover, should be productive, and employment and subsistence be provided for the people of Ireland, then the present amount might be all that would be wanted; but if the harvest should be small, if there should be no crop of potatoes, and if the price of corn should be high, then it might be necessary to make a further demand on the public resources. We must deal, too, in the course of next session, with the question of the renewal of the Income Tax; and, in dealing with it this year, we might interfere with the course which a new Parliament might think expedient to adopt upon it. If, therefore, he could provide for the interest of the loan out of the ordinary revenue, he thought it best not to impose any new taxation, but to leave the whole ques-

tion open to the discussion of a new Parliament next year. He had already stated that he had a surplus of 489,000*l.* Now, he entertained no doubt that he could borrow this money at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was 280,000*l.*, and for that he must provide. But that was not all the demand which would be made upon him, for there was another species of debt on which he felt the necessity of raising the interest; he alluded to Exchequer Bills. Many causes had of late depreciated the value of that security in the market; and he thought it injudicious to leave that species of security below all other kinds of security in the money market. He, therefore, proposed to raise the interest of Exchequer Bills from $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2d.$ a day. The annual expense which he should thus incur would be 145,000*l.* He should thus have a charge of 422,000*l.* to deduct from his surplus of 489,000*l.*, which would leave him with only a surplus of 67,000*l.* There was a sum, however, from China still unpaid, and from that source he expected to receive 450,000*l.* Against that sum, however, he had to place a charge of 185,000*l.*, which was necessary to cover an excess of naval expenditure not contemplated in the financial statement of last year; so that, upon the whole, he should have a surplus of 332,000*l.* It must be evident from this statement that he could ill spare any revenue this year; and that must be his answer to the various applications which had been made to him for a reduction of the duties on tea, tobacco, malt, copper, windows, and other articles; for he would say nothing on those subjects which would excite either

hope, fear, or expectation. Having next stated that he did not intend this year to propose a permanent instead of an annual system of Sugar Duties, he proceeded to regret the interruption which the calamity of the country had given to the commercial and financial policy which had been carried on for the last four years with such unparalleled success. He then read a statement of the regular increase in the consumption of the articles of coffee, butter, cheese, currants, sugar, and tea, which had taken place in the interval between the year 1843 and the year 1846, and showed that that consumption must have been occasioned by those articles being placed within the reach of the working classes by the reduction of the duties upon them. Having congratulated Sir R. Peel on such being the results of his policy, he concluded, amid the cheers of the House, by moving a formal vote that 8,000,000*l.* be granted out of the Consolidated Fund for the relief of Ireland.

A long and discursive debate followed. All the speakers expressed approval of the manner in which the financial statement had been laid before them.

Mr. Hume objected to granting 10,000,000*l.* for Ireland without some guarantee that remedial measures would be carried into effect. The policy of the Government seemed limited entirely to Ireland. He would have had them meet the extraordinary expenditure there by extraordinary means, and devote the surplus revenue to great commercial objects.

Mr. Williams objected to the large expenditure; the present estimates showed an excess of 7,793,000*l.* over the estimates of 1845, prepared

by Sir Robert Peel and accepted by his successors.

Mr. Roebuck, before voting 10,000,000*l.* for Ireland, demanded to know what was the intention of Government with respect to other Irish measures, particularly with regard to the Poor Law; it was understood that seventy of the largest landed proprietors in Ireland were against the Bill. He insisted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to meet the expenditure of the year by the taxation of the year; and for that purpose he ought to impose a property and income tax on Ireland. It ought not to be forgotten that great distress existed in England. A committee of gentlemen at Mallo had discovered the startling fact, that a large portion of people in that district had been habitually in want of food, living on half a meal a day. Unusual attention has recently been drawn to Ireland; those who were accustomed to England fancied that these scenes must be unexampled, and they attempted to relieve the distress; but they only added to it; they dried up the usual sources of charity, withdrew the people from the cultivation of the land, converted Government into corn-chandlers and millers, and demoralized the people. There was a rush of misery; the assistance given last year made the people abandon all exertion, and depend upon Government for subsistence this year; the news of this loan would excite the same cry for food next year—the same cry of “Give, give.” All private benevolence would be exhausted under such a mass of misery; and they must take care that Ireland did not drag England down in a common ruin.

Lord John Russell replied to

Mr. Roebuck, that the time when the landlords had lost large portions of their incomes, and in some cases the whole, was not the time for imposing new taxes. He cited evidence to show that the ordinary scarcity in England, or even in Ireland, was a totally different thing from the mortal starvation which then prevailed. With respect to a Poor Law, although there might be much variety of opinion on the details, he did not think there would be any objection to the general principle.

Lord George Bentinck denied that the prosperity described by Sir Charles Wood was due to free trade; increased consumption had taken place in many articles, such as butter and malt, in which there had been no reduction. He imputed the prosperity to railway enterprise. If free trade had caused any increase, it was in slave-grown sugar and in foreign silk, the silk weavers of Spitalfields suffering a further increase of their misery. Lord George read an address from the Spitalfields weavers to himself, closing in these terms:—“We entertain the idea that had your lordship possessed the reins of Government—(“Hear! hear!”)—the people of that country would not have perished to the extent they have, because we conceive that your lordship would not have regarded the fashionable principles of political economy; whereby the people might have been saved.” That letter, added Lord George, expressed the feelings of the working classes respecting these doctrines of political economy; and he agreed with them.

Mr. Shaw promised the co-operation of the Irish proprietors with the Government, especially in a candid consideration of the Poor Law.

Mr. Goulburn criticised the financial proposal in a spirit of general approval, and replied to Lord George Bentinck. In the increased consumption of sugar there had been so small a proportion of slave-labour sugar, that no account could be made of it. If the imports of silk had increased, so had the exports. If the consumption of untaxed articles had increased, it had been through the relief of industry by reduction in articles of prime necessity, which had increased the consuming power. As to railway enterprise, large speculations had formerly been coincident with deficient revenue: in 1841, notwithstanding the deficiency of that time, 47,729,000*l.* had been invested by fourteen companies.

Mr. Vernon Smith recommended terminable annuities instead of 3½ per cent. stock. Mr. Alderman Thompson commended the practice of keeping large balances in the Exchequer. Mr. Moffatt wished for further information on the Annual Duties Bill. Mr. Francis Baring argued against the necessity of annual duties; he took rather a gloomy view of financial affairs, and tried to stimulate Mr. Hume not to rest so much on his laurels, but to exert himself for the future. Mr. Hume said it was perfectly hopeless to do it. Mr. Muntz would rather increase taxation at once than put off the evil day. Mr. Bickham Escott objected to increased taxation by an effete Parliament, and rather blamed Government for keeping up taxes on articles of needful consumption while taking a loan on account of distress. Mr. Ewart concurred in that view; he thought the time was come for a courageous revision of the whole financial system.

Mr. Bankes advocated the scheme of Lord George Bentinck. Mr. Morgan John O'Connell said a few words for the Ministers and Irish necessities. Mr. Finch was anxious for a revision of the currency, but heartily approved of Sir Charles Wood's course as the best under the circumstances.

The formal vote of 8,000,000*l.* was agreed to.

A few days afterwards the House of Commons being again in a Committee of Ways and Means, Sir Charles Wood announced that he had entered into an arrangement for a loan of 8,000,000*l.* He had consulted every person whom he could consult, and was unanimously told the easiest terms on which the money could be obtained were to give so much 3 per cent. Consols for every 100*l.* stock. That morning, two offers had been made at the Treasury; they were in fact identical, and were the result of a previous arrangement. The offer was 89*l.* 10*s.* for 100*l.* in stock. The interest charged on the country would not be equal in amount to what it would have been at 3½ per cent.:—

"I believe that the interest payable on this loan will be, as near as may be, 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cent. A calculation has been made, in the Revenue Room of the Treasury, that it would amount to 3*l.* 7*s.*, deducting the interest due on the stock from last dividend day. The annual interest on the loan will be 268,156*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; and, adding to that the charge of management payable to the Bank, the interest will be within a small fraction of 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cent. That may fairly be taken as the rate at which the loan has been raised. My right honourable friend, the member for Portsmouth, will

therefore observe that this is 2s. 6d. less than $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. I have in some particulars departed from the previous practice of contracting loans: not being in immediate want of money, I have allowed no discount; but I have adopted the usual practice of giving stock, if required, for all instalments except the first, as they are paid. In some respects this facilitates the contraction of the loan, without any loss whatever to the Government in point of money."

Sir Charles Wood concluded by moving the necessary resolutions to give effect to this arrangement. A short discussion thereupon took place.

Mr. Hume complained that the terms were not so favourable to the public as might have been obtained. The country was to pay 8,938,947*l.* for 8,000,000*l.* He did not doubt that the stock would be at 3 or 4 per cent. premium to-morrow.

Mr. Williams objected to the mode of contracting the loan: it might have been contracted at par. The Chancellor of the Exchequer might have issued 4,000,000*l.* of Exchequer Bills at the interest increased by a halfpenny a day, without exceeding 3 per cent.

In the course of some further conversation, Sir Charles Wood stated that the offers were made by Messrs. Rothschild and Messrs. Baring.

The resolutions were then agreed to.

A very important debate upon the financial circumstances of the country took place in the House of Commons on the 10th of May, on the occasion of a resolution moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to the loan of eight millions, which the House had

sanctioned by its vote last referred to. Previously, however, to the commencement of this debate (on the 7th of May), Sir C. Wood took occasion to make a statement to the House, by way of preparatory announcement, of the course which he intended to pursue. He stated, that he was about to take a course which he knew to be irregular, in order to bring forward on the 10th inst. a question respecting the monetary condition of the country. That question had occupied for some time past the anxious attention of the Government, which had received numerous deputations upon it from different parts of the kingdom, and which had been in almost hourly communication with those who were able to afford it accurate information as to the state of the money market, and to furnish it with the best advice as to the steps which it ought to take to improve it. Parties from the country had submitted to Ministers various schemes, which, stripped of their disguises, amounted to nothing else than a proposal to repeal the present law by which the banking system of the country was regulated. He did not wish on the present occasion to raise any discussion on the policy of that law. He would therefore simply state, that that was a course which the Government was by no means prepared to adopt. A week ago he had stated that the necessity for the stringent measures recently adopted by the Bank was over. He had never said, as he was represented to have said, that the danger was over. He had only said that the Bank on two previous days had been enabled to relax the stringency of its course, and to give increased accommodation

to the public. He now had the satisfaction of announcing that within the last week the Bank had received 400,000*l.* of gold and silver bullion, and that the circulation of the country had been increased by an amount of notes to that extent. It was not for him to interfere with the discretion of the Bank; but he was anxious, so far as the Government securities were concerned, to place the Exchequer in such a situation as would enable it to dispense with the aid which the Bank had afforded it on all former occasions previous to quarter-day. He admitted that the Government securities were labouring at present under depreciation, and that great anxiety was felt as to the course which Government might pursue respecting Exchequer Bills. He therefore thought it desirable, although the usual time for such an announcement had not yet arrived, that he should state at once that on the 18th of May he should give the usual notice for the exchange of Exchequer Bills, that he should raise the rate of interest upon them, and that from the date of the exchange, which would be early in June, he should fix the interest of them at 2*d.* per diem. He was happy to find that the Bank had already felt itself to be in a condition to make an advance of money upon Exchequer Bills. It had done this that very day to the extent of 170,000*l.*; and he was informed that it was prepared to do this, not indeed for a lengthened period—for that might let loose the rein too indiscriminately—but for a short period, during which the public would receive considerable accommodation. During that period it would not be expedient that he should call on the Bank to

make large advances to the Government, unless a necessity should arise, which he trusted would not arise, during the next quarter. That must of course depend on the money paid into the Exchequer. Those payments had participated lately in the general depression; but the Chairman of the Customs had informed him that the receipts of that department for the last few days had resumed their usual course, and that the extremity of the pressure was over. The mode, by which he proposed to put the Exchequer in funds, was by offering to those who had contributed to the recent loan a premium for paying up their contributions. He believed that a great number of those persons would, on the allowance of discount, pay up the whole or a great portion of their instalments between the present time and the 5th day of July next. He therefore proposed that on the 10th inst. the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to which he would submit a resolution empowering the advance—of course by Act of Parliament—of a certain sum of money as discount to those who made prompt payment of their instalments to the late loan. He had reason to hope that a considerable sum of money would be paid up in this way, and that thus he should be able to relieve the Exchequer from the necessity of making any demand of assistance from the Bank during the next quarter.

On the 10th of May the subject was resumed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer then moving the following resolution:—

“That every contributor towards the loan of eight millions, made in this present year, who shall pay into the Bank of Eng-

land any sum of money on account of any future instalment of his contribution on or before the 18th day of June next, shall be allowed an interest, by way of discount, after the rate of 5*l.* per centum per annum; and every contributor who shall, in like manner, pay up any sum of money after the 18th day of June, on or before the 10th day of September next, shall be allowed an interest after the rate of 4*l.* per centum per annum on the sum so advanced on account of any such instalment, to be computed from the day on which such payment shall be made to the day on which such instalment would be due, in pursuance of the contract entered into for raising the said loan."

In advocating this resolution, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he did not propose this step as sufficient to put an end to all panic, or to prevent all pressure arising from the higher price of corn; that was beyond the power of Government. But the House was aware that Exchequer Bills had been selling at a great discount, and it was most desirable to keep up the price of the Government securities. He believed that his measure would not only do that, but would facilitate the operations of the money-market; partly by letting loose a quantity of money which had been held back in consequence of the alarm, still more by removing the want of confidence which had pervaded all classes of the mercantile community. Representations had reached him, showing how merchants and manufacturers could not carry on their operations because they could not get their bills discounted; the country bankers not being able to get their bills rediscounted in Lon-

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don. He understood from Lancashire that, with respect to railway shares, trade had been carried on much more than it ought to have been by that system of discounts and rediscounts. Many shares had been forfeited; and large sums were locked up in anticipation of further calls. Meanwhile, those who held Exchequer Bills were unable to realise their money on account of the price. Ministers were told that it was not an increase of the circulating medium which was wanted, but some measure which should liberate and put it into circulation again.

The extent of the demand upon the Bank by the Government at the last quarter-day had been greatly exaggerated. He had been told that Government had given an assurance, when the Bank Charter Act was passed, that thenceforward assistance would not be required by the Government from the Bank: but that he denied. He read an extract of a speech which he had made in 1844, to show that he then declared that the Bank would be required to give the usual assistance in Exchequer Bills. In consequence of circumstances, however, which neither Government nor the loan-contractors could foresee, it had not been a very good bargain for the latter. It was not good policy in Government to drive a hard bargain in any of its departments; and he wished to afford the loan-contractors all reasonable facilities. This need not entail any considerable loss on the public. It was quite certain that if trade came to a stand the revenue must suffer; and, within the fortnight during which the panic prevailed, the receipts of the Customs and other branches of the revenue fell off.

[H]

Matters, however, had since resumed their usual course. The report he had received from the Governor of the Bank of England that day was, that things had been easier: there had been a moderate demand for loans on Exchequer Bills; there had been a further influx of Dutch gold, to the extent of 29,000*l.*; and the late news from America brought such advices with regard to the exchanges as to render a further export of gold from this country exceedingly improbable. He should be more confident, however, as to future prospects, but for the one circumstance of the rise in the price of corn. The House ought to know that the importation was going on to a great extent: about 132,000 quarters had been exported last month; at the same time, we imported 432,000 quarters; and the entries for home consumption of all foreign grains, for the week ending on the 28th of April, were 333,273 quarters.

Since his statement a few nights ago, he had determined to make a slight alteration in the terms of paying the discount, having understood that a further allowance of time for paying the instalments would be desirable; and accordingly he had modified the terms of the resolution.

Mr. Hume observed, that the reasons assigned by Sir C. Wood had not explained at all satisfactorily the reason of the present pressure. He had no objections to the present resolution, because the Government must have money, if it wanted it. He thought, however, that Sir C. Wood was not well advised in assigning, as a reason for the present pressure, the fact that individuals had recently been in the habit of placing money

in the hands of their bankers, in order to have it always ready when called for. Moreover, what had the discount and rediscount, on which Sir C. Wood had placed so much stress, to do with currency? What he had expected to hear from Sir C. Wood was this—whether the anticipations entertained of the working of the Act of 1844 had been realised; and, if not, why not? On that point, however, Sir C. Wood had made no explanation at all. He was not prepared to say that the amount of the issue of the Bank had been properly settled at 14,000,000*l.* It was not possible to lay down any rules by which we could criticise the conduct of the Bank of England on that point; for, unless we could have access to documents showing the amount of their issues and the amount of their deposits, and unless we could have the benefit of their experience as to the amount usually drawn out in a given time, it was not possible for any person to have just grounds for blaming the Bank. We came, then, to the question, whether every man who supported the last Bank Act of Sir R. Peel did not expect that all such pressure as that which we now experienced would be prevented in future? Sir C. Wood had said, that the Government had not called on the Bank of England for any advances which it had not a right to call upon the Bank to make. He therefore asked Sir R. Peel this question—did he, when he brought in his last Banking Bill, expect that the Bank of England should provide for the deficiency bills? He believed that Sir R. Peel entertained no such expectation. He then proceeded to contend that more of the present pressure arose

from alarm than from the actual want of money. He further contended that we had been guilty of one great error, in permitting the Government to depend on the Bank for the payment of the dividends, which we ought to correct by withdrawing that permission as soon as possible, and that we had been guilty of another, in limiting the issues of the Bank. We should have compelled the Bank of England to pay in gold at once, and then we should have had no fluctuations in the currency, and should not have been exposed to our present distress. It was, therefore, time for us to reconsider the measures which we had taken, and to see whether we could not place our transactions with the Bank on a sounder footing. In his opinion the amount of the currency ought not to be restricted within the iron bounds of the law; but gold should be placed in the same situation in the market as cotton, sugar, hemp, or any other commodity.

Mr. Masterman did not intend to oppose this resolution, but thought that it would not alleviate the uneasy feeling which now existed in the money-market. He contended that the alarm had arisen from the improper measures of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Under the present Bank Bill, the Bank could not advance 2,000,000*l.* to the Government on deficiency bills every quarter, and yet do justice to the commercial interests of the country. If the demands of the Government on the Bank were discontinued, more would be done to alleviate the pressure than could be done by any other measure. He should, therefore, propose the following addition to the resolution of Sir C. Wood, that—"This committee

is of opinion that nothing would so much relieve the pressure on the money-market as an assurance from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he would apply to Parliament for power to allow the Bank to make advances to the Government on deficiency bills out of the issue department of the Bank, rather than from the banking department; such advances to be paid out of the growing revenue, and such rule to apply to all transactions of the same kind."

The Chairman (Mr. Greene) informed Mr. Masterman that he could not move this amendment, as it had no connection with the subject-matter referred by the House to the Committee.

Mr. Brown expressed, in very strong terms, his sense of the extremity of the present pressure. Confidence, which was the life of a commercial country, was almost extinct in the country. Men dared not enter into contracts with each other. He was afraid that the last accounts from the United States were not so flattering as to lead us to believe that the demand for gold in that market would be diminished. We must send gold to the United States, or our people must starve. He then proposed a plan for alleviating the present pressure on the money-market, by which, although not very distinctly explained, it appeared that he proposed to call in the present gold circulation, and to substitute for it a portion of bank-notes, taking bullion as security for part of the notes so issued, and the security of the Bank for the remainder.

Mr. Newdegate observed, that, on the experience of practical men, he had ventured to predict, in the year 1844, that the results of the Bank Act which Parliament then

passed would be such as they had been graphically described to be that evening. One of its most remarkable results was, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been obliged to discount his own loan to meet the claims of the public creditor, and that he could not be blamed for having done so. He (Mr. Newdegate) had then stated that the Bank Act of 1844 was only a boat for fair weather, and that on the first appearance of a storm it would be found incapable of resisting its pressure. If the proposition of Mr. Brown were to be adopted, and if the Bank were to be allowed to increase the amount of its circulation on securities, he hoped that the increase would be of a permanent and not of a temporary character; for, if it were not, we should have a panic like that which followed the temporary issue of 1*l.* notes in 1823, and which developed itself in the course of the year 1825. He then proceeded to reply to the speech made by Sir R. Peel a few days before, in defence of the Act of 1844, and in 1819 in defence of the Bank Restriction Act. He denied Sir R. Peel's assertion, that the present panic would not have arisen if the Bank of England had acted in the spirit of the Act of 1844, and at the same time called upon him to explain what he meant by the spirit of an Act, as contradistinguished from its principle. After contrasting the favourable state of the country before that Act was passed with its lamentable state now, he concluded by declaring that the period had at last arrived, when the people of England would have it repealed, and the monetary system placed on some well-digested system.

Lord G. Bentinck thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's propositions would go no further than to save himself, and would not give to the trading interest that ease which it imperiously required. In proposing to discount his own loan, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not informed the House whether he had any substantial reason for asserting that the contractors of the loan were anxious to have their instalments discounted at 4 and 5 per cent., according to the terms of these resolutions. Considering that the usual rate of discount at London and Liverpool was 8 per cent. for the best paper which had only sixty days to run, he could not expect that this temporising policy would be successful, and he thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have to call on the Bank to advance him money for the payment of the dividends next quarter. He had hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have been prepared with some more substantial plan than the present for the relief of the money-market. For his own part, he saw no chance of any great improvement likely to occur at present. When he reflected that the price of wheat had risen that day to 120*s.* a quarter; that the stocks of all produce, both home and foreign, were unusually low; that the imports of the last year had fallen off ten millions sterling as compared with those of the previous year, and that the exports of gold were greater than they had been on any former occasion, he could not see how they could, without legislative interference, produce the return of the tide of bullion which was so much required. Ministers said that the



only chance of producing that return was by keeping the Bank screw on. Now, what would be the effect of such a measure? The first would be, that the orders for grain, provisions, and cotton, must be restrained, and, in the present state of the corn-market, with the prospect of a late harvest before us, and all the stocks of our farmers threshed out and sold, it was a serious consideration whether it would be safe for the country that we should continue the attempt to bring back gold by raising the rate of discount, of which the necessary consequence must be to diminish our supply of corn. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had said that Lord John Russell had done wisely in proposing to make the temporary law, which he had introduced for the reduction of the duty on corn permanent, but he begged leave to remind him, that under the old corn law, with the sliding scale, there would now have been no duty at all. The case, then, of the country was such as to require prompt and immediate remedies. We were brought to a dead lock for want of money, whilst the credit of the Bank was good, and whilst it had 9,000,000*l.* of gold in its coffers, which the Bank Act forbade it to touch. Ought we not, then, to remove those restrictions on our currency, by which we were now starving the trade and ruining the credit of the country; nay, more, by which we were starving the bellies of our people, in order to feed with gold that idol of some parties, the Bank Charter Act? If, then, a free trade and a restricted currency could not work together, let us be quick in repealing this obnoxious measure. We had seen the fatal effects of

leaving the people in Ireland supply themselves, and of let trade work round in that country. There was apprehension now. In a few weeks it might be turned into sad reality, for we were getting nearer and nearer every day to the situation in which the restrictions of the present Bank Charter would become still more restrictive. He therefore recommended a supply of notes and of Exchequer Bills, as the best mode of relieving the present pressure. In 1793, when our trade was in difficulty, Mr. Pitt advanced to the mercantile interest 5,000,000*l.* of Exchequer Bills. In 1816, when there were 2,000 bankruptcies within the year, Government postponed for three years the resumption of cash payments, which was equivalent to a supply of notes to the money-market. The prosperity of the country immediately revived. In 1819, the resumption of cash payments took place. Distress followed. The country was rescued from it by an issue of 1*l.* or 2*l.* notes. So again in 1825-6, when we were within twenty-four hours of barter, the Bank of England discovered in its coffers 1,000,000*l.* of 1*l.* notes, which served all the purposes of the country. Resting upon these precedents, he felt himself justified in calling on the House to set the Bank of England free, and to restore confidence to the commercial world. He would apply to the Bank Charter Act, which had not produced any good fruit, the language which had been applied to the barren fig-tree, "Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?"

Mr. Cardwell observed, that if this were the proper opportunity he could make the House merry by exposing the curious mistakes

which Lord G. Bentinck had made on the subject of currency. He wished that the noble lord and many others who spoke so glibly on the currency of the country would consider what currency really was, and would reflect how dreadfully the natural arrangements of trade were deranged by the artificial means by which they proposed to ameliorate them. He then proceeded at great length, and with much force of argument, to defend Sir R. Peel's Banking Act of 1844. He thought that it would have been much better had the Bank taken alarm at an earlier period, and he could not refrain from passing some censure upon the Government for not having recommended caution to that establishment. He then proceeded to contend that our misfortune or our prosperity depended, not on our currency, but on the amount of our capital. Our currency represented the amount of our capital, either accurately or inaccurately. If it represented it accurately, we must suffer such misfortune as the natural pressure of the money-market created. If it represented it inaccurately, we must suffer the same misfortune, aggravated by all the evils incident to a deranged currency. In our currency two objects must be considered; the truthfulness of our standard, and the economy of its application. In a time of prosperity we had regulated the first object, and had determined the amount of our circulation; and the consequence had been, that we had saturated the country with gold, and had prepared it for obtaining the command over the granaries of the world in the late deficiency of food. We ought now, in a time of adversity, to be economical in our

application of that currency, and ought to resist every attempt to tamper with the standard of it; for if we departed from the just principles on which we had placed it first in 1819, and afterwards secured it in 1844, we should pay a double penalty for that departure hereafter.

Mr. T. Baring entered into a lengthy argument to prove that the Bank had not had any part in creating the extraordinary distress now felt in the country, and attributed the pressure experienced in the money-market to the impolitic manner in which the powers of the Bank had been limited by the late Bank Charter Act. He likewise denied the assertion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the operations of the Government had nothing to do with the present panic, and contended that Sir C. Wood would have pursued a wiser course, had he, instead of taking the view of a needy financier, taken a broad and comprehensive view of all the trading and commercial interests of the country, which were now in a condition to make even the most stable and prudent establishments tremble.

Sir George Clerk defended the Bank Charter Act against the attacks of the last speaker, and contended that it was founded upon sound principles of currency. He expressed much doubt whether the resolutions proposed by Sir C. Wood would realise the beneficial results expected by him, but would not object to try them as an experiment.

Mr. Disraeli made some comments on Mr. Cardwell's declaration, that he would abstain from making a currency speech, like his predecessors, and his deviation immediately afterwards into all the

most abstract propositions of currency. He laughed at Mr. Cardwell's assertion, that the Act of 1844 had saturated England with gold, and showed, by various returns, that if England had been saturated with gold the process of saturation had taken place before that Act was passed. In reply to the lamentations in which some speakers had indulged, that the Bank had not contracted its issues when the danger first appeared, he argued, first, that the lamentation was not founded in truth; and, next, that by the Bank Charter, if the Bank had mismanaged its concerns, it was their affair and not ours. Sir R. Peel, therefore, had no right to turn round upon the Bank as he had done; for the conduct of the Bank was not liable to the imputations which he had cast upon it, but was entitled to the highest praise. The Bank Act of 1844 was, however, in distress—a scape-goat must be found for it; the Bank of England was made that scape-goat, by an act of injustice which could not be tolerated and ought not to be defended. He then proceeded to show that it was owing to the prudence of the Bank of England that we had been enabled to import 6,000,000 quarters of wheat during the last winter, and that we were now enabled to export to France some of that wheat so imported, and were thus bringing back gold to our own shores. He then made a vehement attack on the Act of 1844, contending that it had failed in every object which it was passed to accomplish, and that it prevented none of the mischief, but much of the benefit, which occurred under the law in force before its enactment. Its failure had been predicted by all

the great banking firms in Lombard Street; and he was sure that there was not one of them who was now ashamed of the memorial which they had presented against it whilst it was yet in embryo. He further denounced that Act as a great delusion, which only became a reality when it locked up that part of the treasure of the Bank which was in the department of issue, in the coffers of the Bank. He left it, therefore, in the hands of the House to decide whether it would continue any longer to support a measure which did not prevent fluctuations or panics—which did not regulate the amount of notes or bullion—which did not control the arbitrary discretion of the Bank—and which only enabled the Government to lock up 10,000,000*l.* in the Bank vaults, and to throw the key afterwards into the Thames.

Sir R. Peel would have been very glad if Mr. Disraeli really had left it in the hands of the House to decide on the merits of the Act of 1844, for the House was at present discussing the great principles and practice of currency in the most inconvenient form possible, and without the slightest chance of coming to any decision upon them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had made a proposition, of which he (Sir R. Peel) cordially approved. No sooner had he made it than Mr. Masterman came to the table and proposed an amendment, which he was told could not be put from the chair without violating the usual forms of the House. He hoped that, before the House consented to take a new course with respect to the currency, it would not only consider the nature of the evil with which it was called upon to contend, but

also the great variety of the remedies proposed for it. He hoped that it would consider also whether it was a small modification of the Act of 1844 which was wanted, or whether it was not a subversion of its great principle. He then took a review of the present debate, and showed that Mr. Masterman, Mr. Browne, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Finch had each proposed a different system of currency varying from a limited circulation of 1*l*. notes for a limited time down to a perfectly inconvertible paper currency. In the course of his comments, Sir R. Peel called up Mr. Masterman and Mr. Newdegate repeatedly to explain, and on each occasion was enabled to amuse the House by pointing out the fallacy of their explanations, and by exulting over their repugnance to admit their own statements, when they were submitted to the House no longer obscured by rhetorical artifice. He warned the House to be cautious lest, in seeking relief from the repeal of the Act of 1844, it incurred the risk of aggravating incalculably the present difficulties of the country. We were now suffering from an unexpected scarcity of food—from a spirit of speculation which had run riot in 1845—and from an extraordinary failure of the cotton crop, which had increased to an unprecedented degree the price of the raw material of one of our staple manufactures. Now there was no country, exposed to the triple pressure of three such causes, which would not feel it severely, no matter what modification might be made in the charter of its Bank, or what amount of 1*l*. notes it might be entitled to circulate. He then repeated the declaration which he had made on a former occasion,

that, if experience had convinced him that the public interests required a modification of the banking law which he had introduced, he should be ashamed of himself if he wanted courage to propose the necessary modification of it. But he wanted that conviction, and therefore he could not consent to propose any alteration in it. Had gentlemen considered what the law was to be if the Act of 1844 were repealed? Were they anxious to restore the law which existed before that time, by which the country banks had the power of unlimited issue, and the Bank of England the power to issue notes on its own responsibility and without reference to the exchanges? In that case they would have no security against the recurrence of the disorders of 1838 and 1839. The main object of the Act of 1844 was to ensure the convertibility of paper into gold, to limit the circulation, and to prevent the temptation of giving accommodation by the issue of paper, thus purchasing temporary ease by measures which must afterwards aggravate every pecuniary difficulty, and lead to those panics which inevitably tended to produce a demand on the Bank for gold. That object even Mr. T. Baring admitted that it had accomplished: for he had told the Committee that on the present occasion there had been no panic and no run on the Bank for gold. He (Sir R. Peel) utterly denied the position of Mr. Disraeli that we had no right to criticise the proceedings of the Bank—that Bank to which we had granted large privileges and a great monopoly, and which exercised so much influence over the circulation of the country. He then repeated, that he gave his cordial

support to the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but admitted that he shared in the apprehensions with which some gentlemen viewed them. The rise in the price of corn that day was not an encouraging circumstance. The pressure in the corn market was not confined to this country, but extended to every other in the northern parts of Europe. We must, therefore, expect an increased pressure within the next two or three months. He was glad to hear, however, of the prospects of improvement in other quarters. He lamented that the difficulties of the money-market were causing embarrassment to the manufacturers of Lancashire. If he thought that the relaxation of this Act would afford them any relief, he would offer no impediment to it; but it was his firm belief that a temporary issue of 2,000,000*l.* of Bank-notes, and an advance of money on Exchequer Bills to the same amount, without an increase of capital, would only purchase for them a temporary relief at the risk of much greater ultimate danger. He concluded by expressing a hope that we should be able to pass through the present crisis without tampering with those sound principles of currency which we had had so much difficulty in re-establishing, after the long period of their suspension in the interval between the years 1797 and 1819.

After some further discussion the debate was brought to a close, and the resolutions were affirmed.

A motion made by Mr. Ricardo on the 9th of February for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Navigation Laws must not be passed without notice. Mr. Ricardo, in an able and com-

prehensive speech, entered fully into the origin, scope, and consequences of those laws. He began by referring to the history of their first enactment. The Navigation Act was passed in 1651, and was confirmed in the twelfth year of Charles the Second. Until the year 1822, it was held to be the perfection of human wisdom. In 1815, circumstances obliged the British Government to relax the law with respect to the United States, and shortly afterwards in favour of Portugal. In 1822, Mr. Wallace brought forward various bills "to amend and explain;" and in 1824 Mr. Huskisson passed his famous Reciprocity Act, which enabled the King in Council to allow the entrance of foreign ships into our ports on the same terms as those on which British ships were permitted to enter foreign ports. Several trifling alterations were subsequently made in the Navigation Laws.

Mr. Ricardo did not mean to propose repeal, but inquiry. In 1844, a Committee was appointed, in the Conservative interest, to inquire into the state and condition of the commercial marine: in consequence of the lateness of the session they found it impossible to complete the inquiry, or to report, and they recommended their own reappointment; but the Committee was not reappointed next session. It would only be fair to take up the investigation where they dropped it. He would cite the evidence of two witnesses before that Committee. The late Mr. Somes, the great shipowner, distinctly admitted, that, looking at the question in a commercial point of view, the Navigation Laws operated prejudicially to the merchant and

shipowner; but he added, he thought those laws were useful for the purpose of keeping up our commercial marine. Mr. George Frederick Young gave similar evidence. The effect of the Navigation Laws, therefore, was, that a loss is inflicted on the merchant, the manufacturer loses his profit, the workman his wages, the revenue a proportionate amount of duty. Mr. Ricardo cited an actual case in which American produce from Marseilles brought in a French ship was refused admission.

Serious inroads had been made upon the principle of the Navigation Act. We maintained light-houses at a cost of 600,000*l.* a year, but found it necessary to exempt foreign vessels from the dues. By the new Bill as respects sugar the Navigation Laws were annulled. The direct effect of the law was to raise freights: say that it raises them only 10*s.* a ton; in 1843, on 7,181,789 tons British, the country paid a tax of 3,590,394*l.* for the protection of shipping; in 1845, on the like data, the tax exceeded 4,000,000*l.* The Navigation Laws used to be upheld as the complement of the Colonial system: that had been broken down by free trade, and the Navigation Laws must follow.

Mr. Ricardo cited a number of statistical figures, which showed that the excess of British shipping over foreign shipping had increased from 690,961 tons in 1814 to 1,037,779 tons in 1824, and 2,575,560 tons in 1845; an increase which he imputed to the removal of fiscal restrictions and the relaxation of the Navigation Laws. Another calculation showed that the amount of protected (British and Colonial) tonnage, inwards and outwards, had increased from

1,778,879 in 1826 to 3,012,133 in 1844, or 69.32 per cent.; the amount of unprotected (Foreign) tonnage had increased from 1,909,176 in 1826 to 4,448,152 in 1844, or 137.07 per cent. If the commercial marine was "the nursery of the Navy," what was the nursery of the commercial marine? Commerce, to be vigorous, must be free; and Mr. Ricardo produced further statistics, showing how sensibly the shipping interest had been affected by Sir Robert Peel's relaxations. The North American timber-ships had increased from 689,731 tons in 1843 to 964,276 tons in 1845. The ships in the China trade had increased from 56,645 tons in 1835 to 86,198 tons in 1845. In the five years ending 1839, the increase of shipping in the Foreign and Colonial trade was 1,503,673 tons; in the five years ending 1845, the increase was 2,055,605 tons. Mr. Ricardo concluded by moving for a Select Committee.

Mr. Milner Gibson, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, referring to the Committee of 1844, said that the proposed Committee would be but the continuation of very useful inquiries. The alteration in the Corn and Sugar Duties had effected a material change in our commercial relations, and rendered the proposed inquiry very suitable. On the part of Government, without prejudging the question, he cordially recommended the appointment of a Committee.

Mr. T. Liddell opposed the motion. He regarded with suspicion the quarter whence it originated. Ever since the Reciprocity Act, the shipping interest had complained of continued decline. The author of that Act, Mr. Huskisson, said, that so long as we desired to uphold our commercial marine we

must pursue the twofold objects of the Navigation Act,—“first, to create and maintain the great commercial marine of this country for the purposes of national defence; and, secondly, (an object not less important in the eyes of statesmen) to prevent any one other nation from engrossing too large a proportion of the navigation of the world.” Mr. Liddell totally objected to this disturbance of a fundamental principle in our commercial policy. One effect of a change, he said, would be, to reduce the wages in the ship-building trade to the Continental level. He also read statistics, to show that under protection the country had increasing advantages. These figures showed the result of a progressive increase in the number of ships—

Year. British Ships. Foreign Ships.

1821 . . 2,819 . . . 6,358

1825 . . 5,186 . . . 7,974

Ships that passed the Sound—

British Ships		Total Ships.		Proportion of British Ships.
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
1835 2,473	470,727	10,256	1,594,302	0.295
1844 4,424	818,440	17,332	2,521,098	0.324

There was an enormously increased trade in the timber which had been exported from those ports; and that would have been the means of giving employment to a much larger proportion of British ships, had it not been for the great competition to which they were exposed. With the enormous increase of our imports, had the Navigation Laws been maintained, the commercial marine would have more than trebled since the peace. Mr. Liddell quoted the report of the Shipowners' Society, representing that, at least before the repeal of the Navigation Laws, restrictions and disqualifying burdens which pressed upon the British ship-

owners should be abolished. He closed with a peroration against the danger of sacrificing every thing to trade; warning the House not to look for recruiting the Army and Navy from the stunted population of the factory districts, and exhorting it not to fritter away the great interests committed to its charge.

The motion of Mr. Ricardo was supported by Mr. Hume, Sir Walter James, Mr. Bright, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Wawn, and Mr. Hutt. It was opposed by Alderman Thompson, Captain Harris, Mr. Hudson, and Lord George Bentinck. Lord Sandon objected that the proposition ought to emanate from the Government: however he did not oppose it.

Sir Robert Peel thought there could be no reason for refusing inquiry into the operation and effect of the Navigation Laws—into their necessity as respects the interests of British commerce and shipping, or the maritime supremacy of the country. He understood the Navigation Laws to be much older than the Protectorate; to be almost simultaneous in origin with the commercial and military marine, though the principle was first distinctly embodied in the time of the Protectorate. They had been relaxed on no speculative grounds. The United States adopted the principle, and retaliated; and in 1815 this country had to choose between exclusion of its commerce from American ports or the relaxing of its Navigation Laws. In 1826, Mr. Huskisson distinctly stated his motive for signing the first reciprocity treaty, that with Prussia, in 1824: it was, that Prussia was preparing to act on the example of the

United States. Thus there had been a great change in our commercial system, and inquiry was desirable: it was for the Government to secure that the inquiry should be deliberate and dispassionate.

Mr. Disraeli objected to Sir R. Peel's starting point, that he could not resist inquiry upon any subject whatever, which he thought a novel and dangerous principle. He (Mr. Disraeli) should vote (not for or against the Navigation Laws, but) against the attempt of a private member to disturb a law which had been deemed of a constitutional character.

Lord John Russell denied that

the Navigation Laws had that character. The general assent given to the successive alterations in their working, which had been referred to, established the proposition that such changes were wise when they were adapted to the varying circumstances of the country; and, though he should not have proposed the Committee himself, he thought that great advantage would be derived from it.

A division took place on the motion.

For the Committee . . . 155

Against it 61

Majority 94

CHAPTER V.

Miscellaneous Measures—Bill for limiting the Hours of Labour in Factories, brought in by Mr. Fielden—Mr. Hume opposes the Second Reading—Various Members of the Government express different opinions on the measure—Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer against the Bill—The Second Reading is carried after much discussion, by 195 to 87—Opposition to the Bill renewed in Committee—Mr. B. Escott moves its rejection—Speeches of Sir James Graham, Sir George Grey, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Ward, Lord Morpeth, Mr. M. Gibson, and Sir Robert Peel—The Amendment is negatived by a majority of ninety—The Earl of Ellesmere moves the Second Reading in the House of Lords—His speech, and that of Lord Brougham, who moves that the Bill be read a second time that day six months—The Bishop of London supports the Bill—After some discussion the Amendment is negatived by 53 to 11—Limited Enlistment—Mr. Fox Maule brings in a Bill for shortening the period of Service in the Army—Sir Howard Douglas opposes the Bill—It is advocated by Major Layard, Sir De Lacy Evans and other members—It is read a Second Time—Further opposition and discussions in Committee—The Bill passes the House of Commons—Earl Grey moves the Second Reading in the Upper House—It is opposed by the Duke of Richmond, Lord Stanley, Viscount Combermere, and Lord Brougham—Important speech of the Duke of Wellington in favour of the Bill—The Second Reading is carried by 108 to 94—Further discussions in Committee—An Amendment moved by the Earl of Ellenborough is adopted—Public Education—Minutes of the Educational Committee of Privy Council are laid before the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne—Remarks of various noble Lords upon them—Long Debates on the subject in the House of Commons—Detailed statement made by Lord John Russell on the 22nd of April, on moving for a grant of Public Money—Mr. Thomas Duncombe moves an Amendment condemnatory of the course taken by the Government—Lord Duncan seconds it—Speeches of Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Roebuck, Sir R. Inglis, Lord Arundel, Lord Sandon, Mr. Gisborne, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Bright, Sir George Grey, Sir James Graham, Lord John Russell, and Sir R. Peel—Mr. Duncombe's Amendment is rejected on a division by 372 to 47—Other Amendments proposed by Sir W. Clay and Sir W. Molesworth—Speeches of Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Roebuck, and Lord John Russell—The Amendments are withdrawn, and the grant is agreed to—Bishopric of Manchester Bill—The Marquis of Lansdowne introduces the Bill in the House of Lords, and explains its purport—Remarks of

Lord Monteagle, Lord Stanley, and other Peers—In the Committee, Lord Redesdale objects to the clause excluding the new Bishop from a seat in the House, and moves an Amendment—It is supported by several Peers—Opposed by the Lord Chancellor and the Bishop of London, and rejected on a Division by 44 to 14—Obstruction offered to the Bill in the House of Commons—Mr. Horsman in an elaborate speech moves the postponement of the measure until a more comprehensive Scheme of Reform can be matured—Mr. Hume moves that the Bill be read a second time that day six months—The Second Reading is passed by 124 to 15—The Bill is vigorously opposed in Committee—Speech of Sir James Graham—Remarks of Lord Sandon in answer—Adjourned Debates—Messrs. Hume, B. Escott, Mark Phillips, Collett, and other Members vehemently attack the Bill—Mr. Stuart Wortley objects to creating a Bishop without a seat in the House of Lords—Alterations in the Preamble conceded by Lord John Russell—After several Divisions, the Bill passes through Committee, and the Third Reading is carried by 98 to 14.

THE question of limiting by law the labour of young persons in Factories, which had of late years excited much interest and discussion, was brought before Parliament in a practical shape early in this session by Mr. Fielden. On moving for leave to bring in a Bill for this purpose, on the 26th of February, Mr Fielden explained the grounds for his measure, and its nature. He said:

"I propose to limit the labour of young persons between the ages of thirteen and eighteen to twelve hours a day, allowing two hours out of the twelve for meals,—that is, to ten hours of actual work per day for five days in the week, and eight hours on Saturdays; and I propose to carry out this alteration by restricting the hours of actual labour to sixty-three hours in the week until the 1st of May, 1848, and after that period to fifty-eight hours in the week: and I propose, further, that the same restrictions shall apply to females above eighteen years of age.

"My reason for proposing this measure is, that the time of working young persons and females in

factories is far too long, has been very mischievous, and, if persevered in, will become the cause of great national evils. I ask for it, also, because the people employed in factories have wished for it, and have long petitioned the Legislature to concede it to them; and because the ministers of religion, medical practitioners, and, indeed, all classes who have opportunities of observing the consequences of the present system, deprecate it as destructive of the moral and physical condition of a vast and most important class of the community. It is a question which involves the very existence of thousands, who are, I am afraid, sacrificed annually for the want of those due and sufficient regulations without which the late Sir Robert Peel asserted that our improved machinery would become our bitterest curse."

Mr. Fielden quoted the quarterly return of the Registrar-General for September 1846. "In page 3 of this document, published by authority of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, it is said—'The

population of the extra-metropolitan districts of Surrey was, in 1841, 187,868, and the population of the town sub-districts of Manchester was 163,856; and in Manchester, with this less population, the deaths registered in seven years (1838-44) were 39,922, and those in Surrey only 23,777, making a difference of 16,145.' It is added — 'The population of Surrey exceeded that of Manchester; yet, in seven years, 16,000 persons died in Manchester over and above the deaths in Surrey, the mortality in which, from the poverty of the labourer and slighter degrees of the influences so fatal in Manchester, is higher than it should be. There were 23,523 children under five years of age in Surrey, and the deaths of children of that age were 7364; the children in Manchester were 21,152, the deaths 20,726. In the seven years, 13,362 children in Manchester alone fell a sacrifice to known causes, which it is believed may be removed to a great extent; and the victims in Liverpool were not less numerous. Other parts, and particularly the towns of England, are similarly afflicted.' In the same page follow these remarks—'The returns of the past quarter prove that nothing effectual has been done to put a stop to the disease, suffering, and death, by which so many thousands perish. The improvements, chiefly of a showy, superficial, outside character, have not reached the homes and habits of the people. The house and children of a labouring man can only be kept clean and healthy by the assiduous labour of a well-trained, industrious wife; as any one who has paid the least attention to the subject is aware.

This is overlooked in Lancashire, where the woman is often engaged in labour from home. The consequence is, that thousands, not only of the children, but of the men and women themselves, perish of the diseases formerly so fatal for the same reasons in barracks, camps, gaols, and ships.' Mr. Fielden cited further passages from the same report, showing how children suffer from every kind of neglect while the mother is employed in factory labour; how their health is undermined by the use of opiates, and by the ill-kept state of their homes. Such results, he said, exceeded "the horrors of war," and were not justified by the assumed "plea of necessity." He contended that his measure was not opposed to the doctrines of sound political economy; "political economy" meaning the right government of a state, and admitting any needful regulation for the welfare of the state.

In May last, Mr. Cobden had said, that if the measure were put off for a year the feelings of the working classes upon the subject would change: he (Mr. Fielden) had employed the subsequent eight months in efforts to ascertain the sentiments of the working classes, and he had found, not a weakening, but a strengthening conviction in favour of the measure. The factories were now actually working short time; but such short time as then prevailed disturbed every thing, reduced wages, deranged the market, and injured even those manufacturers whose narrow means obliged them to sell their stocks, which the wealthier class bought up in times of depression.

Mr. Ferrand seconded the motion.

Sir George Grey did not oppose

the introduction of the Bill, reserving the discussion on its principle and details till the second reading. He only guarded against the construction put upon the Report of the Registrar-General, which referred not to any distinction between factory-labour and other kinds of labour, but to that between the condition of people in densely peopled towns and in rural districts. The mortality in Liverpool for instance, where there was no factory labour, was greater than in large towns where the factory system was in operation.

Mr. Trelawney announced that he should resist the attempt to interfere with the labour-market. But Sir Robert Peel observed, that such resistance would be inconsistent with the understanding that leave would be given to bring in the Bill without discussion; upon the strength of which Sir George Grey had abstained from entering into the subject. Mr. Hume and Mr. Bickham Escott confirmed that representation; and Mr. Trelawney withdrew his opposition.

Mr. Ferrand having alluded to Mr. Ward's late speech at Sheffield, which hinted that the Bill would receive some official support, Mr. Bickham Escott asked whether it was the intention of Government to support the Bill; or whether the Government intended at some future stage to exert themselves in opposition to it; or whether, as was perhaps the more probable case, it was not to be made a Government question at all?

No answer being at first given to Mr. Escott's question, he repeated it, and pressed for an answer. After a long pause, Lord John Russell said:—

“I may just say, that it seems

agreed on all hands that the Bill should be read a first time without opposition: when we come to a future stage, I shall be prepared to state what course the Government will take.”

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

On the 10th of February, Mr. Fielden having moved the second reading, Mr. Hume delivered a long speech against the Bill, as opposed to the principles of political economy. He moved that it be read a second time that day six months. Sir George Grey then rose, and began by saying that, after what had passed at the close of the last Session, the House would not expect to see the members of the Government unanimous on this subject. There were, he said, no new arguments to consider. The only new point for consideration was the present feeling of the public mind. He had once hoped that the object would be attained by a mutual arrangement between the employers and the employed; but he had been disappointed. He would be no party to the delusion that a reduction of the hours of labour would not affect the rate of wages: but it was just one of those cases in which advantages were to be gained by individuals from breaking voluntary engagements; such voluntary engagements were thus frustrated—as in the case of Sunday-trading, and the early closing of shops. Reviewing the chief arguments against the measure, he found that they all resolved themselves into mere predictions of the loss, and ruin, and misery which would follow its adoption. Various laws, however, going upon the same principle as this Bill, and restricting the labour of children, had

been passed and had been in operation without any of the deplorable results which had been predicted. Parliament had legislated with advantage for the class called "children" in the Factory Acts. The Inspectors' report showed that the condition of children was greatly improved, and that the character of their education was rapidly advancing. He thought that the Legislature had failed to secure proportionate advantage for the class called "young persons;" and he could not satisfy himself that the predictions of injury and the calculations of loss in the present case, as in the previous cases, had not been very much exaggerated. With respect to women, also, he thought that their total removal from home except in the hours of sleep was very injurious. He differed from Mr. Fielden as to the causes of the mortality to which he had alluded in factory towns; and Sir George quoted further extracts from the report of the Registrar-General to show that the mortality belongs rather to the incidents of all large towns than to the peculiar kind of employment in factories. He recurred to Lord John Russell's declaration at the end of the last session, in reply to Mr. Thomas Duncombe, that he should be prepared to support an eleven hours Bill; and, also, that the measure, involving no new principle, but only a matter of detail, should be an open question in the Cabinet. In those views Sir George Grey concurred. He should vote for the second reading of the Bill, and for the clause which restricted the hours of labour to eleven instead of twelve; but should oppose that clause which went further to restrict the hours at the end of the year to ten.

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Mr. Banks replied to Sir George Grey, and was followed by the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Muntz, and Lord John Manners. The latter contended that the present time would be very suitable for the change, inasmuch as the mills were already working short time on account of depression in trade; and, were the Bill passed, it would prevent that wild and injurious reaction which had hitherto attended the recurrence of prosperity in manufacturing districts.

These arguments were controverted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who said that he and the other opponents of the Bill were the true friends of labour. He said:—

"If you diminish the hours of labour, you increase the cost of production. If you reduce the time of labour in the production of articles of manufacture, the amount of fixed capital employed in the factory must be increased; and either the cost of the article must be augmented, or the additional expense must fall either on the profits of the manufacturer or on the wages of the labourer, or it must be divided between them. I have never heard this argument met: and if it be so, and if foreign competition presses us, as the noble lord says it does, and the price of the article is increased, our trade will be driven from the foreign markets. This, therefore, is a most important point."

Sir Charles Wood's own conviction was, that the working men, if they chose, could shorten the hours of labour; but that they would not do so freely, because they did not choose to incur the corresponding reduction of wages. He stated the results of actual experience on this point in the town which he represented, Halifax; where he had

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used endeavours to procure a fair trial of the plan. Some of the mill-owners announced that they would work short time, unless their people themselves desired to work long time; and Sir Charles Wood stated the results, specifying the separate mills and the number of workmen who acceded to one course or the other. The general result was, that the vast majority declared for the long hours and undiminished wages; and that even those who were at first for reduced hours, in most instances desired to return to the old plan.

Similar views were supported by Mr. Mark Phillips, Dr. Bowring, and Mr. Bright. The latter taunted the Government with their vacillation on this question. If they thought the principle of so important a measure just, the Prime Minister ought to have taken it up manfully, and to have staked the existence of the Cabinet upon it.

Lord John Russell briefly replied to this attack. He did not conceive that any principle was at issue. The Legislature had already admitted the principle of interference; the only question now was one of degree, and in that view he thought the present duration of the hours of labour for young persons too much for their bodily health, as well as for their moral and mental cultivation. He would not be deterred from that opinion by the threat of foreign competition, and by the renewal of predictions often made before and as often falsified.

The question upon the second reading was protracted by several adjournments, the debates being confined by the pressure of public business to Wednesdays, when the sittings are limited to the afternoon. The principal speakers in favour of

the second reading of the Bill, in addition to those already mentioned, were Mr. Bernal, Mr. Sharman Crawford, Mr. Ferrand, Mr. Borthwick, Sir Robert Inglis, Sir George Strickland, Lord Ebrington, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Thomas Duncombe. Against it there were Sir Andrew Leith Hay, Mr. Dennistoun, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Trelawny, and Mr. Marsland.

Most of the speakers in favour of the measure relied upon the arguments that previous interferences had worked well, and that the working classes were universally desirous of the measure, even at the risk of a proportionate reduction in wages.

The most notable speech on the adverse side was delivered by Mr. Roebuck. The real question, he said, was, whether Parliament could secure to the working man twelve hours' wages for ten hours' work. If Parliament could do that, it might get twelve hours' wages for six hours' work, or even for no work at all.

After several attempts to come to a division, the second reading was eventually carried by a majority of 195 to 87.

Upon the motion to go into Committee on the Bill, renewed opposition was manifested.

Mr. Bickham Escott moved, as an amendment, "That the House do go into Committee on that day six months." He declared that an eleven-hours Bill, into which this was to be converted, would not satisfy the working people, but would only be the vantage-ground whence to continue the agitation for an eight hours or even a six hours Bill. He pointed out the impolicy of imposing restrictions on industry at a time when the price of food was so high. He

charged Lord Ashley with misstating the evidence in favour of such measures; and quoted from the report of the Commissioners, from which Lord Ashley had read several pages, to show that it contained evidence of a very opposite kind. For instance, working men declared that they never grumbled about over-hours; that they liked sixteen hours as well as twelve; that the pay was very acceptable when it came; that they were dissatisfied when there were no over-hours; that the children were fond of being employed in mills, on account of the warmth, and so forth. The Reverend H. Fielding, in his evidence, said that wages would be reduced in proportion to the time. Mr. Escott had that morning laid a memorial on the table of the House from the master-manufacturers and mill-owners of Lancashire, protesting against further interference.

The amendment gave rise to a debate of some length; in which the usual arguments were reproduced with considerable emphasis, but without much novelty in themselves.

Mr. Beckett advocated an eleven-hours Bill as a concession to the working classes which would not entail serious injury on the manufacturers.

Mr. Ward argued, that the Bill was decidedly against the interests of the working classes. There was not a man amongst them who would take a ten-hours Bill with ten-hours wages. All the efforts of their voluntary trades' unions showed that their object was restricted to time without reduction of wages.

Mr. Brotherton said, the question was, whether females, from

thirteen to eighteen and upwards, ought to be compelled to work in a heated atmosphere for twelve hours a day. He declared that the working classes desired the restriction, but could not effect it by voluntary agreement, on account of individual dissent. Mr. Brotherton touched the feelings of the House by repeating a statement he had made some years ago, that when he was a boy he had himself been acquainted with this wearisome toil, had resolved to endeavour to obtain shorter time, and was proud to say that he still retained the feelings of his boyhood.

Sir James Graham was proud to sit in the House on terms of equality with a gentleman who had risen from the humblest classes of society by honest industry and unblemished character; but he reminded Mr. Brotherton, that he had attained his success in life through long hours. The question was, not whether women should be compelled to work twelve hours a day or not, but whether industrious men should be restrained from working twelve hours a day when they desired to do it. The Bill would affect the four staple articles of manufacture—cotton, woollen, linen, and silk. In 1846 the total amount of the exports was 51,279,735*l.* declared value; out of which, the cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures amounted to 37,385,000*l.*, being about four-fifths of the whole of the exports. That amount showed a decrease as compared with the previous year, of about fifteen per cent. The price of food was now higher, and at such a juncture it was proposed, for the first time in the history of our manufactures, to limit the running of machinery in those

four branches of manufacture. The manufacturers must do something to retrieve themselves: machinery would be improved; but, in order to that end, old machinery must be cast out of use, the newest only retained, and newer devised at a great outlay to the manufacturers, whose leases had been executed on the supposition, that the standing machinery would run for a certain time. Sir James pointed out various admissions in Sir George Grey's speech in the previous debate, such as that the Bill would reduce wages, and similar statements.

Sir George Grey repudiated the full meaning imputed to those admissions; for instance, the Bill would tend to reduce wages, but there might be other influences called in to play which would have an opposite effect. He should prefer eleven hours to ten; but if the House should decide in Committee in favour of ten hours, he should cordially vote for the Bill.

Lord Morpeth spoke in favour of the Bill, and cited experiments tried in the mills of Mr. James Marshall, of Leeds, showing that his machinery had worked only sixty-four hours a week, and that the produce was only a half per cent. less than that of sixty-six hours. He would vote for a limitation to eleven hours, but could not share the confidence of Sir George Grey, and vote for a further limitation.

Lord George Bentinck contended for granting that which the working classes demanded by common consent.

Mr. Milner Gibson addressed himself to the task of exposing various defects and inconsistencies in the arguments for the Bill. It was proposed to give compulsory leisure

to certain persons; but there they stopped, without taking any security for the way in which the leisure should be employed, in order to that moral and physical advantage which they professed to aim at. He, for one, must positively decline to share in the responsibility of this measure. It was said that the Factory Bill was to guard the operative against the tyranny of the capitalist; it must lead to some loss; and if the capitalist were stronger than the operative, he would soon have it in his own power to shift the loss entirely on the working classes. Mr. Ferrand said that the working classes were unanimously determined to have the measure; if so, why not secure its objects at once by combinations amongst themselves? Much was said about the absence of mothers, their intrusting the infants to hirelings and consequent mortality; but if mothers were absent from their homes thirteen hours instead of fourteen hours, would they not equally be obliged to intrust their children to hirelings, or would any great amount of life be saved? The experience of past legislation would not serve, because it related to children; whereas this related to adults, and went to arrest the working of the whole manufacturing system. A case was brought before a police-court lately of a Mr. Plummer, in which several women were prevented from working at the harmless occupation of winding cotton-balls in an evening: a woman forty years of age was brought before the magistrate for that offence! Now, what paltry tyranny was that! They had not interfered with the labour of others, who suffered still more from long hours and un-

healthy employment: for instance, hospital nurses worked from eleven to sixteen hours out of the twenty-four; washerwomen worked even longer than the distressed needlewomen. He would not vote for any piece of rash legislation calculated to impede the progress of society.

Viscount Ebrington spoke in favour of interference on behalf of children and women, but deprecated interfering with adult men.

Sir Robert Peel promised to speak for a very short time, leaving space for another speaker on the opposite side; but he warmed with his subject, and, with the manifest concurrence of the House, entered fully into the general argument on the question. He had sometimes excited a smile, he observed, when, as First Minister of the Crown, he had said that three courses were open to him; Lord John Russell has succeeded to his position in that respect—with this difference, that he had a colleague engaged to each of the several courses! Mr. Labouchere was against extended interference with labour; Sir George Grey would vote for eleven hours, and even for ten hours; Lord Morpeth would vote for eleven hours, but would rather vote against the Bill than for ten hours. It was a difficult mathematical problem to determine at what point a body will rest when it is exposed to the attraction of three great bodies at the same time: at what point would Lord John Russell take his final repose?

Replying to some animadversions of Lord G. Bentinck on the Free Trade measures, Sir Robert Peel quoted figures to prove their perfect success. The exports of the country had decidedly advanced—from 47,000,000*l.* in 1842 to

60,000,000*l.* in 1845; and though there was a slight reaction in 1846, he challenged any one to show him a time at which, with so high a price of food, the country had exhibited so buoyant a revenue, so much popular contentment and submission to the law under privations, such a feeling of confidence in all classes under fluctuations and difficulties. The reason was, that the people were convinced that no arbitrary regulations and restrictions were responsible for the high price of food, or for their difficulties. Had such a calamity as the failure of the potato crop concurred with restrictions on the importation of corn, what might not have been the consequence?

Sir Robert argued against the Bill on the broad ground that it was not for the interest of the working classes. He was prepared to argue it on the broadest ground, that of the Italian economists, who reproached our political economists with discussing only the accumulation of wealth, regardless of its distribution. What were the three securities for the present state of things? Our capital, machinery, and labour. Now we were exporting our machinery; there was nothing to prevent increased investment in foreign countries; facilities of locomotion and communication might enable the working man to seek employment abroad. There was no exclusive command over capital, machinery, or labour; and perhaps we were too apt to rely on our preeminent energy. Under such circumstances it was proposed to restrict nominally the labour of women and children, but practically that of adult men. Labour was to be restricted to five days out of six. One argument for the measure almost tempted him to make the experiment; but

on closer consideration it strengthened his conviction against it.

"If you could convince me that the present measure would tend to the moral and intellectual improvement and the social welfare of the great labouring class, I confess I should be almost tempted to make the experiment, because I do feel that the point at which we ought all to strive is to improve the condition and elevate the feelings of that class of society. I tell you it is not safe unless you do it. You are giving these classes intellectual improvement; and unless you remove every law inconsistent with that intelligence, the institutions of the country will be in danger, especially in the event of a calamity occurring in this country such as is now desolating Ireland. I tell you, that if your legislation is found to restrict, to diminish, or to interfere with the comforts of the working classes, then their intellectual improvement will become a source of danger. I feel that we should all work at this point, and, whether it is by the improvement of the sanitary condition of the people or in any other way, that we should do all in our power to increase the enjoyments and improve the character of the working classes. I firmly believe, as you do, that the source of the future peace, happiness, and prosperity of this country lies in the improvement, religious as well as moral, of the different classes of society. But it is in thus advocating the elevation of the people that I oppose these restrictions. Sir, I do not deny the advantage of leisure; but of this I am perfectly convinced, that the real way to improve the condition of the labourer, and to elevate the character of the working classes of this country, is to

give them a command over the necessities of life."

He believed that the Bill would force the manufacturers, in order to compete with foreign rivalry, to increase the efficiency and speed of their machinery, thus putting a greater strain than ever on the faculties of the working man. As to the reduction in wages, let wages be called "income," let any deduction from them be an "income-tax," and then consider what would be the effect of an income-tax to the extent of one-sixth, curtailing the receipts of industry, and depriving the working man of the opportunity to lay by a surplus for evil times—

"I would have the father of a family left at liberty to imitate the example of the honourable member for Salford, and by his praiseworthy industry lay the foundation of a fortune which hundreds have acquired. (*Cheers.*) Why, Sir, I could name a dozen cases—and I have no doubt they are all familiar to the honourable member—of men who were once living upon 20s. or 25s. a week, but who now possess fortunes of 100,000l. But who is to answer for the result, if you paralyze the efforts of such men by your legislation?"

The House divided, and the amendment was negatived by 190 to 100.

Upon the bringing up of the report a vigorous opposition to the Bill was again manifested. Mr. Trelawny denounced the measure as a mockery, unless they could also fix the prices of provisions and the rate of wages. Mr. Hume moved that the report be brought up that day six months, in which he was supported by Mr. Mark Philipps, Mr. P. Howard, Mr. B. Escott, and Mr. Tancred.

Mr. Escott pointed out the altered circumstances in which the Bill stood, Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey having originally supported it with a view to the limit of time being fixed at eleven hours, and he presumed Lord John Russell would not sanction a ten-hours Bill.

The measure was supported by Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Ferrand, Mr. Muntz, and Sir De Lacy Evans.

Lord John Russell agreed with Mr. Escott, that he was quite at liberty to oppose the Bill, but he should not do so. He might say that the ten-hours clause had imparted too dangerous a character to the measure; and he admitted that he considered it less safe. He should have preferred eleven hours as the limit of time: there had been a good deal of experience in Yorkshire as to a practice of eleven hours. With a ten-hours clause, he had not the same confidence in the success of the measure; but he could not say that that should deter him from giving it his support. The eleven-hours arrangement might have given satisfaction to the working classes, and might have been well received by the manufacturers: there was no reason to know that a ten-hours clause would be satisfactory to all parties; and therefore it might be necessary that the measure should in a future session be revised. But though it might be thought that the proposed change would have the effect of diminishing the amount of wages received by the working classes, those classes themselves certainly did not seem to entertain any apprehensions upon that score; for not only had there been no protest or petition from the majority of them, but no considerable number of the working

classes had remonstrated against the Bill. Although he regarded the proposition, then, with less confidence, that constituted no sufficient reason why he should withhold the vote which he intended to give in favour of the Bill.

The House divided, when the amendment was negatived by 104 to 46. Several amendments were proposed, but were rejected or withdrawn.

On the Bill coming up to the House of Lords, the principal debate which took place was on the second reading moved by the Earl of Ellesmere. The noble lord explained, and supported it with the standing arguments in its favour. It had sprung, he said, from the stern experience of the husband and the father, from the general feeling and opinion of the working classes, and from the tendency of steam machinery to attract to its service the continuous labour of the weaker, both in respect of age and sex. He maintained that it was not repugnant to the doctrines of political economy, for they do not forbid measures to guard against want and physical evils; and he urged the adoption of the Bill as necessary to fulfil the promises of those who had agitated for the repeal of the Corn Laws. He quoted a letter from Baron Charles Dupin, Peer of France, addressed to Lord Ashley, requesting information on the subject of what was passing in England, M. Dupin being engaged in preparing a report for a law to protect children in French factories. Lord Ellesmere also cited a report obtained by himself on the state of manufactures in Spain.

The quantity of raw cotton imported into Spain for the consumption of the manufactures, principally in Catalonia, exceeded

25,000,000 pounds. He had taken the utmost pains to test the accuracy of this report, and believed it not to be far wrong:—"The number of working days in the year," says the Report, "does not exceed 260. Every saint's-day in the Roman calendar is strictly observed as a fiesta or holy-day. All the mills are closed; but the hands receiving weekly wages are paid for the whole six days of the week, though it sometimes happens that two fiestas fall between Sunday and Sunday. The condition of the factory hands is far superior to that of the same class in other countries; that is, whilst they do not work more than an average of five days per week, they are paid for six, at a rate at least 20 per cent. higher than in Lancashire. I do not know if this explains the turbulent character of the Catalonians—I think not; certain it is, they are a spirited dare-devil set. At all events, it is better to have a well-fed easy-to-do class of poor, though noisy and insolent, than the want and squalor often seen in Salford. The master spinners are in a brilliant position; they obtain ready sales and very large profits. The manufacture is greatly on the increase, and ere long Spain will count as many spindles as France. There never was a greater error than to suppose a want of energy in Spanish manufacturers, or any thing approaching to listless indolence in the workpeople. I am most anxious to point out to your lordship, that notwithstanding the mills do not work more than five days, or sixty hours per week, wages maintain the highest maximum, and masters make large profits whilst competing with smugglers. Cotton-mills in France profess to work seventy-two hours per

week—that is when on full time: taking the time really worked for the last four years, there can be no doubt the average would be much below sixty hours per week. The condition of the workpeople there is engaging the anxious consideration of all in authority."

Lord Brougham opposed the motion. He said that he should do his endeavour, by Divine assistance, to lay before the House such views of the question in its relation to the real good of the working classes as to show that the Bill was not a measure that merited their support. There was no connection between the Bill and political economy, excepting that those doctrines were founded on plain common sense and daily experience, and that the Bill was an outrage on common sense and that experience.

The amount of cotton, silk, flax and woollen manufacture now exported, was 37,000,000*l.* or 38,000,000*l.*: to abridge the time by one-sixth, would be to diminish the exports by a proportionate amount, namely, 6,000,000*l.*: there must be also a proportionate diminution of wages, and a proportionate stoppage of employment and of engines, to the great detriment of the manufacturer. It had been accepted as a fact, that working a mill ten hours a day, that is five days in the week, was just sufficient to pay the expenses of the establishment, the wages of the workmen, and the cost of the goods manufactured. The entire profit made by working a mill was consequently derived in the other two hours, or the sixth day; and the whole of that profit they would completely sweep away by this enactment. If there were any doubt about this, let inquiry be made: it had not been denied

elsewhere, and it was assumed on all occasions to be a correct calculation. Would they not pause before they ran the risk of doing this?

One of the arguments urged in favour of this Bill was, that no harm could now be done, inasmuch as at this moment the mills throughout the country were working short time. His noble friend, of course, possessed some of the famed sagacity of Yorkshire, and could not have lost sight of the inference which every one would draw from such an argument so made use of. It was granted on all hands that our manufacturing population were in a state of great suffering; that the manufacturers were half ruined; that they were turning 50,000 men at Manchester, and 25,000 at Nottingham, out of employment, as they could not afford to go on under present circumstances: and what was the remedy proposed? "To belay there," as the sailors called it—to leave that as it was, to keep them precisely in the same condition at all times.

Lord Brougham ridiculed the idea of passing the measure for the sake of mental improvement. After ten hours' work, a man was too tired; and, if the Saturday were taken as a holiday, it would be spent in the public-house. He had been trying to educate the peasantry for these twenty-five years; and his constant competitor and antagonist, by which he had always been defeated, was—sleep.

Lord Brougham ridiculed the varying opinions among those who supported the measure. Some wished to split the difference between ten and twelve hours: they went for eleven hours. Some spoke of eleven hours and a half; and

there were persons who had spoken of eleven hours and a quarter, and had recommended this idea in a way perhaps that did not greatly enhance the general respect for their characters and abilities. Mr. Richard Oastler, who with some peculiarities was one of the best and kindest men living, and whose perseverance in this question was worthy of a better cause, did not approve of an eight-hours Bill; it was too much, too hazardous; it would take off one-third of the wages of the people and of the capital of the manufacturer at one blow: but striking off one-sixth of the wages was only one-half less hazardous.

Lord Brougham glanced at the history of the Bill in the House of Commons. A year ago the Bill was rejected by 297 to 159, being a majority of 138. In May 1846, the majority against the Bill had dwindled down from 138 to 10. When he saw a phenomenon, he liked to trace it to its cause. What was the cause of this sudden change? The same cruelty, the same hardships, the same want of instruction existed in 1844 as in 1846; but it did happen that in the interval the Corn Laws had been repealed.

It happened, in the course of the severe contest that preceded that repeal, that the landed men were ranged against the cotton and wool men; the repeal was supported chiefly by the cotton men, and the spinners and mill-owners were constantly assailed by the landed aristocracy. The manufacturers having beaten the land on the corn question, the land said, "We will retaliate a little on the subject of mills;" and it did so happen that, in connection with this quarrel between the land and the mills, the

majority came down from 138 to 10. This year there had been a continuation of the same events, of the same conversions; the movement downward had been accelerated; and the Bill came up to their lordships now backed by a large majority in its favour, though two years only had elapsed, and all the circumstances of the case remained precisely the same. He begged pardon of their lordships for saying the circumstances were the same—circumstances were infinitely stronger against the Bill now than ever they were before. This was the crisis, of all conceivable periods in the history of the country, when a prudent, conscientious regard for the safety of the people and the best interests of the country, above all for the best interests of the working people, made it an imperative duty that they should show the utmost reluctance to change their commercial policy. While they were menaced with dangers like these—when the poor-rates of 6,000,000*l.* a year were likely to increase to one-half more—when Ireland was suffering and bleeding from every pore—when they were obliged to send over supplies of food and money to prevent starvation from thinning the land—when the public peace was disturbed, and in one county, within the last three days, two hundred special constables had been sworn in, and the yeomanry called out, on account of food riots—this was the time when they were called on, without experience, upon speculation, on assertion, on assumption, upon fantasy, to pass a measure which must affect every working man in the country in the four great branches of its manufacture.

Why interfere specially on be-

half of the manufacturing operatives? Benevolence, to be practically good, must be practically useful; but by this measure the poor-rates would be augmented; and the people in other occupations—in agricultural labour, for instance—actually endure as much fatigue and misery as the factory operative. The peasant grows old before his time, and scarcely ever reaches the natural term of human existence. Why then stop at cotton-factories? Why not legislate also for the peasant, for the brass-filer, and thousands of others engaged in the endless variety of other unhealthy employments?

He moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Bishop of London declared his cordial assent to the Bill before the House, deeming it necessary to guard against the effect of ignorance and of wilful neglect in our highly artificial state of society. He altogether doubted the efficacy of the delusions imputed by Lord Brougham to the factory workpeople. They were a very intelligent and sagacious body of men, alive to their own interests, not easily deceived; and they called upon the Legislature with great earnestness to pass the Bill.

The measure was also supported by the Earl of Feversham, the Duke of Richmond, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Bishop of St. David's.

The Earl of Clarendon supported the amendment. He objected to the Bill because it extended much further than it professed to do: it would affect adults as well as young persons, men as well as women; would limit the hours during which machinery must run; limit the quantity of manufactured produce, and proportionately reduce wages.

All this would be done without any of the reasons for legislative interference formerly presented by the excessive labour in factories and the actual torture of children.

The labour was now performed in comfortable buildings, well warmed and well ventilated, and generally more healthy than the houses of the workpeople. The loss in wages would not be the only loss. The Act would reduce the amount of fixed and floating capital, and would affect other trades. There would be less coal consumed, less oil, less tallow, less leather, less flour; less cotton, wool, flax, hemp, silk, indigo, madder, and dyes; there would be less shipping, less labour for the shipping: indeed, all classes would suffer for this apparently humane effort to lessen the hours of labour. The leases of factories were framed on the basis that the machinery was to run twelve hours: the leaseholders would suffer proportionably. Foreign competition already pressed on this country: Russia imported 15,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn; and for the first time last year she imported 55,000 bales of raw cotton. The duty on imports secured their own markets—(*Cheers from the Opposition*)—and we should lose their markets. In the Zollverein, 43,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn, 20,000,000 pounds of raw cotton, were consumed; in Switzerland, 50,000 bales of raw cotton; in France, 300,000 bales of raw cotton; in America, 450,000 bales. The average time of work in Austria, Russia, and France, was thirteen hours; in Germany, twelve hours; in the United States, twelve in winter, and fourteen in summer. As to the desire of the operatives, they would not accept the measure except under the notion that they

were to receive twelve hours' wages for ten hours' work.

The measure was also opposed by Lord Ashburton.

The House divided:—For the second reading, 53; against it, 11; majority for the Bill, 42.

On the 22nd of March, Mr. Fox Maule moved, on the part of the Government, the second reading of a Bill, having for its object an important alteration in our military system, by limiting the period of service in the army. Mr. Maule prefaced his motion by a few general observations on the nature and peculiarities of the British service, and the condition of the common soldier.

This country, he said, was singular in its system of voluntary enlistment; but, in order to make it really voluntary, the engagement should be for limited terms. Mr. Maule glanced at recent improvements in the system of the army; the use of the lash was now disappearing; education had been introduced, and obstacles to the introduction of a better class had thus been removed. The present change would further remove such obstacles. He proposed that the term of enlistment for the Infantry should be ten years; for the Cavalry, Artillery, and Ordnance, on account of the longer training necessary in those corps, twelve years. After the expiration of these periods respectively, it would be at the option of the man to re-enlist with the benefit of his former service for eleven years in the Infantry and twelve years in the Cavalry. At the expiration of any of these periods, should the regiment be in actual service, the man might be detained for two years longer.

At the end of these terms, the

man would also have power to remain in the service with the consent of the commanding-officer, subject to a three months' notice of leaving. A man leaving the service at the end of ten years would be entitled to enrol himself for a deferred pension. He would then be liable to serve twelve days in each year, in the same way with the enrolled pensioners at present; and he would be entitled to a pension of 6*d.* a day, after having served as an enrolled pensioner for a period of twenty-two years, which would be counting two years' service of that kind as equivalent to one year of active service. A man in the prime of life might thus enter into other employment, and still, by a slight service, retain his right to a prospective pension. Experience had justified this practice; the local bodies of pensioners now amounted to 13,000 men; they were regularly inspected every year; and, for all purposes where great exertions were not required, were as fit for duty as when they fired their muskets at Waterloo.

He did not propose to extend the provisions of the Bill to the soldiers already enlisted, because he must see how the system of voluntary enlistment would work before he could run the risk of altering the terms of the existing enlistment. But, if it were found practicable to extend the provisions of the measure to soldiers already engaged, the prerogative of the Crown would suffice for the purpose. Moreover, under the improvements recently effected, especially by Mr. Sidney Herbert, the position of the soldier with respect to discharges was now much better than it used to be. Under five years of active service in the Infantry, the soldier had to pay

20*l.* for his discharge, which would apply to a very small number; but after five years' service and one distinguishing mark, he had to pay 18*l.*; after seven years' service and one distinguishing mark, the price was 10*l.*; after ten years' service with the same mark, he would have to pay 5*l.*; after ten years, with two distinguishing marks, he might have his discharge for a trifle; and after fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen years' service, if he were a good soldier, he could claim a deferred pension of 4*d.* or 6*d.* a day. So far as the present men were concerned, their complaint had no sound basis to stand on; and, so far as it rested with him, if on the one hand he refused to those at present in the ranks the privilege he would extend to future recruits ten years hence, yet, on the other hand, all the conditions and warrants which had emanated from his predecessor (Mr. Sidney Herbert) should be strictly, literally, and honourably fulfilled with the soldiers.

With respect to new recruits, the present proposal would take effect as soon as he could bring it into operation; and, if the House agreed to the Bill before it, he should proceed to embody the provisions in the Mutiny Act this year.

Sir Howard Douglas protested against the Bill. He denied that the limited period of enlistment would introduce better soldiers. The best soldiers now were those taken from the agricultural labourers. There were in the army some students and licentiates of medicine, some even of divinity, and some of law. He adduced the opinion of Dr. Jackson against a limited period of service, as

unsuited to our colonial dependencies and very extensive empire. The measure would raise an outcry in every popular constituency: it would be said that Government had a scheme in hand for making England a military country. With a system of limited service, the whole of the late war could never have been prosecuted so vigorously as it was. In the course of that war the Duke of Wellington declared when it was proposed to bring home some tried Cavalry regiments, that, however reduced in numerical strength those regiments might be, he preferred them to new levies. Sir Howard approved of the Colonial corps, especially as opening a professional career to young colonists; but it must be remembered that the attempt to unite the character of settler with that of retired soldier had uniformly proved unsuccessful. As to the deferred pensions of 6*d.* per day after twenty-two years' service, they might as well say to the soldier, "We will pay your funeral expenses." The whole scheme, he thought, would prove costly and detrimental to the public service.

The Bill was canvassed by several other military members. It was supported by Sir De Lacy Evans (who stated that the Duke of Wellington had acquiesced in the plan), and by Major Layard; opposed by Colonel Reid, Colonel Thomas Wood, Colonel Lindsay, and Colonel Sibthorp.

In the course of his speech, Major Layard touched upon various points. It had been said that the promotion at the Horse Guards was a one-sided promotion; that view was held by very influential parties, and he must say that he concurred in it. It was averred

that the Duke of Wellington's being at the Horse Guards should make no difference as to promotions; but he thought it had made a difference. There were many officers who maintained principles which till lately had not many supporters in the army, and they all knew how few officers on that side of the House had got promotion. He believed that he himself was the only officer, with the exception of the noble lord the member for Lichfield, on the Government side of the House, who was on full pay. Gentlemen had asked, why, in these circumstances, officers did not leave the army? But that was not a course which any person would choose to follow, though much dissatisfaction might be experienced. When he saw, for example, a man of the same standing with himself receiving promotion while he was still a Captain—(*Laughter*)—gentlemen laughed, but he wanted to know why, if a man did his duty, he had not a *right* to expect that promotion would be open to him? He wanted to know if a man on that side of the House had been twenty-four years in the service, and one on the opposite side only half that time, why the former should not be first entitled to promotion? He could tell the House, that when he brought forward his proposals for military reform, gentlemen had said to him, that they would give him their support, but that they had sons or brothers in the service, and that their doing so would militate against them. Now, he maintained, that officers deserving of promotion ought to obtain it whether they voted for or against the Government. (*Cheers.*) Major Layard concluded by reading a

letter from a common soldier, expressing his regret that the present measure was merely prospective, and held out no benefit to soldiers at present in the service.

The Bill was read a second time.

On the motion to go into Committee, on the 30th of April, Sir Howard Douglas renewed the opposition by moving that the Bill be committed that day six months. Repeating several of the objections urged in a former debate against the measure, he made some practical suggestions—viz., that money should no longer be paid to the soldier as bounty, but given for the purchase of the kit; that enlistment should not take place in public-houses, but in the office of the recruiting-officer during business hours; that Government should restore the old pension of 1s. a day for twenty-one years' service, which would do more good to the army than any other measure. If these suggestions were not adopted, he should move amendments to the same effect in Committee. Sir Howard said that he had received letters from several soldiers: all of them complained of the smallness of the pensions, and some of them of the smallness of the bounties; some of them complained of the clothing, in the Infantry in particular, as being coarse; but not a single individual complained of unlimited service. He contended that the army was never in a better state than now. There was a strong disposition to promote improvement, and severe punishments were falling into disuse. Instances of officers rising from the ranks were increasing. On these grounds he contended strongly against change.

These arguments were combated

by Major Layard. He observed, that one fact shows the fearful state of things in the army—that among the deaths in the Cavalry the suicides are in the proportion of 1 in 20. He insisted that the measure proposed by Government would introduce a better class of men. As to Sir Howard Douglas's experience, had he ever commanded a regiment of the line? had he ever served in India or in the West Indies? In point of fact, men in Sir Howard's station were placed where they cannot see or hear what actually occurs among the men of the army.

Mr. Sidney Herbert generally approved of the Bill, though expressing some doubts. He admitted the evils of the present system, but suspected that they were exaggerated. He doubted the policy of conferring military habits on the people of the country. In other countries where that is the case, any street row, which might here be suppressed by a policeman, is found difficult to overcome; for popular tumults are conducted by discharged soldiers. He doubted whether so short a term of service as ten years might not be inconvenient. But, at all events, inducements to enter the army ought to be proportionately increased; and he rather inclined to a former suggestion of his own, fixing the term of service at fourteen years instead of ten.

Mr. Maule defended the measure. The period of fourteen years would be injurious to the soldier, as it would terminate just about that period of his life when commanding-officers would be disinclined to enlist the men. As to the danger of "martializing" the people, he thought it disproved by the conduct of the old soldiers in this

country, and of the pensioners during the Canadian rebellion, every man of whom had proved loyal. It was the recruits, not the veterans, who contended at Waterloo. He quoted statistics of mortality to show that it was very desirable to keep the average age of the soldier between twenty-five and thirty-two. He admitted that the measure was an experiment; but so surrounded with good prospects that he did not hesitate to undertake the responsibility of suggesting it to Parliament.

The Bill was supported by Colonel Wood and Sir De Lacy Evans; opposed by Colonel Reid.

After Mr. Maule's statement, Sir Howard Douglas declined to divide the House. In Committee, several amendments were proposed.

Sir Howard Douglas moved to substitute fourteen years for ten as the term of enlistment. This amendment was negatived, by 62 to 27.

Colonel Wood moved an amendment to enable the soldier to re-enlist during the last year of his term before its actual expiry. Mr. Maule thought it better to allow the soldier an opportunity of returning for an interval to his friends, so that he might attract recruits. The amendment was negatived without a division.

Major Layard moved a clause, enacting that any soldier already enlisted, who had served ten years in the Infantry or twelve in the Cavalry, and should give three calendar months' notice to his commanding-officer, should be entitled to his discharge. Mr. Maule insisted on the danger of carrying the experiment so far with the soldiers already enlisted before its working had been tried. The enactment, too, was superero-

gatory, as the Executive Government could apply the Bill by royal warrant to persons already enlisted. On that showing, the amendment was withdrawn.

The Bill produced an animated discussion in the House of Lords on the second reading being moved by Earl Grey on the 26th of April. He made a long statement as to the progress of military reform within the last quarter of a century. He contrasted the severity of punishment in former times—so late as 1825, a man having been sentenced to 1900 lashes, and having received 1200—with the present gradual abolition of corporal punishments. He described the improvement of the barracks: the improvement in provisions; soldiers in the West Indies now having comparatively little salt meat, and other similar ameliorations being introduced. Still, however, there was much to be done, particularly in the encouragement of good soldiers, who, except in the escape from punishment, were not in a much better position than the bad and undeserving.

One great objection to a soldier's life was that it was regarded as a state of slavery, on account of the enlistment being for life. Now the principle of the proposed Bill was, that the soldiers should be bound to the service only for a limited time.

By creating in the minds of the soldiers and the people of this country an impression that to be dismissed from the army was not a reward but a punishment, they would get rid of a great difficulty. In the police force nobody ever thought of the necessity of corporal punishment, because a man on committing a fault was dismissed; and that dismissal was felt to be a very severe

punishment. He wished to see a state of things established by which they could say to the men in the service, that if they were not good soldiers they should not stay in the army—that if they did not behave themselves they should not have the advantage of serving in it; and he believed they were not so far from arriving at that state of matters as might be supposed. He believed it was altogether inconsistent with the object of getting rid of bad soldiers to maintain enlistment for life.

Great stress had been laid on the presumption that regiments would lose their best men with a ten years' limit of service. Experience did not justify this presumption.

In 1829 Lord Hardinge introduced the plan of allowing men a free discharge after sixteen years' service, a period reduced to twelve years by Mr. Sidney Herbert in 1845; and from a memorandum in Lord Grey's hands he found that the number of soldiers who, during the fifteen years between 1830 and 1844, under the reduced service, were discharged without any gratuity, amounted to fifty-three annually in the whole British army, being less than one man for every two regiments.

Objections had been taken to the smallness of the pension to be allowed. He did not deny that it was too small; but the subject was full of difficulties. Formerly, when 1*s.* a day was allowed, the pension being equal to the pay, there was no inducement for the soldier to remain in the army; and a man who had destroyed his constitution obtained his discharge, while the well-behaved and temperate man was detained. Soldiers who had enlisted after 1832 or 1833 were not entitled by twenty-one years' service

to a higher pension than 6*d.* a day. This regulation erred on the opposite side: it was no sufficient reward to the good soldier. Under Mr. Herbert's measure of 1845, a soldier recommended for good conduct might have 4*d.* a day added to the pension of 6*d.* It had now been suggested that the minimum pension of 6*d.* should be increased to 8*d.*, which would make in all 1*s.* a day for the good soldier. That suggestion should receive the most attentive consideration.

Viscount Combermere made some observations against the Bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months.

The Duke of Wellington supported the Bill. He advised the House to do nothing which should deprive the country of the services of old soldiers; but, having maturely deliberated upon the Bill, it was his opinion that it would not lead to any diminution of the number of old soldiers in the service. Old soldiers were, in his opinion, absolutely necessary to the very existence of the Army.

"Although this country has been under the protection of treaties of peace for thirty years and more, I have, during that time, had under my consideration military operations of great extent and importance, not only in the Mediterranean, but in North and South America, in South Africa, and all over Asia, nearly at the same time; and, if you had not had the highest discipline and the best troops in the world, it would not have been possible for you to carry on these operations. Look at the case of China. In that case it was necessary to transport troops from Australia and land them in China, where they were called upon to act on rivers, in creeks, and upon islands, in concert with the ships of

Her Majesty. They succeeded in effecting all that was expected from them. - How was that done? It was done by the discipline of your troops—the discipline maintained by the old soldiers. They were the men who led the young ones; and, acting together, they were able to achieve any conquest. I may refer to another transaction, which was mentioned in one of the despatches of my noble friend Lord Hardinge. One night during the operations against the Sikhs, a regiment was lying on their arms, and Lord Hardinge was lying on the ground at their head. The enemy opened fire upon them, and annoyed them very much; in consequence of which my noble friend ordered the regiment to rise and advance upon the guns. The order was obeyed, and the guns were captured. This was at night, remember. Now, my lords, I ask whether such a feat could have been performed, under such circumstances, except by old soldiers? It would have been impossible. Bear in mind the conduct of the Emperor Napoleon with respect to old soldiers; remember the manner in which he employed them. Recollect, too, how much they are prized by every power all over the world; and then I will once more entreat your lordships never to consent to any measure which would deprive Her Majesty's service of old and experienced men, and thus pave the way for disasters which would assuredly follow when the army should come to be employed in war."

With reference to the proposal that men should enlist for a limited period of service, the Duke said—

"The noble earl, who so ably addressed your lordships in moving the second reading of this measure,

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anticipates that one of its consequences will be that a superior description of men will be induced to enlist in the service of Her Majesty. I sincerely hope that such a result will follow from the adoption of the measure; but, I confess, I very much doubt it. ("Hear, hear!" *from the Opposition*.) But, putting that out of the question, I believe that, looking at all the circumstances of the case—looking at the advantages held out to the soldier, in the rewards for good conduct, given after five, ten, fifteen, and twenty years of service, the army will suffer no injury from the measure, and that the soldiers will re-enlist at the end of ten years' service. That being my opinion, I requested the noble lord at the head of the Government, and the Secretary at War, to insert in the Mutiny Bill, and into the present measure, a clause to enable men to re-enlist at the end of ten years. I believe that, under the circumstances, they will re-enlist. I, therefore, have no objection to try the measure of limited enlistment; and I entreat your lordships to adopt the measure. It is my firm belief that this measure will make no difference in respect of the number of old soldiers in the army."

Earl Grey had shown that a well-conducted soldier would be entitled to a pension of 1*s.* per day after twenty-one years' service, which was the retiring allowance of 1806. He would be further entitled, at the end of twenty years' service, to a bounty of 5*l.* "I maintain," continued the Duke, "that, in consequence of these rewards for good conduct, men will acquire the habits and qualifications which are the characteristics of good soldiers, and

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will become much attached to the profession in which they enjoy so much comfort; and, knowing the advantage which they will eventually obtain—an advantage possessed by no man in any other walk of life—they will be desirous of re-enlisting and remaining in the army. All I desire is, that they should so remain, and give their country the benefit of their services during the whole period for which they are capable of serving. I do not desire this for the sake of the commanding officers; I know that commanding officers are naturally anxious to have old soldiers in their regiments instead of young men; but I do not take their wishes into consideration; I desire it for the sake of the public service. All that I can say is, that I shall do my best to carry the measure into execution, and to see it fairly adopted; and, being convinced that it can be adopted without the risk of losing the services of the old soldiers of the army, and being certain that it is the wish of Her Majesty's Ministers, as it is mine, to retain the old soldiers in the army, I earnestly recommend your lordships to let this measure pass."

The Duke sincerely wished that circumstances might enable them to diminish corporal punishment still more, and that at length it might be entirely superseded—

"The Mutiny Bill, which was lately passed, contains another measure, with the view of enabling the officers of the army to do without corporal punishment. The Mutiny Bill authorizes the officers to commute sentences of corporal punishment for other punishments, which they are enabled to inflict. I have no doubt that use will be made of that authority, in order still further to

diminish the amount of corporal punishment."

The Duke of Richmond condemned the Bill. He did not believe in the necessity for a change, and he foresaw considerable difficulties from the measure.

Lord Stanley observed that the object of the measure appeared to be to make the army popular. Lord Grey had given no proof that it was unpopular; or, if it were so, that this measure would make it otherwise. It was one incurring unnecessary risk; and, was most unwise to interfere with the best and most efficient army they had ever had in this country. Besides, it was a restriction of the prerogative of the Crown, which had the right of declaring under what circumstances and for what periods the army should be enlisted or recruited. Interesting and important as had been the first portion of the noble earl's speech, it had, however, nothing to do with the question before the House, for all the improvements which he had specified might go on as well under an unlimited as a limited system of enlistment.

Lord Brougham was more alarmed than he could well express at the measure before the House. No doubt the Duke of Wellington was the highest possible authority on such a subject; but, in point of fact, the commander-in-chief had never recommended the proceeding. Now, his (Lord Brougham's) advice was, "Leave the English army alone." ("Hear!") It was the best army, he believed in his heart, the best drilled, the best trained, and the best commanded army in Europe or the world, or that the world ever saw,

or was likely ever to see again. The noble Duke had given them a most solemn answer to the question that had been raised as to the danger of the measure. It went to the heart of every one who heard it; and it awakened the suspicions, and aroused the fears of many. The fears which were awakened had reference to disastrous possibilities which might happen; but that was quite enough for him. He was not bound to show ruin and destruction as flowing from this measure. But the bare possibility of injury to the army, that army which the noble duke had led on to conquest—and such an army! the possibility, and the not remote possibility of mischief accruing to it, was enough to excite fear and alarm. What the noble Duke had said respecting the “old soldiers,” who were the strength and heart of the army, was enough to awaken his suspicions as to the consequences of this measure.

The other speakers were, Lord De Ros and the Marquis of Lansdowne, in support of the Bill; and the Duke of Cleveland and the Earl of Hardwicke against it. Earl Grey briefly replied, characterizing Lord Brougham’s speech as “a tissue of error founded upon romance.”

The House divided on the second reading—

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On the motion for going into committee on the Bill, the Marquis of Londonderry, in stating his disapprobation of its principle, expressed

at the same time his dismay at the “most unexpected” speech of his illustrious friend the Duke of Wellington. The Bill, he said, would convert the soldiers enlisted under the old plan into the Sepoys of the army. It was a mere chance or surmise whether they would get the old soldiers to re-enlist after the term of ten years. He begged the House to observe, that the Bill was carried on its second reading by a very small majority, consisting of “a certain political section who came to the rescue of the Government,” and also by the aid of certain bishops: to those reverend personages and to that section the army owed this revolution.

Several amendments were moved, but mostly without effect. The Earl of Lucan moved that twelve instead of ten years be the term of service in the Infantry, and fourteen years instead of twelve in the Cavalry. Viscount Combermere having appealed to the opinion of the commander-in-chief, the Duke of Wellington avowed himself one of those who wished to see discharge from the army come to be considered a punishment; and he did think that the system proposed held out the prospect that such an object would be attained. The great point was, to retain the old soldiers in the army; that was the object of Lord Lucan; it was also the object of Her Majesty’s Government; there might be many modes of attaining that object, but the Duke recommended the House to adopt that mode recommended by Her Majesty’s Government.

He begged their lordships to observe this circumstance throughout the whole consideration of the question, that the law of the

country was in favour of limited as well as unlimited service. The law enabled Her Majesty's Government to raise men for six, seven, fourteen, and twenty-one years, and also for unlimited service; and if they at any time had given an order to carry out that state of the law, he, in the office which he held, must of course have obeyed that order. He believed, however, that the arrangement proposed under this Bill was better than the periods of service allowed at present by law.

The amendment was negatived on a division by 38 to 30.

The Earl of Ellenborough then moved a proviso that men, serving in India or the Colonies, when their term of service expired, should nevertheless remain subject, for a certain period, to the Mutiny Act. Such a provision, he said, was particularly desirable in India, where the discharged soldiers might settle if they were not brought home. The colonization of India would be its separation. Earl Grey at first opposed this amendment, but, the Duke of Wellington expressing his concurrence in it, Lord Grey withdrew his objection, and the proviso was adopted. The remaining clauses were agreed to.

The subject of Public Education was brought prominently before the public mind, in the course of this session, by several debates which took place upon certain Minutes emanating from the Educational Committee of the Privy Council, on which the Ministers proposed to act by issuing grants of public money for the purposes specified. A good deal of excitement was occasioned, especially among a portion of the dissenting body, by the promulgation of these Minutes,

which they deemed unduly favourable to the Established Church, and at variance with their own claims to consideration. The Ministerial propositions were first made known by Lord Lansdowne, who produced the Minutes before the House of Lords, stating, that it would require no new Act of Parliament to give effect to them.

Lord Lansdowne began his speech on the occasion by expressing his regret that Government could not bring forward a plan of universal education; and he glanced at the obstacles to so comprehensive a project—principally the sectarian jealousies between the two great bodies of Churchmen and Dissenters.

Lord Lansdowne took a brief and general glance at the results of the present system. From 1833 to 1846 the gross amount of parliamentary grants was 490,000*l.*; the school-houses for which grants had been made would, when completed, accommodate 550,000 scholars. There were also 3500 schools accommodating 150,000 scholars, which had invited inspection, though without grants. Allowing for errors in this calculation, there was accommodation for 500,000 scholars, besides several normal schools.

He described the plan proposed. The system of inspection, which has worked very well, was to be extended; and he thought that it ought to be so far extended as to secure an inspection of every school once in the year. He could not, however, say that, even with the assistance of three or four more inspectors, this was an object likely to be accomplished. Hereafter it might; but at present the addition to the existing number of inspectors would be such as to ensure an in-

spection of the most important schools; and an approach towards that most desirable object, a general inspection annually.

It was a main object to raise the standard and condition of schoolmasters. In order to secure a good phalanx of efficient schoolmasters, it was proposed that, whenever it should appear that a teacher had ably and successfully conducted his school, liberty should be given him to select, from the most promising of his pupils, a certain number of apprentices, who should be trained under him, for the purpose of preparing them to take charge of schools when found competent for the task. An additional allowance should be made to the teacher for each apprentice; the selection of apprentices to be made by the guardians or patrons of the school.

In selecting future schoolmasters from these apprentices, their general attainments were to be considered; but at the same time their fitness for teaching was not to be overlooked. Such of them as were of good attainments, but were not considered as fully competent to teach, would be provided with employment in the revenue departments of the country.

It was proposed that pensions should be allowed to well-conducted schoolmasters and schoolmistresses who should be reported as having for fifteen years conducted unexceptionably schools of a certain size. Besides these retiring pensions, it was proposed that a certain number of gratuities should, on the report of the inspectors, be given to schoolmasters who had not retired, but who should have been declared to have exercised their vocation creditably to themselves.

It had often been made the subject of application to the Privy Council that the schools should be provided with a species of industrial apparatus, including that which was necessary for the cultivation of the soil, and by means of which instruction might be conveyed to the scholar on subjects not usually included in any system of education. Such plans would be aided by Government with grants equal in amount to the voluntary contributions. In towns it would necessarily be the most convenient course to supply the schools with industrial apparatus and to hire workshops for their use—in agricultural districts to hire fields for the exercise of industry and the cultivation of skill during the leisure hours of the pupils. Such arrangements would not in the least degree interfere with the literary avocations of the children; and in his opinion nothing would more reconcile parents to any system of education than that the children should, during their condition of pupilage, acquire the knowledge of some useful trade, by which they might subsequently obtain the means of being serviceable to their families.

It was also intended to improve the condition of workhouse-schools. This was all that the Government was at present prepared to propose.

Lord Brougham regretted that Ministers were unable to produce a more comprehensive plan. But he admitted that no such general system was possible, because society was divided into two great classes—Churchmen and Dissenters—who loved education much, but controversy more. He approved of the details explained by Lord Lansdowne.

Approval was also expressed by

the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Bishop of St. Asaph made a slight objection on one point, the prospect that all schoolmasters would be drawn from the lower classes of society: but he declared his satisfaction with the rest. The Earl of Winchilsea wished for a general system of National Education in direct connection with the Established Church.

In the House of Commons the Ministerial scheme of Education excited much sharper controversy; the hostility of some classes of the dissenting body finding a more explicit voice in that assembly, Lord John Russell appointed the 29th April for making his statement on the subject preparatory to asking for the necessary grant.

At the meeting of the House on that evening, after answering several questions connected with the Minutes of Council addressed to him by Sir Benjamin Hall, Lord J. Russell proceeded to give a detailed narrative of the communications which had passed between the Government and the Wesleyan body respecting the appointment of pupil teachers, the reading of the authorized version of the Scriptures in the schools, the appointment of inspectors to the Wesleyan schools, and the exclusion of the Roman Catholic schools from the grants already made. On the latter point he added that, when the difficulties attendant upon it were removed, he hoped he should be able to propose grants to Roman Catholic schools as well as others; but in the present year he did not propose to apply to them any part of the 100,000*l.* for which he asked. From 1839 down to the present time no grants had been given to those schools, and he did

not propose to make any change upon that subject. He then moved that the order of the day be read, in order that the House might resolve itself into a committee on the subject of the vote for education, and in doing so proceeded to clear away the exaggeration and misrepresentation in which it had been involved. Having complained of the attempts made to overawe the deliberations and vote of the House by those who protested against the exercise of irresponsible power, and were yet themselves without responsibility to any one, he proceeded to give a history of the progress of education in this country from the time of Mr. Raikes, who first established Sunday-schools in 1784 down to the formation of the Committee of the Privy Council in 1839. He described the substance of the Minute which that Committee then issued, and the proceedings which had been taken under it in every subsequent year up to the last, when the annual grant was increased to 100,000*l.* He then stated the substance of the Minutes issued in August and December, 1846, referring to what had been done to improve the inspections of the schools, to the payments to be made in future to boys in the better managed schools, and to the increased remuneration to be made to the schoolmasters. For thus improving the quality of the teaching, and the condition and character of the schoolmaster, the Ministers had been exposed to many denunciations and threats. Their conduct had been described as unconstitutional, and they had been charged with a great mistake in giving any assistance whatever on the part of the State in support of education. Having vindicated the Government on both of these

points, he next proceeded to show that the education of the people of this country was lamentably deficient. He proved this by extracts from the writings of Dr. Vaughan, Dr. Hook, and several other reverend divines; and also by the returns furnished by the registrar of marriages and the inspectors and chaplains of our prisons. It appeared to him to be very shocking that in this country we never gave instruction to our labouring population until they were sent to our gaols as prisoners. He considered it desirable that before they were initiated in vice an endeavour should be made by good schools and schoolmasters to improve their religious feelings, and to give them that secular knowledge which would be useful to them in after-life. He then proceeded to notice, at great length, the specific objections made to the Government plan, and, after an able analysis and refutation of them, asked the House whether it was prepared to support that plan, or to join Mr. Duncombe in passing a vote of censure upon the Ministers for proposing it. He admitted that there were some imperfections in his scheme; but, seeing the greatness of the evil, he was not prepared to wait till he had got a more general and a more perfect one. He was rather disposed to feel his way until some general scheme could be devised which was likely to be favourably accepted by all classes. In the meantime he asked for those means, inadequate as they were, with a view of dispelling that ignorance which was admitted to be lamentable, and of promoting religion and virtue among the great mass of our population. He asked for those

means, well aware of the opposition which his scheme had met and would meet with; but be that opposition what it might, and be the loss of political support great as it was threatened to be, it would still be a consolation to him to have made an effort to diminish the reign of ignorance, and to raise the people of England in the scale of virtue, morality, and religion.

Mr. T. Duncombe, adverting to an amendment of which he had given notice, declared that it was not intended as a vote of censure against the Government; but, as to confidence in such an irresponsible and self-elected body as the Committee of Privy Council, he avowed at once that he had none. Lord J. Russell had warned him that his motion must fail. If it did fail, it would be because he had to cope with Ministerial influence, which would be unsparingly brought to bear against him, and with those secret compacts and base compromises which had been made between certain clergymen of the Established Church and certain Dissenters, which were disgraceful to the Ministers who had sanctioned them in the face of all their former opinions and avowed principles. He then proceeded to denounce the proposed scheme of education, as one calculated to increase the influence of the Crown, to invade the constitutional functions of Parliament, and to interfere with the religious convictions and the civil rights of Her Majesty's subjects. He further added, that the scheme would not attain the objects for which it was intended; that it would not promote brotherly love and charity, but that it would carry ill-will, bitterness, and animosity into every locality which it

entered. Having denied Lord J. Russell's assertion, that great and improper intimidation had been employed by the Dissenters to control and coerce the votes of members of Parliament on this question, he called attention to the unjustifiable influence which had been used on the other side to get up demonstrations in favour of the Government plan. He said that there was a Central Committee for supporting that plan sitting in Gordon Square, circulating in every district of the country forms of petition in its favour, drawn up after a pattern suggested by Dr. Kaye Shuttleworth, and imploring the clergy, after they had got them properly signed, to send them, post paid, either to Lord Ashley or to Lord J. Russell. Although, however, there were more than 10,000 parishes in England and Wales, not more than 50 or 60 petitions had as yet been presented after this extraordinary canvass to procure them; and it gave him sincere pleasure to know that this scheme was beginning to excite dissatisfaction even among the clergy of the Established Church itself. He had himself received a petition from fourteen clergymen of the diocese of York, denouncing it as dangerous and pernicious in the extreme, and a letter along with it, wishing him good speed in his efforts to defeat it. He then proceeded to censure Lord J. Russell very severely for his determination to exclude the children of Roman Catholics, who required gratuitous education as well as those of any other class of Christians in the country, and were entitled to the advantages of this scheme, if there were any in it. Why had his lordship so excluded them? Because he wished to please the Wesleyan

Methodists by truckling to their base cry of "No Popery." To prove that this was the fact, he read the minutes of a conference, which he said had taken place between a deputation of the Wesleyan Methodists and Her Majesty's Ministers, but which Mr. Macaulay immediately contradicted by exclaiming, "It is a mere romance!" He taunted Mr. Macaulay, Lord Morpeth, and others of the Ministry, with the grossest inconsistency on this subject; reading extracts from their speeches some years before to prove that they had obstinately resisted an attempt which was then made to deprive the Roman Catholics of the benefits of the usual educational grants, and he expressed a hope that there was still sufficient spirit in the House not to vote a single sixpence in support of this system, until the Roman Catholics, who contributed to the taxes necessary to defray the expense of it, were allowed to participate in its benefit. He asked the House whether Ministers would have dared to consent to this exclusion of the Roman Catholics, had Mr. O'Connell been well enough to attend in his place in that House? He had been told, but he would not believe the information, that the Protestant members of that House would be left alone to fight this battle for the Roman Catholics, and never till he saw it would he credit the rumour that Mr. Sheil would walk out into the same lobby on this division with Lord J. Russell. Speaking of the pecuniary cost of this scheme, he defied any man to state what it would be before ten years were over.

Mr. Macaulay.—A penny per head.

Mr. T. Duncombe.—A penny a-head! That, too, was a mere

romance. For some years hence (as he entered into some statistics to prove) it would cost 2,000,000*l.* annually. Never was such a piece of quackery devised. Men might talk of Dr. Eady's nostrum and Dr. Morrison's pills; but, for costly and expensive quackery, Dr. Kaye Shuttleworth's Minutes beat them quite hollow. He then pointed out various defects in the Government scheme, and observed that, even if they had been less than they were, he could not give his assent to it, as the experience of the past convinced him that the grants had not been, and would not be, equally distributed among the Dissenters and the members of the Established Church. He referred to some grants, which had been made in Lancashire to the latter and refused to the former, as decisive proofs that the House could not safely confide to the Privy Council the distribution of the people's taxes.

Having entered into a laboured refutation of several libellous charges, which he accused Dr. Kaye Shuttleworth of having preferred against the working classes and Dissenters of this country in a pamphlet which he had recently published, he next proceeded to show that that gentleman's calculations as to the expense of this scheme were most erroneous, and that his attempted palliation of its increase of patronage was most weak and futile. After obtaining for themselves the patronage of a new Railway Board, New Poor Law Board, of the New Courts for Small Debts, and of four new Bishops, of whom the Secretary of the Central Committee in Gordon Square would doubtless be one, the Government was now grasping at the patronage of all the schoolmasters and school-

mistresses in the kingdom, and at the power of pensioning every one of them off at the end of fifteen years. He asked for a Committee to inquire into the amount of this patronage and the expense of these pensions. If the noble Lord should flinch from the probe which an impartial Committee would apply to his scheme, he should come to this conclusion, that there was something in it which would not bear the light of day; that it was calculated to increase the power of the Ministry and the influence of the Crown, rather than to advance the instruction and improve the morality of the people; and that, instead of making us a free and intelligent, it would leave us an enslaved and corrupted nation.

Lord Duncan, in seconding the amendment of Mr. Duncombe, gave expression to the feeling of disappointment with which he had listened to the speech of Lord J. Russell. He had expected that his Lordship would have explained why he had retained as a Board of Education that Committee of the Privy Council which had already created so much heart-burning and animosity in the country. He then proceeded to attack the constitution of the Privy Council, and to object to delegate to a portion of it the control of the whole of the education of the kingdom. He lamented that Ministers had excluded Roman Catholics from the benefit of any educational grant; and, as they appeared to entertain at present great apprehensions of the dangerous doctrines of that sect, he called their attention to the mischievous consequences which might arise, if a Puseyite Committee of the Privy Council should appoint a number of Puseyite inspectors and of Puseyite school-

masters, and should thus poison the minds of the rising generation with notions of religion, differing but in empty words from those of the Roman Catholics themselves. He should have preferred a Bill on this subject to a mere formal resolution like the present.

Sir R. Inglis did not regard this scheme of education with any special degree of favour; but it was established under a previous Minute of Privy Council, and it was now vain to hope for a different organization of the means for providing for the future education of the country. Though he retained the conviction, which he had formerly expressed, that it was to the Church alone that the State ought to delegate the education of the people, he refrained from pressing his opinions on that subject on the House at present, and would take the plan now tendered to him by the Government, if not cheerfully, at any rate thankfully. It was a better plan than he could have hoped to obtain from any other combination of parties in that House. Much had been said in the course of the debate as to the effect of education in diminishing the amount of crime; but he had some statistics of crime on the one hand, and of education on the other, from which it appeared that crime was committed by educated rather than uneducated men. In a prison at no very great distance from that House, out of 1000 prisoners, 845 were educated, and the remainder not. Education, unless it were such as taught men their duty to God, and not merely reading and writing, conferred on them a doubtful good, and it was because he saw sufficient provision made in this plan for the instruction of the

children of the lower classes in their religious duties, and sufficient provision made for superintending by inspectors the performance of their duties by the schoolmasters, that he gave it, not his cordial, but his thankful support.

Mr. Macaulay observed that, as the first act which he had performed as a member of the Privy Council was to give his assent to this Minute, he felt himself particularly called upon to come forward on this occasion to defend it. He did not intend to follow Mr. Duncombe closely through his speech; for, notwithstanding all the local and personal anecdotes, and all the collateral questions into which he had entered, he could not discover what Mr. Duncombe's opinion was on the main question of that evening—namely, whether the education of the people was something to which the State ought to attend? He (Mr. Macaulay) was prepared to argue that it was the right and the duty of the State to provide for the education of the common people. The first object of every Government was to take effectual means for securing the property and persons of its subjects; and the most effectual means for accomplishing that object was education. Having quoted Dr. Adam Smith's opinion, that if the State did not attend to the religious education of its people, great disorders must ensue, he observed that that illustrious philosopher had scarcely written that sentence before the riots of 1782 took place, and exemplified the truth of it; 100,000 ignorant men rose up in London at the mere call of a madman. For a week, London was in the power of a mob, and thirty-six fires in one day were

blazing in different parts of it. All this was caused by the inconceivable ignorance of a rabble, fearless of God in the light of Christianity, and brutalized by ignorance in the midst of civilization. To the same cause might be attributed the Nottingham riots, the Bristol riots, the Swing fires, the incendiarism and destruction of machinery which had occurred some years ago in different parts of the country. Such outrages could not have taken place had the labouring population been taught to revere their Maker, to fear their King, to love their neighbour, and to seek redress of wrongs by peaceful and constitutional means. He showed that the duty of educating the people had been advocated by the political legislators and philosophers of all ages—by all the champions of civil and religious liberty in all countries, and more especially by the Nonconformists of England who resisted the ecclesiastical tyranny of Laud in the 17th century. "Educate the people" was the constant language of Washington and Jefferson to their countrymen in America; and those who maintained the contrary must consider Government as a great hangman, and must be prepared to make those, whom education might elevate into the ornaments, the victims of society. He then took a rapid review of the statistics of crime and of education in England, derived from the various reports of the inspectors of prisons, and of the registrars of marriages, for the purpose of showing the low state of education among us. He also quoted the report of the Committee of the Congregational Union for General Education, which was printed on the motion of Mr. E. Baines, on the 16th of

May, 1846, to prove their opinion as to the neglected education and spiritual destitution of the people of England. He verily believed that the state of education among our common people was such as ought to render us all ashamed that we presented so lamentable a spectacle to every intelligent foreigner who visited our shores. How had such a melancholy state of things grown up? Under the system of non-interference and free competition in education, which the Dissenters so much admired. "But," said they, "wait with patience, and it will be cured by the voluntary efforts of the people themselves." Why we had been waiting since the Heptarchy, and we had applied too long the principle of non-interference to a subject to which it was not applicable. He then pointed out to the House the advantage which had accrued to Scotland from the establishment of schools in that country in 1694, and argued that the success of that experiment convinced him that the education of the common people was the clear and sacred duty of the State. Having established that principle, all the difficulties of this question vanished. First, as to the money question. If it be the duty of the State to educate the people, surely the House would not refuse to perform that duty on account of its expense. He believed that, even in a financial point of view, a grant like the present would answer the object of the economist, within ten years, in the diminution of expense which it would occasion in prisons, in prosecutions, and in penal colonies. Next, as to the patronage question. No other department of the Government was

placed under such a check. Not only must this grant come before the House every year, but the details of it were placed under the control of the friends of education in every locality. Then, as to the inconsistent argument, that this scheme would destroy all voluntary exertion, and would yet entail a burden of 2,000,000*l.* annually on the public; the two arguments refuted each other. By the arrangement under which Government was to contribute only in the proportion of one-third, if voluntary exertion should be destroyed the plan would not cost a penny; if it cost 2,000,000*l.*, the voluntary principle would have been stimulated to such a degree, and the country so animated in the cause, as to have laid down 4,000,000*l.* The Minutes arrogated for the Crown no power which it did not already possess. It did not require an Act of Parliament to establish the Military Asylum at Chelsea, or girls' schools in regiments. All that the Crown required was the money. If the Crown, indeed, were to ask money for a purpose which was illegal, then an Act of Parliament would be required to sanction its appropriation. Mr. Macaulay maintained that no scheme had ever been more strictly impartial. He had shown that all classes were interested in education, because it conduces to the common security and prosperity; and he insisted that such a measure could not be made an instrument of mere political antagonism.

Mr. Roebuck agreed with Mr. Macaulay that it was the duty of Government to educate the people: but Ministers ought not to throw obstacles in the way of carrying out their own plan; and that he charged them with doing. It did

not suffice to cram the House with undisputed and indisputable premises in order to slide into a fallacious conclusion. What was the principle that interfered with the progress of education? It was religious animosity; and, knowing that, the Government gave preference to one religious sect. They said to the Roman Catholics, "Never mind; let us get the money; let the general election go on; and then we will see what we can do for you." It was, after all, but a poor attempt to reconcile interests which were utterly irreconcilable. It was said that education was not complete without religious instruction, and Sir Robert Inglis said that the Church of England was the great educatrix of the people: granting for the sake of argument that it were so, what was all the machinery of the Established Church for—its hierarchy, its ministers, and its enormous wealth—if not to teach the religion of the Church of England? An education at the expense of the State should be a secular education, excluding every peculiar religious dogma. Lord John Russell had said that to give education without religious instruction would be to perform but half his duty: it had never entered his head that he performed only half his duty when he so fashioned his schools that they could educate only half the people. Here was a large sum of money to be voted: in the case of other grants it was stated specifically what the money was wanted for: here it was to be voted in the lump, and given over to an irresponsible administration. He believed that Ministers had a large minority against them: they had inflamed religious animosity, and handed the Dissenters over to visionary

terrors. The number of petitions upon the table in favour of the scheme was no sign of strength. If the Government had stepped boldly forward, as they ought to have done, and, standing upon the broad principle of religious liberty, had said, "We cannot countenance any narrow views; we believe all sects to be entitled to aid; we think that it is not man's duty or province to judge his neighbour, and we will so endeavour to fashion our schools as that each sect shall be led to love his neighbour, without dogmatic teaching in any religion,"—if the Government had said that, the people of this country would have been of one united feeling in respect to the measure, and the Government would have had a united population; whereas, at the present moment, the people were split into as many mutually hating sects as there were denominations of religion in the country.

The Earl of Surrey had not made up his mind as to his vote without a painful struggle. On the one side, he found that, from this grant for education, at the expense of the State, the Roman Catholics were excluded. How then could Lord J. Russell expect the support of Roman Catholic members if his lordship had correctly chalked out the course to be taken by the Committee of Privy Council? How could Roman Catholic members shrink from coming forward in support of the other friends of religious freedom? He, therefore, thanked Mr. T. Duncombe, Sir C. Napier, and others, for the opposition which they had given to that part of the Government scheme. It was true that Lord J. Russell had said that he did not consider himself pre-

cluded from proposing hereafter a minute in favour of the Roman Catholics; but he had refrained from saying when he would do so, and he (the Earl of Surrey) knew well that, if his lordship proposed it separately, it would be exposed to the hostility of every other class of Dissenters. That was one side of the question. On the other, he saw the country in a deplorable condition of ignorance, and the gaols full of criminals ignorant of the very name of God. The Roman Catholics, whose missionaries had been so successful in spreading religious truth in every quarter of the globe, were excluded by this scheme from contributing their efforts to emancipate their fellow-countrymen from ignorance. But, though such was the case, they would gain nothing by excluding others from such a task. He should not, therefore, stand in the way of education to others, though education was refused to the members of his own creed. He would throw over every jealousy, and would grant his support to the scheme now propounded by Government.

Mr. Aglionby bore testimony to the deep anxiety of Lord J. Russell to promote the welfare of the people by an improved system of education, and lamented that he could not agree with him in thinking that his system was well calculated to remove the evils which he himself deplored. Mr. Macaulay had made out a case establishing very successfully the lamentable deficiency of education in this country, and the necessity of the interference of the State in the education of the common people. But, during the time that Mr. Macaulay was propounding his very eloquent truisms

on that point, he could not help saying to his next neighbour, "Let us wait till we hear what he says to establish the next point, namely, that the Government scheme is one which will remove the evil and improve the education of the country." On that point the conclusion of Mr. Macaulay was very imperfect and unsatisfactory. He never once touched on the point, how we were to unite religious with secular education; and Lord J. Russell had himself failed in convincing him that they could be safely combined together. It was because he found that in this scheme the two were united that he was mainly induced to oppose it.

Lord Sandon supported the measure now proposed by Government, though it was neither a complete scheme of education, nor ought to be so considered. He valued it as admitting the fact, that it was the duty of the State to educate its people—that religion was the essential part of every thing deserving the name of education—that the education of the moral man was, of all other education, the most important—and that, without it, every other education was a snare, a mockery, and delusion. He could not say that he gave his unqualified support to every detail in these Minutes; but still, on the whole, they were well worthy of being adopted, and he considered them to be part of that process of feeling our way which we had been pursuing now, year by year, for some time past.

Mr. M. Gisborne thought it necessary to explain the reasons which influenced him in giving his vote against the proposition of the Government, lest he should be deemed to be joining in a censure

on the Government, which, in his conscience, he believed they did not deserve. They had merely brought forward a scheme, which had been already sanctioned by the House; and, in so doing, they were undeserving of any blame. He had come to the conclusion, from analogy and from experience, that the Government could not interfere beneficially in the matter of education. He had been told that this scheme of national education had prospered on the continent; but this he denied, and in proof of it read several extracts from the works of Mr. Laing, and other travellers, to prove that in Switzerland and Prussia the system of national education had not produced national benefit. Even in Scotland it had not produced all the beneficial consequences which Mr. Macaulay had so eloquently described; and he (Mr. Gisborne) must make a very considerable deduction from the merits which he had ascribed to his countrymen. He usually passed some time every year in Greenock and in Glasgow, and he had not seen any thing in those two towns, either in the appearance or the manner of its inhabitants, which raised them in his estimation as civilized cities. He likewise passed two or three months annually in the Highlands, and he found that the educated Highlander was often nothing else than a savage barbarian. The defenders of the Government scheme asserted, that it was the duty of Government to educate all classes of the people; and yet Her Majesty's Ministers dared not include in their scheme the Roman Catholics or the Jews; for, if they included either, they knew that all chance of carrying it was gone. In conclusion, he stated that he

had greater reliance on the voluntary principle for the education of the people than he had upon any efforts of the State.

Lord Morpeth, after expressing his regret that he was obliged to oppose the wishes of many of his constituents, entered into a general defence of the Minutes against the objections urged by Mr. Duncombe and Mr. Gisborne. He showed that on the subject of education there were, as usual, three courses to be pursued. We might have adopted an exclusive system of education—for instance, a system on the principles of the Church of England. To no such system could he have been a party. Or, we might have adopted what was called the uniformity system; but that would not have met the consent of either Parliament or people. Then came the co-operative system, which, built on the superstructure of popular effort, was the only course left to us. That course the Government had adopted, and he was willing to adopt it also, and to work it, as far as he could, for the benefit of the people. He then defended the Ministry from the taunts which had been cast upon it for its adherence to the authorized version of the Scriptures. It was impossible for him to hear, without emotion, the speech of Lord Surrey, with respect to the effect of their adherence to that version upon the Roman Catholics. When he first became a member of the Privy Council, he found certain Minutes in force. They had since been enlarged, as the House knew; and, when any fresh change was intended in them, it would be fair to give notice of it to Parliament. The admission of the Douay version, and the establishment of Ro-

man Catholic schools, would be a change of such importance as to require immediate notice of it to be given. The Roman Catholic applications to the Privy Council had not yet assumed any distinct form, and he did not know how far the Roman Catholic bishops would approve of any inspection of their schools by the Government. But he must now add, in justice to himself and in fairness to his constituents, that of no Committee of Privy Council, which should refuse Roman Catholic applications merely because they were Roman Catholic, could he remain or be a member. He then adverted to the deficient quantity of school education in England, and said that he would have dwelt on its details longer, only that they made him ashamed that the Government was not doing more to improve it. He likewise pointed out the inferior quality of the instruction afforded at present in the same schools, and showed that these Minutes would essentially improve its character. He then adverted to the connection of crime with the want of education, and illustrated it by reference to various criminal returns from the county of York. Alluding again to the painful differences which separated him—but he hoped only for a time—from his constituents, he expressed his regret that the old Protestant dissenting denomination of England should have committed itself to the course on which it had now entered. He regretted it for himself individually, but he regretted it more for the sake of the Protestant Dissenters themselves; for he believed that they were in the wrong, and that their opposition, however it might embitter the

struggle, must, in the end, undoubtedly fail.

Mr. Bright, having condemned the Minutes in nearly the same terms as those used in Mr. Duncombe's amendment, proceeded to grapple with Mr. Macaulay's argument, that the State was bound to educate the people. He utterly denied the truth of this position, remarking that it was strange that neither in past centuries nor in modern times had any statesman acted on such a principle. He then defended the Nonconformists from the charge of raising an unfounded clamour against this measure, and in the course of it indulged in a vehement attack on the bishops and clergy of the Established Church. They were ready to take every thing they could get, and to keep every thing that they once got; and as to liberality, there never was an impartial measure proposed for the security of the Nonconformists, which they had either hailed with enthusiasm or even refrained from opposing. No conscientious Dissenter had yet availed himself of this grant, and no conscientious Dissenter could take any part of this money, for if he did he could not say a syllable in future against the domination and usurpation of the Established Church. The scruples which he had expressed to the House on his own account were held by millions of his fellow-countrymen; and he, therefore, maintained that the House ought to pause before it held out a temptation which might induce many of them to abandon their principles, and which would confer a monopoly of benefit upon the Established Church if they did not abandon them.

Sir George Grey replied with

much vigour to the arguments urged by the last speaker. He exposed, with great skill and severity, the various fallacies and misrepresentations of which Mr. Bright had been guilty in the course of his speech, showing that he was not even acquainted with the principles of that religious class of Nonconformists to which he himself belonged. He read several documents to prove that the voluntary efforts of the people had entirely failed to meet their educational wants, and contended that the House was therefore bound to exert itself to the utmost in removing the evils which affected so many of our fellow-countrymen. If the moral and intellectual improvement of the people were the best preventive of crime, and if the great body of the people were the basis of the pyramid of society, in which no rent could be made without danger to the whole superstructure, what higher object could any Government propose to itself than that of fostering and encouraging the means of education without interfering with the rights of conscience? He showed that this was the sole object which the Government had had in view in framing these Minutes, and he therefore recommended them without hesitation to the support and approbation of the House. He then took a masterly review of the various arguments which had been used in the course of the debate, and commented in severe and caustic terms on the special pleading with which Mr. Gisborne had endeavoured to reply to the admirable speech of Mr. Macaulay on the duty of the State to educate its people. He admitted that there was good ground for objecting to the Minutes on account of the inequality

with which they treated the Roman Catholics. They had a right to complain of the hardship of being excluded from the benefit of a grant to which they contributed their own portion of taxation, and he rejoiced that so decided a feeling in their favour had been elicited from all sides of the House during the progress of the debate. He concluded by reminding the House, that on the wisdom and knowledge of its subjects the stability of the empire depended, and by imploring it to increase both by arresting the moral pestilence which ignorance and inattention were daily spreading around us.

Mr. Hindley claimed a right to be heard even at that late hour of the night, as he had presented 740 petitions on the subject which was then before the House. He admitted that the Dissenters had not taken the most prudent course on this occasion, but contended that Lord John Russell should have recollected the past services which they had rendered to the great cause of civil and religious liberty, and should not have castigated them with such merciless severity. He carefully separated himself from the political Dissenters of Mr. Baines's school, and confessed that, whether it was owing to the opacity of his own intellect or to some other cause, he had been unconvinced by all the sophistries and fallacies which had emanated from that quarter. He could not, however, concur in these Minutes. He thought that they ought to be modified in several important particulars; and, above all, he thought that the voluntary principle—which had not yet failed—ought to have been tried for a year longer.

Sir John Pakington tendered Government his thanks for the
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course they had taken; though he regretted that the measure was not more comprehensive. He read a letter describing King Edward's School at Birmingham, where the regulations were modified in a way to admit Dissenters of every creed, as well as Churchmen. This example he recommended to the National School Society.

Mr. Hume was disappointed at the want of comprehensiveness in the measure: he was ashamed to vote 7,000,000*l.* for the Army, and only 100,000*l.* for Education. He was not for "toleration," but for entire liberty of conscience; and he emphatically censured the exclusion of Roman Catholics. Where was Lord John Russell's boasted moral courage? He had been skulking—skulking in fear of the Bishops. Mr. Hume would not give 100,000*l.*, but 500,000*l.*: no price could be too great for the inestimable advantages of education. He should vote with Mr. Duncombe, not to cast any reflection on Ministers, but to obtain inquiry into the proper mode of extending education.

Mr. Sharman Crawford must vote with Mr. Duncombe, because he thought the form of the Ministerial measure an infringement of the Constitution, and he resented the exclusion of the Roman Catholics.

Sir William Molesworth also condemned the exclusion of the Roman Catholics. He should prefer that the State should limit its interference to secular instruction; but he believed that such a plan would be impracticable at present. He could not vote for inquiry, as no further information was needed; but, arguing at some length that it was the duty of the State to prevent crime by education, and ob-

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serving the total inefficiency of voluntary efforts, he supported this measure, which, with all its imperfections, was a movement in advance. He insisted that the poor man who accepted State education for his child did not violate his independence, as the acceptor of education by charity does. The working classes had a right to complain of the State, which had left their ignorance to the exertions of casual charity. He did not blame Ministers for the neglect, nor Parliament, nor Whig, nor Tory; but the electoral body, many of whom desisted in every measure of education some concealed project for the predominance of some sect. Sir William commented on the official correspondence with the Wesleyan Committee and the Roman Catholic Institute, and exposed the procrastinating and disingenuous way in which the representative of the Roman Catholics, Mr. Charles Langdale, had been put off. On the proper occasion he should move a resolution to include Roman Catholics in the application of any public grant of money, and to declare that the minute to the contrary ought to be rescinded.

Viscount Mahon argued for extended education, but thought that secular apart from religious instruction would be worse than nothing; he supported the measure as a step in the right direction.

Sir James Graham supported the Ministerial plan, though it might not be free from errors. He argued against a purely secular education; citing Scotland as a successful example of a country in which, the people being originally unanimous in one faith, education had always been allied with the Church. He glanced at the past history of the official attempts

to promote education; touching upon the difficulties which he had experienced. When the Educational Committee began to consider "special cases," he foresaw the demands of the present time, that the strict rules should be relaxed. He did not regret that the Wesleyans had obtained aid for educational purposes; but he could not with satisfaction see so large a portion of their fellow-subjects as the Roman Catholics still excluded. He cited the authority of Mr. Langdale—whom he had known from his earliest years as a most honourable man—for the description of vast masses of the Irish in the great towns distant from all the wealthy members of their country and creed, and debarred from the advantages of education. Sir James quoted an Order in Council of 1833, which pledged the Council to provide aid wherever "proof was given of a great deficiency of education among the poorer classes;" and he contended that the rule requiring the daily use of the Scriptures did not exclude the Douay version—the version whence Fénelon and Pascal drew their thoughts. It was a fallacy to say that it was only the annual vote of 100,000*l.* that the House was asked to sanction: it was really asked to adopt the Orders in Council, and to sanction contingent expenses, which would probably amount to 2,000,000*l.* It was therefore very necessary to define the principles of action. Except as to the exclusion of the Roman Catholics, he did not blame the Government course: with the present state of religious feeling, he did not object to the proceeding by Order in Council; he thought the course prudent and judicious; but he could not consent to pur-

chase a good at the expense of injustice to their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects.

Lord John Russell replied and explained. After some sarcastic remarks on Mr. Bright's and Mr. T. Duncombe's speeches, and an appeal to his own services in repealing the Test and Corporation Acts as a proof of his sincerity, he quoted the following passage from a letter by Dr. Kay Shuttleworth in answer to the inquiries of the Wesleyans, in order to show that Government really contemplated the adopting of Minutes to admit the Roman Catholics:—

“ Their lordships have hitherto made no provision for the extension of aid to Roman Catholic schools ; but they have not, by their recent nor by any preceding Minutes, precluded themselves from presenting to Parliament farther Minutes, by which, upon a full consideration of the wants of the population and the constitution of the school, they may be enabled to grant such assistance. These further Minutes, when presented, will make a separate provision for Roman Catholic schools, and will in no degree unsettle the basis on which aid is now granted to other schools. Full opportunity will be given for the consideration and discussion of such Minutes, before Parliament is called upon to carry them into execution ; and no one who agrees to accept aid under the present Minutes will be thereby in any degree pledged to approve these future Minutes, or precluded from offering to them such opposition as he may think expedient.”

This entirely swept away the imputation of a compromise with the Wesleyans. In 1839, he contemplated granting permission for the use of the Douay version of the Testament, but abandoned it as calculated

to excite alarm, and introduced the provision for “ special cases ” instead. The Minutes were much opposed—among others by Sir James Graham, mainly because he (Lord John Russell) was suspected of not having abandoned the idea of allowing the Douay version. That opposition made a great impression on his mind ; and he thought that, perhaps for many years, he must abandon the wish to aid the Roman Catholics, unless he would abandon the hope of assisting education at all. A school established by the Corporation of Liverpool, in which the Roman Catholic children were admitted to the secular instruction, their religious instruction being carried on in a separate part of the building, led the rate-payers to oust the members of the Town Council who supported that plan ; and the school was given up. However, it could not be said that Ministers had specially excluded the Roman Catholics. He believed that, if the scheme had been extended to them, it would have failed ; but, after what had passed in the debate, it would be very possible to frame Minutes which should include Roman Catholics in the next grant. No one connected with the Government—certainly not Lord Morpeth, nor Sir George Grey, nor Lord John Russell himself—had concealed his opinions on the subject. They only said that they would not force the House to an immediate decision. The accusation of deliberate exclusion took him by surprise. He did not think that the Roman Catholics ought to be included in this vote : it was far more likely that if they were included in the next vote, or in some other vote upon this subject, the House and the country would agree to the terms on which

such a grant would be proposed. The framing of the Minutes would require great care. Should they be framed to grant aid to schools on the ground of their being Roman Catholic, with Roman Catholic Inspectors, many would no doubt object. Should aid be offered as it was in Ireland, the Roman Catholic Bishops might object. Therefore, that matter must be postponed. The present measure must not be regarded as a permanent, still less as a complete measure. He thought, however, Ministers were not wrong in not introducing a Bill on the subject: opinion is not yet ripe for such a step. Meanwhile, the introduction of the vote this year had brought out many opinions, many useful opinions on the subject; and it had received the support of the majority of those who had spoken.

Sir Robert Peel could not permit the House to come to a decision without stating the grounds on which he supported the propositions of the Government. In 1839 he objected to considering the subject on a single vote: he still objected; he saw great inconvenience in withholding the regulations from the full consideration of Parliament—from the House of Lords, who must now adopt or reject the measure wholly. But such was his view as to the necessity of making *some* progress in reducing the monstrous evil of leaving the country without any means of education, that—foreseeing the probable consequences of insisting upon the opposition of 1839—looking to Sir James Graham's failure when he proceeded by Bill in 1842—he had resolved to support this proposition. Should he incur the responsibility of exposing it to the chances of failure? All had agreed

that some remedy ought to be afforded for the monstrous evil. The Dissenters did not deny the importance of popular education: they objected to the interference of the State as less efficacious for its purpose. If he could believe it so, he should say it were much better to avoid the exercise of State authority. But all evidence went to show that voluntary effort had failed; and no consideration would induce them to withhold Government aid if they did but know the extent of the evil. He glanced at evidences of it: in one district only 100,000 out of 300,000 or 400,000 children were receiving *any* education, and those 100,000 were receiving such a kind, that if the House were shocked at the disproportion it would be still more painfully affected at the nature of it—boys of fifteen had been attending Sunday schools for five years and were unable to write or even read; voluntary schools were failing, as at Oldham, for want of support, the schoolmasters being left unpaid.

Adverting to the present plan, he regarded that as the most important part which tended to elevate the condition of the schoolmaster; and, as to the objection that it would extend the patronage of the Government, it was really too futile to require serious answer. The Minutes did not overturn, but adopted the voluntary principle, and rendered it more effectual. As to the Church, if she derived large advantages, it would be by offering larger exertions; and he rejoiced to see that by reawakened activity the Church was advancing in strength and influence.

A question had arisen respecting the Roman Catholic population. "As to that," said Sir Ro-

bert Peel, "I am of opinion that no establishment of general education, even in England, could be deemed complete which excluded the Roman Catholic population. (*Great cheering.*) The noble lord says, that there is no alteration made in the principle of the Minutes of 1839: but in that respect I differ from the noble Lord. I think you are about, practically at least, to make a material difference in the principles on which you have hitherto acted. You are about to admit to a participation of the advantages of this vote members of the Dissenting community who have hitherto been excluded. Hitherto, the Wesleyan body has not, practically at least, had any participation in this vote. They were not in connection either with the National Society or the British and Foreign Society Schools; and, therefore, the rule which excluded from the participation of the Parliamentary vote any society not in connection with those institutions excluded the Wesleyans from any pecuniary advantage from the vote. You are about to alter the principle of the Minutes in that respect. You have given assurances to the Wesleyans, that the rule which has hitherto prevailed shall not be applicable to them—that their schools, although they are not in connection with either of the present societies, shall be entitled to aid, and that the authorities of the Wesleyan body shall be consulted in respect to the inspection of their schools. So far as the condition of the Roman Catholics is concerned, that is a material difference—a difference in point of feeling as well as in point of practice. You are going to widen the sphere of the measure, and the more wide that sphere is the more marked

is the exclusion. Therefore, I think, the time is come—and I am the more anxious to avow it because the avowal of opinions of this nature may be unpopular—I think the time is come when justice and good policy will require from you the mature consideration of the position of the Roman Catholic population."

"Let us look at the question by itself, on its own merits, without reference to particular Minutes or particular phrases about 'the Scriptures,' and see whether our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects can be excluded. 'I know,' as has been said by a right honourable friend, 'that it may be expedient to postpone the consideration of this question for some months.' (*Laughter.*) I am not disposed to urge the hasty adoption of any measure of this nature; but I am not disposed, on the other hand, that there shall be any doubt as to the opinions which I hold. (*Cheers.*) I will take the population of Manchester, in which there is a district called the 'Irish town,' in consequence of the great numbers of Irish resident there, amounting to from 60,000 to 70,000. Now, what class of people are these? They come over there distinguished by their industry, and they bargain for their labour. They have no natural protectors; there are few wealthy Roman Catholics immediately connected with Manchester to care for their interests; and there is no one probably to superintend their education. There are 60,000 or 70,000 of them; and how is their education to be attended to? They have the priest, no doubt: but I apprehend the means of the priest to provide a system of education are too scanty for such a purpose. Is it for the advantage of the State

that the children of these 60,000 or 70,000 people should be brought up in ignorance and vice? I confess I cannot conceive a more urgent case, not so far merely as the intellectual advantages of these Roman Catholics are concerned, but, if there is any virtue in our principle—if the true remedy against barbarism and crime and degradation of character is instruction—if this principle is applicable (and it is on this principle we are all agreed)—it is not for the advantage of the Protestant community that these Roman Catholic children should be immersed in ignorance. So far as their position is concerned, I can conceive no stronger claim on the part of a provident and paternal Government than attention to their concerns.

“I will not be tempted in the least spirit of party to consider this question; I will not be induced by the observations of the noble Lord to refer to the absence, for the last five or six years, of any provision being made for those Roman Catholics. It may be that there has not been earlier attention to this subject; but that is just the reason why the evil should now be remedied. I believe that the prevailing opinion in this House is, that it will be both just and politic to make some provision for the education of Roman Catholics. I do not deny that the subject is one of great importance, or that it presents great difficulties; but they are difficulties which, I think, may easily be solved. I shall not be inclined to take the risk of prejudicing the consideration of the general measure by any compulsion on the Government with regard to their not having proposed a scheme of education for Roman Catholics.

But, having made the change they have, I do entreat them not to receive the support of any body towards their present measure under the erroneous impression that the Roman Catholics are to be excluded. There ought to be no such exclusion. And, if there be a probability of an early general election, it may be more important that there should be no misunderstanding on that subject. If the Government recognise the principle which I understand them to recognise, and fairly to aver that they recognise, then they have given fair notice to all parties, that, although some delay may take place in the preparation of the additional Minutes, yet that the principle is recognised that you must not doom one class of Her Majesty's subjects to perpetual exclusion from the benefit of public grants for education, on account of the objections of other classes to their being allowed to participate.”

Sir R. Peel called on religious persons of all persuasions to remember what it was that had been the cause of delay in education—our religious dissensions.

“We are all anxious for a system of education; yet we are all afraid to agree to any measure that is proposed, because we fear that some other body from whom we dissent will gain some advantage. One day the Dissenters refuse their assent, because they are afraid the Church will derive some advantage; on the next occasion the Church is opposed to any measure, for fear of some recognition of the principle of Dissent. But in the meantime, while all these disputes go on, it is for us to ask ourselves what is to become of the 800 children who are born every day? what is to become of the

300,000 persons who are every year added to the population?"

In conclusion Sir Robert Peel said he was for religious as well as for secular education; and he ended with a strong expression of opinion as to the value of popular education to "that religion which most courts inquiry, most desires self-judgment, and rests upon the basis of intellectual strength."

Mr. Plumptre asserted that the Protestant party in the country, which was neither small nor influential, could no longer place confidence in the leaders on either side of the House.

Mr. Duncombe withdrew half of his resolution, not wishing to convey a censure on the Government. The House divided on the remaining half of the amendment, which was negatived by 372 to 47.

The Education question was attended to in the House of Lords during the progress of the above debate. In consequence of questions from Lord Brougham, Lord Beaumont, and the Earl of Cashel, the Marquis of Lansdowne gave the following important explanation:—

It had never been intended that any other than the authorized version of the Scriptures should be used in the schools; and, whenever application should be made by Roman Catholic schools, they would be told that the applications would be open to consideration with respect to the regulations at the schools. He had no authority to assume that the Government inspection of schools would in all cases be accepted; he had no reason to assume that it would be accepted by Roman Catholics. In all cases of applications, it was impossible to say whether they would come within the rules of the Minutes, without considering in

each case the regulations of the particular school. But he did not think that Government had a right to depart from general rules without a special application to Parliament for its sanction. "The Scriptures" no doubt meant the *authorized* Scriptures; and he was not prepared to say that the term might include the Douay as well as the authorized version, without referring the matter to Parliament. When the subject came before Parliament year after year, and the Government asked for a grant of money for the purposes of education, the principles on which the money was to be expended would be fully explained; so that Parliament would be in a position every year to give or to withhold its sanction.

Another amendment on the Ministerial scheme was moved by Sir William Clay, who moved a resolution declaring it expedient that, in schools aided by the State, children whose parents objected to the religious instruction given them should be permitted to withdraw. The amendment was supported by Mr. C. Villiers, Mr. Roebuck, and other members; opposed by Sir John Pakington and Mr. Stafford O'Brien, as being contrary to the principle of conveying religious together with secular instruction. On a division, the amendment was negatived by 210 to 74. The sum of 100,000*l.* was then voted for the purpose of education.

On the bringing up of the report, however, a few days afterwards, the opponents of the Government measure again rallied, the lead being taken by Sir William Molesworth. He moved a resolution to the following effect: "That any Minutes of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, or

other regulations, which exclude Roman Catholics from participating in any grant of public money for purposes of education, by requiring in all schools which receive such grants of public money the use of the authorized version of the Scriptures, are inexpedient, and ought to be rescinded." In proposing this amendment he did not act in any spirit of hostility to the Government, or of dislike to their plan of education. He had stated on a former occasion that he considered that plan to be a fair and impartial measure, as it provided for three important objects—the establishment of schools, the inspection of schools, and the elevation of the position of schoolmasters. But, when he made that statement, he thought that the Roman Catholics were included in the Minutes, and it was with the deepest regret that he had subsequently found that he had deceived himself and had deceived others upon that point. His proposition was so simple and proper that he could not conceive what objections could be urged against it; but, as it might be said that the Roman Catholics did not require assistance, he entered into some statistical details respecting the Roman Catholic children of the large towns of Manchester, Liverpool, and Bolton, and also of the metropolis, for the purpose of showing that they wanted the assistance of the State in their education as much as the children of any other religious sect in this country. He likewise showed that Lord Morpeth was mistaken in asserting that no application had been made by the Roman Catholics for any portion of this grant, and referred to a resolution recently passed at a late meeting of that body, reflecting strongly on Her Majesty's Government for the man-

ner in which their applications had been dealt with. A notion prevailed that the interests of the Roman Catholics had been sacrificed for the sake of conciliating the Wesleyan Methodists. He did not believe that supposition to be correct: but he did think that the Roman Catholics had a right to consider themselves grievously insulted and injured by these Minutes. They had demanded assistance, on fair terms, and had been refused it; but in his view of the question it was quite immaterial whether they had demanded it or not, for it was a question of principle whether the State had a right to draw any distinction between its Roman Catholic and Protestant subjects. He could not understand the principle on which those acted who would not grant any aid for the education of the Roman Catholics. Ignorance was the fruitful mother of crime, and did not cease to be noxious when it was associated with a Roman Catholic population. That population required the aid of the State to obtain education, and the object of his resolution was to enable the Government to furnish it with that aid at once. He had been told that this was neither the proper time nor form for his interference. He maintained, on the contrary, that this was the proper time for interference; for his resolution was to make the Government plan as impartial as possible, and to restore the Roman Catholics to the position in which they supposed themselves to be on the 14th of that month. He quoted extracts from the speeches made by Sir G. Grey and Lord Morpeth in the late debate, and called upon them, in conformity with those principles, to support his resolution. He admitted that the expressions which

Lord J. Russell had used that evening were very strong, and declared that, if his lordship would pledge himself to bring an amended Minute on this subject under the notice of Parliament in the present session, he would not go on with his motion. As his lordship declined to give such a pledge, he proceeded with his argument, and claimed the votes of Sir J. Graham and Sir R. Peel in favour of his resolution in consequence of the liberal observations which had fallen from them in their speeches of last week, and which he read at some length to the House. He had been told that his resolution could not be assented to, because there was a strong prejudice against the Roman Catholics in the country, and the House was soon to be sent back to the constituencies. Now, it was an honour to be a member of that House if that House had courage to reprove the errors and to amend the prejudices of the country, but quite the reverse if it quailed before them. He, therefore, called upon honourable members to prove their sincerity on this subject by their votes of that night. Let them tell the country what they deemed to be right, and it would certainly approve of their conduct at the ensuing election.

Sir G. Grey had hoped that Sir W. Molesworth would have been satisfied, after the declaration made by Lord John Russell that evening, and after the declarations made by other members of the Government on a former evening, who stood pledged to take this subject into consideration, and to carry into effect their own feelings and the general feeling of the House upon it, as early as possible. Sir W. Molesworth had said that, if Lord J. Russell would pledge himself to issue a Minute including the Roman Catholics

during the present session, he would withdraw his motion. Now, he (Sir G. Grey) could give no decided pledge of that kind; but, in declining to give it, he did not seek to obtain any advantage for the Government in the ensuing elections. So far as the interests of the Government were concerned, it would be more for its advantage to have the Minute laid upon the table at once than to have it left ambiguous what the Government was going to do when the different members of it appeared upon the hustings. With this declaration he hoped the House would be satisfied.

Sir Robert Peel, answering some insinuations which had been thrown out against him in the course of the debate, denied that he had any political object in the remarks which he had made upon these Minutes. If he were bidding for popular favour, he doubted whether it would be obtained by expressing his opinion against the exclusion of Roman Catholics. Sir Robert Inglis had said that the number of Roman Catholics in England did not exceed 300,000. Be it so; then what political object could be answered by recommending that justice should be done to the hundred-and-twenty-eighth part of the population? Mr. Plumptre had charged Sir Robert Peel and other supporters of the measure, not with impolicy or rashness, but absolutely with "infidelity."

"This is not the place," said Sir Robert Peel, "to make professions of faith; and no words that can fall from that honourable gentleman shall induce me to say one harsh word with respect to him. But as to infidelity, I say at once, that I cannot believe—and I say it with all reverence—

that that God who is the author of peace and lover of concord—who gave us his commandment that we should believe in the name of Jesus Christ and love one another—I cannot believe, I say, that that Almighty God will think that we are fulfilling that commandment when we hate one another, and allow thousands and tens of thousands of children, who ought, whatever be their form of faith, to believe in the name of Jesus Christ, to pass through this mortal life and be launched into eternity without having ever heard of the name of Jesus Christ; for such is a true statement with respect to the present position of education in some parts of this country. It would be much better for us to make allowances for the imperfections of human nature, and to permit each of us to act with the presumption that we are actuated by honest motives; and I doubt the justice, policy, or true tolerance of meeting the proceedings of those who may think it proper and advisable to adopt a particular measure, by such charges as have been thrown out."

Many other speeches were delivered, and several members, among whom were Mr. Moore O'Ferrall, Mr. Milnes, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Bellew, Sir W. James, and Mr. S. Herbert, concurred in requesting Sir W. Molesworth to withdraw his amendment and place confidence in the promises of Government. With respect to the Roman Catholics, Mr. Roebuck observed that he was very anxious to know for certain whether or not the House would have an opportunity during the present session of giving an opinion upon any grant for purposes of education to that body. He therefore distinctly asked Lord J. Russell whether he

intended to propose, this session, either that a special grant should be made for Roman Catholic education, or that the Roman Catholics should participate in this grant of 100,000*l.*? He complained of the manner in which Sir W. Molesworth had been met by all sorts of professions meaning nothing, and by as many unmeaning requests not to divide. He then commented with great severity on the silence of Mr. Sheil and Mr. Wyse in this debate. Where were those eloquent gentlemen, who by their position and their faith should be foremost in this fight? He could not suppose that the petty business of office, or the paltry proceeds of place, had bound those eloquent tongues, and left this vital question to be dealt with by the enemies of their faith. He taunted Ministers with having given 8,000,000*l.* of the public money to conciliate the Roman Catholics of Ireland; and with making this grant of 100,000*l.*, which did not affect the personal interests of any Roman Catholic, but did affect the religious feelings of every Roman Catholic in the empire, a battle-field for ignorance and prejudice, and a source of insult to the whole Irish people. If measures like these were persisted in, it might be said that the present Ministry had been placed on the Treasury benches for no other reason except the extravagant dissensions of their unwise opponents, and that they had fashioned all their councils, not to promote the public weal, but to disarm their opponents and to keep themselves in power. The noble lord had been very liberal in his professions that evening; but he wanted his lordship to be specifically liberal, and to tell him when he would bring forward the Minute which he had shadowed

forth so obscurely. He concluded by accusing Lord J. Russell of having stirred up religious dissensions, and blown into flame the embers of fanaticism, by bringing forward a narrow and bigoted plan, when, by a broad and liberal one, he might have united all sects in harmony without losing a single supporter.

Lord J. Russell observed, that the explanation given by Sir G. Grey of the intentions of Government had appeared so satisfactory to many members of that House, that they had been induced to leave the subject in the hands of Government, and to tell Sir W. Molesworth that they must vote against him if he persevered in his resolution. Of that opinion were Sir R. Peel, Mr. S. Herbert, Mr. M. O'Ferrall, Mr. Bellow, and several other gentlemen. He was satisfied with their confidence; he was also satisfied with the distrust of Mr. Roebuck, and should therefore abstain from entering into any further explanations. In his incapacity for finding a good motive for any action, Mr. Roebuck had accused the Government of giving 8,000,000*l.* to conciliate the Roman Catholics of Ireland. Mr. Roebuck had observed, that it might be said that there was a Ministry in power which owed its elevation to the unwise dissensions of its opponents. To this he would reply, that it might be said that the city of Bath might send a gentleman to that House who, without ever producing a wise measure of his own, might carp and cavil at the measures of all his contemporaries, and might attract to himself a considerable degree of attention, because it was known that every party in that House was sure, in its turn, to come in for

his abuse, expressed in epigrammatic language. Such a member, it might be expected, would imagine no better motive for Sir R. Peel's support of these Minutes than his desire to outbid the offers of the present Administration, and no better motives for the money granted for the relief of Irish distress than a desire to conciliate the Roman Catholic party. There would be one characteristic by which he would be universally known—and that was, that he would never be able to conceive wisdom in the plans, or generosity in the motives, of either party. He should say that such a man would take a false view both of the two great parties of the state, and also of the individuals who composed it. Though Ministers had unconsciously given rise to a blaze of religious feeling, and though there had been expressed by the Protestant Dissenters opinions which the Government had no right to expect from them, yet there had been a singular forgetfulness of party ties on this occasion; and he thanked the great majority of the House for the confidence which it had reposed in the declarations of the Government.

In deference to the general feeling with respect to the Ministerial assurances already given, Sir William Molesworth desired the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment. That proposal was resisted by Mr. John Collett and Mr. Sharman Crawford, and the House was forced to a division. The numbers were for the amendment, 22; against it, 203.

Mr. Ewart moved another resolution, the effect of which was, that children, whose parents objected to the religious instruction given in any school, might be al-

lowed to withdraw; and that the promised Government appointments should not be reserved for unsuccessful candidates in the Normal Schools, but thrown open to free competition. This amendment was opposed by Sir George Grey as similar to that of Sir William Clay already negatived; and, after a brief discussion, it was withdrawn, and the report was agreed to.

A measure having an important bearing upon the interests of the Established Church was brought in by the Marquis of Lansdowne towards the close of the Session: namely, a Bill for creating the new diocese of Manchester. In moving the second reading on the 7th of June, Lord Lansdowne explained briefly the nature and objects of the measure.

The propriety of carrying into effect the consolidation of the two bishoprics of St. Asaph and Bangor had occasioned considerable diversity of opinion in that House, and for several years the question had been the subject of discussion both there and elsewhere. But there was but one opinion with respect to the propriety of the object which was hoped to be obtained from the consolidation, namely, the creation of a bishopric of Manchester. All their lordships who had the interests of the Church and of religion at heart could have but one feeling upon the desirableness of creating a new bishopric in a part of the kingdom remarkable for the growth of its population, its central position, and its connection with a great variety of bodies and professions. It was subsequently thought right to leave the Welsh bishoprics, with some slight alterations, in the same situation as heretofore; but it also appeared

indispensable to couple with that continuation the creation of a new bishopric in the quarter to which he had alluded. Happily the means existed of supporting this new episcopal dignity out of the funds consecrated to objects of episcopal maintenance. Under the management of the Ecclesiastical Commission, which had now sat many years, such a surplus revenue had accumulated as afforded the means of creating the new bishopric of Manchester without expense to the public. It was considered inexpedient to add to the number of prelates in that House, and no addition to the number of their lordships' House would be made in consequence of the creation of the new bishopric. The first bishop of Manchester would succeed to a seat in their lordships' House when, by death or otherwise, a vacancy occurred in one of the other bishoprics. Thus a bishop when appointed would not have a seat in their lordships' House until a vacancy took place. This would be the general rule, but not without exception; because it was thought desirable that certain bishoprics, from their importance, their historical character, and the position they occupied in the country, should always be represented in that House. These were the archbishoprics of Canterbury and York, and the bishoprics of London, Durham, and Winchester. When a vacancy occurred in any of these sees the bishops appointed to them would be immediately admitted to seats in their lordships' House. With respect to the see of Manchester, the limits of which were accurately stated in the Bill, it would contain a population of 1,123,000 souls; and it comprised an area of 1220 square miles.

The effect of creating the new bishopric would be greatly to relieve a bishopric already much overburdened—the see of Chester. But, although that would be reduced, it would still remain a bishopric of great dimensions in respect of population and extent. The Bill also created a new arch-deaconry of Liverpool, which would be annexed to the see of Chester. The sum of 3000*l.* per annum was already available for the maintenance of the new bishopric, and this would shortly be augmented by a further sum of 1200*l.*, which would make the income of the see of Manchester 4200*l.* per annum, the amount which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had recommended as the proper income of the new see.

Lord Monteagle said that he could have offered no objection to the Bill if it had been simply confined to the establishment of a new bishopric of Manchester; but there were other matters, both introduced into the Bill and omitted from it, upon which he very materially differed with the promoters of the measure. For instance, it was not accompanied by any provision for the augmentation of the incomes of the parochial clergy in North Wales. The commission which sat on the ecclesiastical revenues in 1835, and which was composed of the heads of the Church and some of the chief members of Sir R. Peel's Government, had recommended such augmentation. On the change of Government the commission was renewed, and the new commission made the same recommendation. But it was considered that the funds at the disposal of the commission were not sufficient, and therefore they were devoted to endowing the pro-

posed see of Manchester. He had much regretted at the time that that resolution had been come to, and he wished he could now have seen the object originally intended carried out. He wished that such a provision had formed a part of the present Bill. But he did not merely complain of this omission; he also objected that the Bill contained a new and a most important provision. Not only were four new sees to be created which were not recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commission, but they were also to be excluded from seats in Parliament. It was true, if he rightly understood his noble friend, that the bishops were afterwards to pass from this species of episcopal novitiate to the full completion of their episcopal character by their having seats in Parliament. He did not see, however, how the sort of arrangement proposed by the noble marquis could be carried into effect. As to the proposal to erect Manchester into a bishopric, he thought there could be no objection to it. When the enormous mass of population growing up in and around Manchester was considered, the necessity of such a measure must be seen at once. But in North Wales there was a great want of clerical aid. The Dissenters vastly predominated there in consequence of there not being clergy enough, and also in consequence of their deficient incomes. Whilst by this Bill they were about to cure one of these evils, they were going to perpetuate the other. He regretted also that such a subject should have been brought forward in this shape at such a time, just at the close of a session, and almost at the close of a Parliament.

Lord Stanley foresaw that it

would soon be necessary to have a much larger number of bishops—he firmly believed that the Church would require an increase of twenty-four: with so large a number, each bishop would have little prospect of succeeding to a seat in the House until he had attained a considerable age; and it would be very undesirable to have so large a proportion of the bishops permanently excluded from the House. As a better course, he suggested a return to the unrepealed law which sanctions the appointment of Suffragan Bishops. That would supply the means for episcopal supervision, and yet avoid the question of seats in the House.

Earl Fitzwilliam approved of this idea, but the Bishop of Salisbury doubted whether it would be satisfactory.

Lord Brougham reserved to himself the right of amending the clause by which the new bishop was to be excluded from the House.

The Bill was read a second time *nem. con.* Upon its going into committee, the Bishop of Exeter took exception *pro forma* to a passage in the preamble, in which regard was had “to the circumstances that Her Majesty’s Government did not contemplate the issue of a writ to the new bishops to sit and vote as Peers of Parliament, except as vacancies should from time to time occur among bishops of England and Wales now so sitting and voting.”

He said that there was a grave doubt whether that was consistent with the law and the privileges of the House. Lord Coke and Sir Matthew Hale laid it down that the Crown was bound, *ex debito justitiæ*, to issue a writ of summons to Parliament to every bishop *quod* bishop, not only in the case of

bishoprics already existing, but of every one that might exist.

On the second section, which enacted that the number of Lords Spiritual should not be increased, Lord Redesdale moved the following amendment:—

“And whereas doubts may arise whether bishops of the new sees to be established under the powers of this Act may not demand as of right writs of summons to Parliament, be it enacted, pursuant to the declaration of Her Majesty hereinbefore recited, that, until Her Majesty shall be graciously pleased to summon to Parliament any bishop holding one of the said sees, no bishop holding that see shall be entitled to demand as of right a writ of summons to Parliament.”

The amendment was supported by the Marquis of Bute, Lord Stanley, and the Bishop of Exeter, but opposed by the Marquis of Lansdowne as materially altering the character of the Bill. He observed that the second clause of the Bill provided, that when there was a vacancy among the Lords Spiritual, by the avoidance of any of the sees of Canterbury, York, London, Durham, or Winchester, such vacancy should be supplied by the issue of a writ of summons to the bishop who should be elected to the same see; but that, if such vacancy was caused by avoidance of any other see in England or Wales, such vacancy should be supplied by the issue of a writ of summons to the bishop who first did homage for his see, or for any other see in England or Wales, of those who had not previously become entitled to such writ. The Bill, therefore, would not interfere in the slightest degree with the prerogative of the Crown.

The Lord Chancellor denied that the original clause would affect the privileges either of the Crown, the Bench, or the House. A Temporal Peer possessed the right in his own person to assert the right of his successor; but a Spiritual Peer had no such right. Nor was the succession of new prelates to a seat by rotation without precedent—such being the arrangement with respect to the Irish bishops.

The Bishop of Exeter persisted that, according to his impression, if Parliament created a new bishopric, it was not only the right but the duty of the Crown to issue a writ of summons to the person nominated to that see.

The Bishop of London supported the clause as it stood. He said that the amendment might lay a bishop open to injurious imputations, if he were to vote with the Government, and afterwards to be summoned to the House; whereas the plan embodied in the Bill would not be open to that objection. The new bishops would have the great advantage of residing for some years in their dioceses, and of becoming well acquainted with their clergy, before being called away to attend in the House of Lords. Upon the whole, while he did not think that the interests of the Church could be adequately represented by a less number of bishops in that House, he yet doubted much whether it would be for the real interest of the Church to increase that number.

On a division the original clause was affirmed by 44 to 14. The remainder of the clauses were then agreed to.

In the House of Commons the Bill experienced considerable obstruction. The second reading was moved by Lord John Russell

on the 14th of July. In so doing he entered into some account of the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the foundation of the see of Ripon, and the opposition which had at last proved successful to the union of the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph. He explained also the leading provisions of the Bill, touching upon the points before raised for discussion in the House of Lords.

Sir Robert Inglis thanked the Premier for having introduced this measure, but regretted that it was not intended to increase by it the number of prelates who had seats in the House of Peers. He showed, by reference to history, that with a fourth of our present population we had had more bishops, and objected, on constitutional grounds, to the restriction the Bill imposed upon the prerogative of the Crown to summon bishops to the Legislature.

Mr. Horsman, in an elaborate speech, opposed the Bill, not only as introducing the anomalous precedent of bishops without seats in Parliament, but because he thought the funds intended to be applied to the erection of new sees might be more advantageously expended in the augmentation of poor benefices. He quoted a vast body of statistics to prove the misuse of the money received by the Ecclesiastical Commission, which had expended its funds in building palaces for the bishops, instead of relieving the spiritual destitution of the country, either by establishing additional benefices or in making adequate provision for the working clergy. He concluded an able speech by moving an amendment, to the effect that the measure should be postponed until the in-

truduction in the next Parliament of a comprehensive scheme for increasing the efficiency of the Church and lessening the spiritual destitution of the people.

Mr. Collett seconded the amendment.

Sir George Grey defended the measure, and urged the great importance of the episcopal duties, and the increase of labour which had of late been thrown upon the bishops. He also replied to Mr. Horsman's attacks upon the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and vindicated the arrangement by which the present number of bishops in Parliament was preserved at the same time that the new bishopric was not necessarily unrepresented.

Mr. Hume objected to the whole principle of the Bill, and (Mr. Horsman's amendment having been by permission withdrawn) moved that it be read a second time that day six months. Mr. Collett, Mr. Wakley, and Mr. T. Duncombe, supported the amendment. Mr. W. P. Stanley, Lord Clive, and Lord Sandon, advocated the Bill.

Lord John Russell having replied, the House divided, and the second reading was carried by 124 to 15.

On the order being read for going into committee, the discussion was rather a stormy one. Mr. Hume spoke with some vehemence against the Bill as an encroachment on the part of the Church. He objected to the abstraction of a farthing from the small livings for the purpose of the Bill, and moved that it be committed that day six months.

Lord John Russell briefly defended it, observing that the House had sanctioned its main principle by a very great majority.

Sir James Graham did not support the amendment, but he animadverted upon some features of the Bill. He said that he could not have supported Mr. Horsman's motion, more especially he could not concur in that gentleman's views as to time; he could not admit that there was any surprise, nor did the Bill violate any compact. It was high time to revise the incomes enjoyed in the Established Church, with a view to making them available for the future religious instruction of the people. Taking into consideration the divisions which had prevailed on religious subjects, he could not help thinking it visionary to imagine that the pecuniary necessities of the Church could be supplied from the public taxes. On the other hand, the property of the Church was limited, and it was a grave question how it could be applied to meet the growing wants of the population. The Bill proposed to create one bishopric, and announced the creation of three other bishoprics. Other members further hinted at an immense increase in the number of bishops, and the creation of suffragan bishops. He was disposed to say that it would be better to make a stand now, by declaring that there should be no more bishops. He would abolish all distinction between the episcopal fund and the common fund in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and would devote the joint fund to the augmentation of poor livings and the erection of churches by the endowment of additional benefices, or by diminishing the number of district churches which were supported by pew-rents.

He was in favour even of uniting the bishoprics of St. Asaph and Bangor, a course approved of by

the Earl of Harrowby, Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Melbourne. The sees of Gloucester and Bristol were united; and the number of bishops was then reduced from twenty-four to twenty-two, without any evil effects.

For what were the duties which the bishops had to perform? There was the ordination during the three "Ember weeks" in the year; the visitation—which, even if it be annual, was facilitated by the rapid means of travelling; the ceremony of confirmation; the control and regulation of the clergy—though he was not one who thought it most conducive to discipline that the bishop should hold daily intercourse with his clergy; and, finally, the consecration of churches—though, if a bishop had two or three churches to consecrate in the course of a year, he would be fortunate. He had known all the duties which he had enumerated performed by an archbishop whose age exceeded eighty years; and the duties in the two sees of Salisbury and Bath and Wells had been performed for a considerable time by Dr. Denison, Bishop of Salisbury. Sir James thought the duties of the see of Manchester might have been undertaken by the Bishop of the united sees of Bangor and St. Asaph.

As that, however, had not been found convenient, nothing remained but to assent to the erection of the bishopric of Manchester; and he was the less disposed to resist, as the principle had been assented to by a large majority of the House of Lords. But he would make that arrangement once for all, and would obliterate the distinction between the episcopal and the common fund. In committee he would propose to

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strike out those words in the preamble recognising the intention of the Crown to create other new sees, and also the clause excluding the bishop from the House of Lords. That provision would lead to invidious comparisons between the junior bishop residing in his see and that of the bishops spending six months in town.

Sir James read largely from the Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1836, showing the deplorable want of church accommodation; and he insisted that, though praiseworthy efforts had been made to increase the accommodation, the population had increased proportionately. If we wish to increase the discipline of the bishops over their clergy, we must do it, not by multiplying the number of bishops, but by adding to the efficiency of their staff in the shape of archdeacons and rural deans.

With these views Sir James could not resist the motion for going into committee.

Lord Sandon protested against the disparaging view taken by Sir James Graham of the functions of a bishop. In the diocese with which he (Lord Sandon) was connected, the bishop never rested: the building of new churches, the erection of new schools, the direction of missions, the machinery to provide for the growing wants of the population, all demanded the assistance of the bishop, who must moreover be the living principle and example to his diocese. He had been told the other day by a right reverend prelate, that few days passed without his having written fifty letters in the morning. The bishop was the guide, the director, of his clergy and of his laity; and Lord Sandon would never be con-

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tent until he saw a bishop in every county of England. He laid no stress on their possessing seats in the House of Lords.

The debate was continued at much length.

The Bill was supported by Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Evelyn Denison, Mr. Newdegate, Lord Clive, Mr. Goulburn; Mr. Wynn, and Sir Robert Inglis. It was opposed for its imperfections by Mr. Horsman. It was opposed on its principle by Sir William Molesworth, Mr. Aglionby, and Mr. John Collett. Sir James Graham's view was supported by Mr. Escott and Mr. Osborne.

On a division, the motion for going into Committee was carried, by 138 to 20.

The debate was then adjourned. On its renewal, on the 19th of July, Mr. B. Escott made a vehement speech in denunciation of the measure. He concluded it by saying that Lord John Russell might prorogue the House, but he should not carry his Bill that Session. He moved that the other orders of the day be read. Mr. Aglionby and Mr. Hume both spoke against the measure.

Lord J. Russell, in reply to Mr. Hume and his other opponents, recalled to the attention of the House what was the state of the Church some years back, before the Government of Earl Grey first had it in contemplation to reform its condition. He took a review of the measures which had since been adopted on the subject of commendams, on the abolition of pluralities, on the diminution of canonries, on the suppression of deaneries, and on the translation of bishops, in consequence of the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and showed that by

those measures a fund had been obtained which amounted at present to 134,000*l.* a year, and which he believed would ultimately amount to 300,000*l.* a year. He then proceeded to show that the Government had in many cases given up the patronage of the Crown, and had thereby shown that it was not utterly neglectful, as was now alleged, of those pious and hard-working men who with small incomes had to attend to the cure of souls. There had been no difference of opinion on the ecclesiastical polity of the country between the two great parties in that House. The present Bill was one of a series, and did not stand alone as a measure to increase the number and the influence of the bishops. It contained only part of the Government plan; but it was an essential part of that plan, first, that there should be an increase in the number of bishops beyond the bishopric of Manchester; and, secondly, that those bishops should not have seats in Parliament. He should firmly adhere to those two principles. He did not propose to take a single farthing from the taxes to support those bishoprics; nor did he propose to give the holders of those bishoprics a single seat in Parliament to increase the ecclesiastical power in our legislation. Such being the case, he asked the House to go into committee on the Bill, and assured it that the Government would not be indisposed to consider any detail which might be attacked.

Sir W. Molesworth observed that the arguments of Lord J. Russell might be summed up in one sentence; and that sentence was this—"We have done much good, and therefore we may do some evil." It would be an abuse to create

additional bishops unless the necessity for them were proved ; and no such proof had yet been afforded. Two-thirds of the gentlemen on the Ministerial benches wished the Bill to be postponed, and that fact was as well known to Lord John Russell as to himself.

Mr. Trelawny, Mr. R. Collett, Mr. Mark Philips, and other members attacked the Bill in strong terms of reprobation. Mr. Vernon Smith moved the omission from the preamble of the words reciting "that it was expedient to found three additional bishoprics."

Lord J. Russell observed that the reason for inserting these words in the preamble was this—that he thought it more fair to the country to state distinctly the view of the Government in forming the bishopric of Manchester, lest a notion should get abroad that it had no ulterior intention of forming additional bishoprics, when it had such intention. The words to which Mr. V. Smith objected did not form the foundation of any special enactment. If they were considered to pledge a future Parliament to do that which Government had no intention to pledge a future Parliament to do, he thought they had better be struck out. He likewise thought that it would be advisable to strike out the words immediately following those to which Sir J. Graham objected—namely, the words, "regard being had to the circumstances that Her Majesty did not contemplate the issue of her writ to the new bishops to sit and vote as Peers of Parliament, except as vacancies should from time to time occur among the bishops of England and Wales now so sitting and voting."

The words referred to were then struck out.

In the second clause enacting that the number of Lords Spiritual was not to be increased, Mr. J. Stuart Wortley moved as an amendment that it be expunged. He contended that, without a violation of principle and of the constitution, the Bishop of Manchester could not be deprived of the privilege of peerage, to which he became entitled, *ipso facto*, by his election.

The Attorney General vindicated the clause as neither unconstitutional, nor at variance with the Royal Prerogative.

On a division, there voted—

For the amendment . . . 57

Against it 111

Majority for the original clause 54

On the third reading on the 21st, the Bill was again strongly opposed, Mr. Hume moving to postpone it to that day six months.

Sir J. Graham explained the reasons which induced him to support the amendment of Mr. Hume. He contended that it would be better to adhere to the old plan of erecting a see at Manchester, with a seat in Parliament annexed to it, out of the diocese of Chester, upon the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor, than to consent to the present plan of keeping those two sees separate, and of creating a Bishop of Manchester without the rights and privileges of a Spiritual Peer. After denying once more that he had ever spoken disrespectfully of the episcopal bench, and after paying a high compliment to the Bishop of Carlisle, in whose diocese he resided, he proceeded to restate his belief that the bishops were not at present overwhelmed with labour, and that the necessity of affording them

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additional aid was not paramount to the wants of the parochial department of the Church Establishment. He condemned the Government for not having given a seat in Parliament to the Bishop of Manchester; and, after the declarations of Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Wakley, that they were desirous of seeing the bishops bodily removed from the House of Lords, called upon the friends of the Church to consider whether the creation of one new bishop was worth the risk of sacrificing the principle of the legislative representation of the Church by the bishops in the House of Lords.

Lord J. Russell repeated his former arguments in support of the present Bill, which he thought a better measure than the old plan which Sir J. Graham advocated. The bishops had made no opposition to the change; but, as they were foolish men who were bringing on their own ruin, Sir J. Graham considered their opinions of no value, and based his vote on the opinions and statements of Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Wakley. He concluded by insisting that this Bill, without trenching at all upon the general constitution of the

country, was calculated to increase the efficacy of the Church, and was open to no objection, theoretical or practical.

Mr. Horsman expressed his concurrence in the feeling of Sir J. Graham, that the House was doing wrong in applying its attention to the episcopal rather than to the parochial wants of the people. He hoped that the Government would take the latter into their consideration during the recess, and would in the next session produce some measure for relieving their spiritual destitution.

Mr. Stuart Wortley declared that, as he could not consent to the creation of a Bishop of Manchester at the sacrifice of so important a principle as the loss of a bishop's seat in the House of Lords, he felt compelled to oppose the Bill.

Mr. Goulburn, Lord Clive, Mr. Acland, and Mr. Lefroy expressed their approbation of the measure.

On a division the numbers were—

For the third reading . . .	93
Against it	14
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Majority for third reading .	79
And so the Bill passed.	

CHAPTER VI.

ANNEXATION OF CRACOW.—*Resolutions proposed by Mr. Hume on this Subject in the House of Commons on 4th March—The Debate is continued for three nights by adjournments—Speeches of Mr. Hume, Lord Sandon, (who seconds the Motion,) Lord John Russell, Mr. Milnes, Sir W. Molesworth, Lord Mahon, Lord George Bentinck, Mr. T. Duncombe, Sir R. Peel, Mr. J. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord Palmerston—Mr. Hume's Resolutions are withdrawn—Remaining Business of the Session—Withdrawal of the Health of Towns Bill, the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, and other Measures—Bill for Remodelling the Poor Law Commission passed—Lord Brougham takes a critical Review of the proceedings of the Session, commenting on the small results achieved in it—The Marquis of Lansdowne vindicates the Government, and replies to Lord Brougham—The Parliament prorogued by the Queen in Person, preparatory to its Dissolution on the 23rd of July—Address of the Speaker, recapitulating the Business of the Session—The Queen's Speech.*

THE annexation of Cracow, which had been noticed in the Queen's Speech, and which formed the subject of several incidental remarks in the debate on the Address, was brought before the House of Commons in a formal shape by Mr. Hume, on the 4th of March, and produced a discussion which was protracted to a considerable length by two adjournments. The following were the resolutions proposed on this occasion by Mr. Hume:—

“1. That this House, considering the faithful observance of the General Act of Congress, or Treaty of Vienna, of the 9th day of June, 1815, as the basis of the peace and welfare of Europe, views with alarm and indignation the incorporation of the free city of Cracow,

and of its territory, into the empire of Austria, by virtue of a convention entered into at Vienna on the 6th day of November, 1846, by Russia, Prussia, and Austria, in manifest violation of the said Treaty.

“2. That it appears, by returns laid before Parliament, that there has already been paid from the British treasury towards the principal and for the interest of the Debt called Russo-Dutch Loan, between the years 1816 and 1846, both inclusive, the sum of 47,493,750 florins, equal to 3,374,479*l.* sterling money; and that the liquidation of the principal and interest of the remaining part of the loan, as stipulated by the Act 2nd and 3rd of William the Fourth, cap. 81, will require further

annual payments from the British treasury until the year 1915, amounting to 47,006,250 florins, equal to 3,917,187*l.* sterling money, —making then the aggregate payment 7,291,666*l.*, and the average for each of the hundred years, 72,916*l.*

“3. That the Convention of the 16th day of November, 1831, between His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of All the Russias, was made to explain the stipulations of the Treaty between Great Britain, Russia, and the Netherlands, signed at London on the 19th day of May, 1815, and included in the Treaty of Vienna; and by that Convention it was agreed by Great Britain ‘to secure to Russia the payment of a portion of her old Dutch debt, in consideration of the general arrangements of the Congress of Vienna, to which she had given her adhesion; arrangements which remain in full force.’

“4. That this House is therefore of opinion, that Russia having withdrawn that adhesion, and those arrangements being, through her act, no longer in force, the payments from this country on account of that debt should be henceforth suspended.”

Mr. Hume commenced his observations by giving the House a history of all the proceedings which had led first to what was called the “temporary occupation” of Cracow, and subsequently to its incorporation into the empire of Austria by virtue of a convention, entered into at Vienna on the 6th of November, 1846, by Russia, Prussia, and Austria, in manifest violation of the Treaty of Vienna. He pointed out the hollowness of the pretext on which Cracow was originally seized, and on which its seizure had been

subsequently defended, contending that Lord Palmerston had so completely demolished the Austrian document, that no man in future could have the audacity to pretend to give it the slightest credit. It was not for three of the parties to the Treaty of Vienna to annul it. If they had discovered any danger to themselves in the existence of that “geographical atom,” Cracow—which formed, however, the subject of four articles of that Treaty—they ought to have called on the other contracting parties to concur in the alterations which they proposed to make in the constitution of that state; and it was an insult to England, to whose efforts those countries owed their independence, to make those alterations without her concurrence. He would not enter into any protest against such abominable perfidy and injustice—what did they care for any protest?—but he would show his opinion of it by taking a much stronger measure. As we had in our power, under legislative enactment, a sum of money which we had intended to pay to Russia, under certain stipulations, which she had broken, he saw no reason why we should keep our part of the treaty, and allow the other part of it to be violated. He considered that we were liberated from the obligation of the Russo-Dutch Loan by the reckless manner in which the Emperor Nicholas—on whose Polish policy he passed the strongest condemnation—had broken through all the arrangements of the Congress of Vienna for the independent existence of Poland. He justified this position by the authority of Vattel, Grotius, and Dr. Addams. He therefore called upon the House, by adopting his resolutions, to express, in lan-

guage which could not be mistaken, their alarm, indignation, and abhorrence at the extinction of the state of Cracow—an act which trampled on all nationality, set all treaties at defiance, and released the subjects of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, one and all, from their allegiance.

Lord Sandon was not often called upon to second a motion proposed by Mr. Hume, nor could he, on the present occasion, agree with every expression which that gentleman had used, especially with respect to a Sovereign with whom we were at present in friendly alliance. Still he agreed so much in the main purport of Mr. Hume's resolutions, that he felt justified in coming openly forward to second them. The most curious circumstance in these diplomatic papers was the undisguised consciousness of the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian Ministers, that they were engaged in a transaction which they could not justify to the world, much less to either France or England. Having read several extracts from those papers to prove that assertion, he expressed his astonishment that the three Courts, — which declared first, that Cracow had forfeited all claims to independence; and, secondly, that none but themselves had a right to dispose of the fate of that state—could have forgotten that the independence of Cracow and the separate existence of the kingdom of Poland had formed one of the questions which the Congress of Vienna had found it most difficult to settle. He then reviewed the three first resolutions of Mr. Hume, and expressed his decided approbation of them; but as to the last he did not feel so confident, and should be glad to hear the opinion of Lord Palmer-

ston upon it; for its strength appeared to him to consist in the ambiguity of its terms. He concluded by declaring, that if we were at liberty to withhold payment of the Russo-Dutch Loan, we ought to do so, as the mildest way of expressing our disapprobation of the gross breach of contract committed by Russia.

For some time no one rose to address the House, and there was a loud cry for the division, until

Lord J. Russell rose, and, declining to enter into the general arguments of Mr. Hume and Lord Sandon, stated the general view which he took of this motion. He concurred in the view of Mr. Hume, that the three Powers were not justified by the Treaty of Vienna in deciding by themselves the question, whether the free state of Cracow should be maintained or not. Neither could he think that, whilst those arrangements, which placed the duchy of Warsaw under the power of Russia, and which formed the subject of much discussion at Vienna, and of a long correspondence between the Emperor of Russia and the British Minister, formed still the principal part of the Treaty of Vienna—the arrangement which left one particle of Poland, Cracow, free and independent, was an inconsiderable or insignificant part of it. The existence of Cracow having thus been maintained, he thought that, when complaints were made that Cracow was a focus of revolution, from which insurrections were fomented against the three Powers, those complaints should have been stated to England and France, and that England and France should have been invited to a conference to put an end to a state of things which the

complainants deemed intolerable, and which they alleged they could not suffer to continue with any regard to their own safety. Both, then, on the grounds of the Treaty of Vienna, and on the insufficient grounds stated by Prince Metternich for the violent seizure and extinction of Cracow as a free and independent state, he was of opinion that the three Courts had been guilty of a violation of the Treaty of Vienna, and Her Majesty's Government had directed Lord Palmerston to protest against it to them all, individually and collectively. But Mr. Hume, not satisfied with the protest which Lord Palmerston had delivered, wished the House to agree to four resolutions which he had prepared. As to the first of them, he begged the House to consider that there was a great difference between what had been done by Lord Palmerston on behalf of the Crown, and what was now proposed to be done on behalf of the House of Commons. If a treaty had been signed and ratified by the Minister of England in the name of George III. with a foreign Power, and that treaty had been violated, it was the part of the Minister of the Sovereign of England to protest against it; but the functions of the House were different. When a treaty was made with a foreign Power, the Minister of the Crown asked the House for its concurrence; but, when it was violated, it was not the practice of the House to affirm a resolution which was merely declaratory of its opinion on that subject. While it was incumbent on the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to declare his sense of the violation of a treaty, it was not advisable that the House of Commons should af-

firm resolutions condemnatory of the conduct of a foreign Power, unless it was prepared to follow that step up by some act of an executive character. He saw no advantage in the House altering its usual course on this occasion—it would gain nothing by it in dignity, force, or respect; and, therefore, while he did not hesitate to declare that he adhered to his former opinions as to the unjustifiable extinction of Cracow as a free state, he should move the previous question, if the same opinions were incorporated into a resolution of the House of Commons. The last resolution involved another and a different question, which made it necessary for him to give a history of the different Acts of Parliament by which the Russo-Dutch Loan was guaranteed. Having concluded that history, he observed that the highest legal authorities had informed him that, according to the spirit of the convention, the interest on that loan ought to be paid; and his own opinion was that, in justice and fair dealing, we could not refuse its payment. At the best, there was but a doubtful point in our favour, which we might indeed take if we wished to quibble, but which we ought not to take in a court of conscience between two nations. We should lower our position in Europe if we were to reduce this question to a mere question of pounds, shillings, and pence. Though in some of the late transactions in Europe our protests had been disregarded, our moral force had been increased and fortified, for there was no treaty, either ancient or modern, which we had either violated or set at nought. We had declared our readiness to stand by all our

compacts and conventions; we had determined to keep the honour of the Crown of England unsullied, and to hold it as a jewel above all price, which we would not have tarnished. Entertaining these sentiments, he implored the House not to come to any idle resolutions on which it could not act, and not to use to any Power language unworthy of the proud position which England had hitherto held, and which he wished her to continue to hold, among the nations of the world.

Mr. M. Milnes commenced by attempting a refutation of that part of Lord J. Russell's speech, in which he contended that it was improper for the House of Commons to entertain these resolutions. He contrasted the declaration of his lordship on that point, and his condemnation of the practice of the French Chambers in making an annual protest against the annihilation of Poland, with the singularly strong language which his lordship had himself introduced into Her Majesty's Speech, against the incorporation of Cracow with the Austrian monarchy. He recommended the House to avail itself of this opportunity to confirm the sentiments so well expressed by Her Majesty, and so generously responded to by so many large meetings of her subjects, and not to accede to the amendment proposed by the noble lord; for, if the previous question were carried, the nations of the Continent would conclude that the Ministers of Great Britain regarded the assertion of their principles with indifference and neglect, and would, in consequence, look upon their late protest as a mockery and delusion. After a declamatory enumeration of the

wrongs of Poland, and a laboured refutation of the Austrian manifesto, in which it was declared that, as Cracow had been raised into an independent Power by the exclusive will of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, without the acquiescence of any other Power in Europe, so it could be incorporated with any one of those three States without consulting any other Power, Mr. Milnes proceeded to complain of the bitter wrongs and oppression sustained by Cracow under the recent military occupation of Austria. He contended that the present melancholy condition of Cracow was attributable to a dereliction of duty on the part of England and France, and argued that, if England and France had sent consuls to that city, it might have escaped the last humiliation which had befallen it. Having taken an historical review of all the mischief which had fallen upon Cracow in consequence of Lord Palmerston and Lord Aberdeen having been both equally reluctant to establish diplomatic relations with its authorities, he expressed his conviction that the Convention made between this country and Russia, in August 1832, had been grossly violated by Russia when she recently assented to the absorption of Cracow by Austria, and that her claim was entirely gone for a large sum of money which England had agreed to pay her. The suppression of Cracow, and the new arrangements made for the government of the duchy of Warsaw, were manifest infractions by Russia of the arrangements of the Treaty of Vienna; and, being such, we were not only not authorized, but not able, to pay the Russo-Dutch Loan. There was not only a convention, but an Act of Par-

liament also, guaranteeing the payment of that loan; but that Act of Parliament must be construed like every other Act; and, if so, he was convinced that this payment could no longer be legally made to Russia, and, therefore, he trusted that it would be discontinued.

Sir W. Molesworth observed, that there were now two questions substantially before the House. The first related to the approbation or disapprobation of the conduct of Russia with regard to Cracow; and the second to the payment or non-payment of the Russo-Dutch Loan. There was no difference of opinion in the House on the first question. He concurred, like all the speakers who preceded him, in the first resolution, and, if it stood alone, would be ready to support it, but he could not concur in the last resolution. The Russo-Dutch Loan had become a debt from this country to Russia, in consequence of Holland having ceded to us at the peace the colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice. He was of opinion that, if we refused to pay that debt, we had no right to retain those colonies.

Lord Mahon was content to rest his vote, on this occasion, on the grounds so eloquently laid down by Lord J. Russell. He considered the seizure and annexation of Cracow to be perfectly unjustifiable by the three Powers; but he was not, like Mr. Hume, prepared to punish Russia for her share in it with a pecuniary mulct. He objected to vote in favour of the first resolution, although it was almost a truism, because he could not vote in favour of the fourth. By itself the first resolution was a mere abstract pro-

position—a “*telum imbellis sine ictu*,” and, therefore, it was inconsistent with the dignity of Parliament to support it. Besides, the law officers of the Crown had informed Lord J. Russell that we should not be justified in refusing payment of this loan; and that was an additional reason why he could not accede to a discreditable course, which sought to gain a pecuniary advantage to ourselves from the extinction of Cracow.

Lord G. Bentinck denied that the House had pledged itself unanimously, on the first night of the session, to that part of the address in which Russia, Prussia, and Austria were said to have been guilty of a manifest violation of the Treaty of Vienna. Mr. Disraeli and himself had entered their protest at the time against that paragraph; and since then he had read all the papers submitted to Parliament on the subject, and had come to the mature conviction that those three Powers had not committed any violation of that treaty. He was therefore convinced that we could not repudiate with honour the payment of this loan; and, if he had wanted any additional argument to support his own conviction, he should have found it in the admirable statement of Sir W. Molesworth that evening. It was quite absurd to allege that we were released from the stipulations of the Convention of 1831, because Cracow was now in the military occupation of Austria with the consent of Russia, when it was notorious that in November of the same year—ay, in the very same month in which that Convention between England and Russia was signed—Russia herself was the military occupant of that city. But, when the faith

of treaties was appealed to, it was necessary to reflect that there were two parties to every one of them. The condition of the independence of Cracow was that it should preserve strict neutrality, and that it should give no asylum to political refugees from other countries. Now, no state could have been a greater delinquent in that respect than the free state of Cracow; and he proceeded to prove this by giving his own version of the history of that republic. He showed that Cracow had attacked Austria, and not Austria Cracow; and, such being the case, he could not understand why Austria had not a right to make war on Cracow, and to treat it as a conquered nation. Austria, however, had not so treated Cracow, but had submitted its fate to the consideration of Russia and Prussia in conjunction with itself—the very Powers who had given Cracow an existence and a constitution, and who alone had power to alter that existence and that constitution. He maintained that those three Powers had a right to alter the article of the Treaty of Vienna respecting Cracow—for that article was not an article of the treaty in chief signed by the five Powers, but an article in an annexed treaty which always stood on different grounds from the treaty in chief. If the conduct of the three Powers in annexing Cracow to Austria were a violation of the Treaty of Vienna, what, he would ask, was the conduct of England and France when they separated Belgium from Holland, to which it was annexed by the same treaty? To assert that Cracow was made independent, for the purpose of maintaining the nationality of Poland, was one of the most extraordinary violations

of truth which the ingenuity of man had ever devised; but, if it were made an independent state for that purpose, why had not Lord Palmerston remonstrated against the absorption of Cracow into Austria, while it was yet in contemplation, and why had he delayed his remonstrance until it was completed? The noble lord then entered into a long statement of facts for the purpose of proving that the interests of the Cracovians had been well consulted in the recent change in their constitution, and that they were most thankful for having been placed under the mild sway of the Emperor of Austria. So far from tyranny and despotism, well-regulated freedom and prosperity were likely to be the lot of the happy Cracovians. For these reasons he would not consent to these resolutions, because they branded the Sovereigns of Austria, Prussia, and Russia with the charge of having been guilty of a manifest violation of treaties. On the contrary, he would move a direct negative upon them, for he thanked the mild, clement, and paternal Emperor of Austria, the mild, clement King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, for the proceedings which they had adopted to secure the future welfare and freedom of Cracow.

Mr. T. Duncombe supposed that, after the speech which the House had just heard, the Ministers must be delighted to have an opportunity to withdraw their opposition to these resolutions. After that speech, the House, if it were not committed to the words of its Address to Her Majesty, was imperatively bound to commit itself to an express declaration that Austria, Russia, and Prussia had violated the Treaty of Vienna by

seizing and annexing Cracow to Austria. He was glad that Lord J. Russell had spoken so eloquently on the first resolution for he had proved that this country had been grossly insulted and deceived by the three Powers, whom Lord G. Bentinck had taken under his protection; and he was therefore the more sorry that Lord J. Russell had determined to move the previous question on those which followed. He looked, however, on the money part of this question as the least important part of it; for, considering the manner in which the Austrian Government was detested in Cracow, and wherever it was known, he thought it most important to have a declaration of the House of Commons that, in this country at least, oppression should not pass unnoticed and uncondemned.

Sir R. Peel observed, that if we were justified in relieving ourselves from the obligations of the conventions of 1815 and 1831, by which we took upon ourselves the debt of Holland to Russia, Mr. Hume had taken a parliamentary course by enumerating the motives which formed our justification; and, if he could agree in Mr. Hume's fourth resolution, he should not hesitate to support the three resolutions which preceded it. He had, however, the greatest doubt of the right of this country to relieve itself from the obligations of those conventions; and, if there were any doubt as to the moral right, he doubted the policy of our deciding it in our own favour. He then entered into a history of the two conventions—showed that we were bound by the Act of Parliament founded upon them to pay the interest of the loan, even when we were at war with Russia, and

contended that, if we had not a moral right to get rid of these obligations, it would be dangerous to our interests, and derogatory to our honour, to raise a suspicion that we repudiated them from a desire of gaining pecuniary advantage. He was the more anxious that we should fulfil our engagements, as he differed from the sentiments which M. Guizot had recently expressed in the French Chamber, on the obligations of treaties, when entering his protest against the conduct of the three Powers in respect to Cracow. He believed that a strict adherence to treaties was the best security for the maintenance of peace, and he protested against the language of M. Guizot as to the right of France to relieve itself from the obligations of treaties by following the example of those against whose acts it protested. He was, therefore, doubly anxious that we should not participate in such language; and that, if we stood alone, we should stand as an example of strict adherence to the faith of treaties. On the united grounds of equity and honour, he could not concur in taking the first step which Mr. Hume recommended, nor in any other step which might be deemed necessary to upset the Convention of 1831. There were those who concurred with him as to the impropriety of acceding to the fourth resolution, but who were yet prepared to vote for the three first. Now it appeared to him, that without the last resolution the three first stood unsupported; and, therefore, as he could not agree with Mr. Hume in his practical conclusions, and doubted the policy of joining in his speculative opinions, he should give his vote in favour of the previous question.

He preferred leaving the matter to the discretion and responsibility of the Executive Government. For his own part, he could not find that the elaborate arguments of Prince Metternich at all justified the violation of the treaty. At the same time, he was no partisan of Cracow: he denied that Cracow had any right to disturb the peace of its neighbours; and he was not prepared to say that there might not have been justification for the interference of the three Powers, had they previously communicated with England and France. He thought the conduct of those three Powers calculated to unsettle the stability of the public policy of Europe—

“It is a precedent for interference with other States to an extent which is inconsistent with the independence of other States. The French Revolution has read us a useful lesson: it has taught us the policy of early reformation—the policy of realizing the just expectations and remedying the special grievances of the poorer classes; it has cautioned us against indulging aspirations after ideal perfection, and to distrust the magnificent promises either of demagogues or the self-styled votaries of freedom. Europe has learned the double lesson of the policy of timely reforms and the dangers of trusting too much to the magnificent speculations of liberty. But there does, at the same time, I believe, pervade the intelligent and reflecting part of the community a sincere desire to witness the progress of sober, well-considered, and rational liberty. There is felt, I am convinced, a strong objection to a retrocession and reaction unfavourable to constitutional liberty. There is a feeling which now sym-

pathizes with the course of one from whom liberal measures would be least, perhaps, expected to emanate, and with the progress of those reforms which he has instituted, presiding, as he does, over the spiritual concerns of a vast body of persons in the state subjected to his rule.”

Sir R. Peel concluded with a few observations on the breach of faith in the three Powers in not having given to their Polish subjects, as well as to Cracow, the representative assemblies and national institutions which they had promised by treaty. He concurred in Lord Palmerston's protest, and should give his support to the Government.

The opinion declared by the Ministers, that there had been a gross violation of the treaty, but that it would be beneath the dignity of the country to take advantage of a doubt and refuse payment of the money, was maintained by several other speakers in the course of the debate, among whom were Sir John Walsh, Lord Harry Vane, Mr. Christie, and Mr. Smythe.

The resolutions were supported without qualification by Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. B. Escott.

Mr. Stuart Wortley entered into a long argument against Sir William Molesworth's position that the payment of the loan was made as a kind of purchase-money by England for the Dutch colonies. From the time of the first arrangement under the Treaty of Chaumont, in May 1814, by which the King of Holland was restored, to the last transaction on the subject, in 1831, the position of those colonies had never been treated as a matter of bargain for purchase and sale; but throughout the course of the ne-

gotiations the evident purpose was to assist in the establishment of an independent power in the Netherlands. The Russian-Dutch Loan was a debt due to the crown of Russia by the subjects of Holland; and the treaty by which the crowns of Holland and England undertook to pay the money did not in any way alter the position of Russia towards its creditors in Holland. It appeared, by the diplomatic records, that the payment was continued by the Convention of 1831 on the score of the general arrangements of the Congress of Vienna, and the facilities which Russia gave to those arrangements. Russia having now violated the treaty, it became a matter of option for the other parties to the treaty to take advantage of her neglect, and to refuse a further observance of their agreement. But then came the higher consideration of policy; and Mr. Wortley could not vote for discontinuing the payment. He strongly advised Mr. Hume not to press his motion to a division, as it might not obtain a very strong array of supporters, and the result would be misconstrued elsewhere.

Mr. Disraeli delivered a very long and elaborate speech, full of historical references and diplomatic authorities and quotations. He cautioned the House not too readily to assume that there had been any violation of treaty, or that the policy or impolicy of the partition of Poland was actually in issue. More than half a century ago Cracow was an Austrian town, it then became a Saxon town, then a Polish town, then a neutral town—that is, merely forbidden to the exclusive occupation of either of the protecting Powers;

and now, finally, it was once more an Austrian town. That had nothing to do with the partition of Poland—

“It is easy for gentlemen to talk, as the honourable Member for Bolton has done, of the injured rights of twenty millions of human beings. Did they live in Cracow? Did they live in the suburbs of Cracow? (*Cheers and laughter.*) Does he believe that the rights of these twenty millions of human beings are secured by the Treaty of Vienna, so that by it they have a title to political independence and social freedom? It is nearly eighty years since Poland was partitioned—that is, more than one-fourth of the period which historians have recognised as the epoch that forms what is called modern history. During these eighty years, England has lost her colonies, France has been revolutionized, the Continent has been conquered, Ireland has been united to England; events subsequent even to these great affairs have taken place which are still fresh in the minds of all present, and to which some of us owe our seats in this very assembly that now arrogates to itself the right to decide on the policy of foreign nations. Who can deny, then, that in such circumstances the partition of Poland has ceased to be a political catastrophe, and must now be received as an historical fact?”

Mr. Disraeli bestowed great pains and time on an argument to show that the breach of a particular treaty annexed to a general treaty is not of necessity a breach of the general treaty. He rested upon precedents. The Treaty of Osnaburg was inserted in the general Treaty of West-

phalia. The Treaty of Osnaburg secured to the free cities of Germany certain rights which were infringed, and the free cities appealed to the Treaty of Westphalia. But it was decided by authorities no less than Chancellor Oxenstiern and Cardinal Mazarine, that, though the Treaty of Osnaburg had been infringed, there had been no infringement of the Treaty of Westphalia. A similar question arose, and was similarly decided by Louis the Fourteenth of France, respecting an infringement of the Treaty of Osnaburg, when Sweden attacked the territories of the Elector of Brandenburg; and again when the stipulation to maintain the Protestant religion in the Palatinate was infringed. It was said, in the Treaty of Vienna, that the annexed treaties should have "the same force;" but what does that phrase mean? Mr. Disraeli acknowledged that they had the same force; but (if we rightly construe the drift of his argument) he maintained that they had no greater force than they originally possessed: that the recital of a particular treaty in a general treaty was only a reference to that particular treaty, and, if that particular treaty was inserted in a general treaty, it in fact prevented any of the signatures to the general treaty from being called upon by the signatures of the particular treaty if that treaty be violated. Accordingly Lord Palmerston had acted on that principle. So had the King of Holland. When Belgium was taken from Holland, the king did not appeal to the Treaty of Vienna; but he appealed to the two Courts of Europe that had made the king of the Netherlands—Russia and England; and Lord Palmerston concurred in that mode of reference.

Lord Mahon had said that the independence of Cracow was intended as a concession to France, by way of compensation to that country for the frustration of its victories and glories! Sir Robert Peel had censured the annual protest in the French Chambers, in favour of Polish nationality as ridiculous; a member of the French Chamber might retort by saying that there is one thing more ridiculous still—for a member of the English House of Commons to explain the reasons why the arrangements of the Treaty of Vienna were instituted.

"I have always thought it of very great importance, in discussing these affairs, that we should form our opinions of the conduct of cabinets and individuals from public documents, such as treaties and protocols, and not listen to the sort of diplomatic gossip which has, I am sorry to say, prevailed too much in the present debate. One gentleman rises and says, 'It is very true, the Treaty of Vienna states this thing or that; but if you had the good fortune to be on as intimate terms as I am with Prince Metternich, for instance, you would know that the secret history of the treaty is quite the reverse of that.' Another gentleman said, 'I was in Paris, last week, and M. Guizot assured me that Prince Talleyrand told him so and so.' These things, doubtless, produce a brilliant effect in debate; but I prefer sticking to the letter and spirit of treaties, and to the expressions of protocols."

"Now what, from the public documents, does appear to have been the intention of the allied Powers with respect to Cracow, at the time of framing the Treaty of Vienna?"

"The Emperor Alexander was

in military occupation of the ancient duchy of Warsaw, and he naturally wished to keep it; whilst the other European Powers, as naturally, were afraid that its retention would make Russia too powerful. Austria had once possessed Cracow, and she wished to have it again; whilst Russia wanted to preserve it. In the end, it happened with Cracow and other places, as always happened in political affairs, a combined course was taken, which ended in a *mezzo termine*. Russia proposed that Cracow should be a protected town, that Thorn should become hers, and that Mayence should be a confederate garrison. This was agreed to: Thorn went to Russia, Cracow became a protected town, and Mayence remains a confederate garrison. Prince Metternich warned Russia that Cracow would be a disturbing focus in that country: but the Emperor of Russia disregarded the warning, because he did not wish Cracow to belong to Austria; and, not being able to obtain it for himself, he preferred the middle course, which was adopted. At the end of thirty years, experience proves the foresight of Prince Metternich. Cracow is again an Austrian town; and Russia has conceded to Austria the very point which was the subject of great and even hostile discussion at the Treaty of Vienna. In the face of this historical truth, which no man will venture to question, we are told that in the suppression of Cracow the last evidence of the nationality of Poland has disappeared; and the right honourable member for Tamworth, with grave authority, states that Cracow was instituted as a normal form of political liberty and constitutional government; whilst the noble

lord, the member for Hertford—once an Under Secretary of State—assures us that Cracow was intended as a compensation to France for the loss of her empire.”

Mr. Disraeli again attacked the declaimers on the subject. He wished they could divest themselves of that idea of the immortality of Poland which existed in the mind of Sir Robert Inglis: but a dangerous excitement seemed to have seized honourable members, especially when they transferred themselves from the House of Commons to the hustings of a tavern, where parties try to outrival each other in language the most violent and exaggerated, and in policy the most perilous.

“Let it be remembered, that when they tell us of the fate of twenty millions of men there must have been some good cause for that great and numerous race having met the doom which, we all acknowledge, they have encountered. We hear much of a great nation. The honourable member for Bolton tells us of twenty millions of people: but it is not the number of the people which makes a great nation. A great nation is a nation which produces great men. It is not by millions of population that we prove the magnitude of mind; and when I hear of the infamous partition of Poland, although as an Englishman I regret a political event which, I think, was injurious to our country, I have no sympathy with the race which was partitioned. The gentlemen who go to Freemasons’ Hall ought to be reminded of a fact which they always find it convenient to forget, that just a hundred years ago it was proposed to partition another empire.” Why was not Austria partitioned?

"Why was not that young and interesting female (Maria Theresa) expelled the throne? I speak of Austria—which you revile in your hustings' speeches, the statistics of which you are so familiar with, and the destiny of which you dare to announce. I speak of a faithful ally of England—which you tell me is in a state of political decrepitude, but which, I believe, will show that she has sources of power in the moment of exigency and of peril which will astonish Europe and baffle her adversaries. I say that Austria, at the time I speak of, was in a far more difficult position than she can be under any circumstances now. I ask, again, why was not Austria partitioned, when Poland was at the head of a conspiracy which would have severed her dominions? Answer me that, before you deliver your harangues of superficial rhetoric. I ask you why Austria was able to preserve her ancient dynasty? I tell you that she owed it to the great qualities, to the bravery, the religion, the honesty, of her population. It was the national character which saved Austria. She had not twenty millions then; and yet she baffled Prussia, she baffled France, she baffled Poland—that Poland which always comes before us as if she had been the victim of Europe, instead of having been a ready conspirator on every occasion, and the pamperer of the lusts of an aristocracy which ultimately betrayed her. It is all very well for you to come forward with an affectation of sympathy with popular rights; but the men who really caused the fall of Poland were not the great powers whom you denounce in hustings' speeches. It was this order of men who never

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supported the people—under whom the people, indeed, were serfs, and not free men—who never showed any spirit except in opposing the clergy—a priesthood who, whatever their faults even at the worst periods of the 18th century, were always more or less the friends of the multitude. This is the aristocracy about whom you have raised a false cry, and appealed to morbid passions."

Lord Palmerston in a comparatively brief speech, reasserted the position of Government. He conceded all that Mr. Disraeli had contended for, on the subject of annexed and general treaties, but said that the whole of that argument was disposed of by the fact that, in order to make out the violation of the Treaty of Vienna implied in the annexation of Cracow, it was not necessary to rely on the annexed treaty, but upon the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty itself. The real question at issue also was not the mere breach of treaty, but was the substantive one whether, as Cracow was constituted a free state, England was bound, or had a right, to object to the extinction of that state. Lord Palmerston showed also that it was wrong to speak of the annexed treaties as properly separate arrangements. In fact, all the articles of the Treaty of Vienna were drafted by representatives of the five Powers—namely, Metternich, Talleyrand, Wellington, Humboldt, and Nesselrode. By those five Commissioners the independence of Cracow was arranged. Again, in the case of Belgium, Mr. Disraeli was in error; the King of Holland did appeal to all the five Powers who were parties to the Treaties of Vienna and Paris, under which the kingdom of the Netherlands was

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constituted—the application was not made to two or three Powers; and, when the separation of Belgium and Holland was finally arranged, the Convention was signed by the whole five Powers, as soon as the other.

Réverting to the original question, Lord Palmerston again explained the circumstances under which England undertook the payment on the score of the Russian-Dutch Loan, the original principle of that arrangement being continued by the Convention of 1831. He stated his intention to move the previous question on the resolution denouncing the violation of the Treaty, and to meet the resolution respecting the loan with a direct negative; but he urged Mr. Hume not to press any part of his motion to a division.

“There is, I think, with few exceptions, a great unanimity of opinion in this House as to the transactions which have taken place at Cracow; and it would be most unfortunate if that opinion were put in doubt by a division which would be sure to be misunderstood. The technicalities of the House of Commons are little understood elsewhere; and if the honourable gentleman presses this House to a division on the previous question, although we understand what that division means, I am sure he will see that it would be considered as a division of opinion on a question upon which hardly any division of opinion exists. I am sure that my honourable friend, with that Parliamentary judgment which he possesses—sincerely wishing, as I know he does, to give effect to the opinions he entertains—will take the advice given to him by others, and not divide the House upon the first resolution.”

Mr. Hume declared that his object was gained by having elicited the declarations of opinion; and accordingly he withdrew his motion.

There is little else in the proceedings of Parliament now on the eve of its dissolution that requires to be noticed. The desire which was felt to terminate the session, in time to allow the elections for the new Parliament to be got over before the period of harvest, induced an abandonment of some Bills, and postponement of others to a season of more leisure. Among the deferred measures was one for promoting the Health of Towns by Sanitary Regulations, which Lord Morpeth had introduced, but which, having encountered considerable resistance, and being found defective in some of its machinery, was reluctantly postponed by the Government. A Bill for the amendment of the Laws relating to Highways met with the same fate. A still more important measure, relating to Ireland, for giving to the owners of Encumbered Estates certain facilities for alienation was also adjourned. Among the Bills passed should be noticed one for remodelling the Poor Law Commission by superseding the existing Board of Three Commissioners, and substituting a President, designed to be a member of the House of Commons, and two Secretaries—one of whom also should be in Parliament. This Bill occasioned some discussion, but rather of personal than general interest. In the House of Lords it was opposed by Lord Brougham and some other Peers, who, upon its passing, recorded their opposition by a protest.

The fruits of the session, as well as its shortcomings, were surveyed by Lord Brougham in one

of those retrospective criticisms which of late years have been frequently passed at the close of the session upon the performances of the Legislature. Disclaiming any invidious object in this review, Lord Brougham appealed to his past conduct to show that he was not actuated by the spirit of pertinacious opposition or desire to impute blame. He admitted that much of which he had to complain was incidental to the system of public business which prevailed, and he referred to it in order to gather from the past lessons of wisdom for the future.

With the leave of their lordships, he would just advert to what could form but a very moderate portion of his contemplations—he meant the actual measures which had succeeded, the actual Bills which had passed into laws;—he was about to say which unhappily formed a limited part of the picture which he was about to present—a very small portion of the retrospect which he had called upon them to indulge in; but really, when he remembered the character of the two or three measures which alone had passed, he was disposed to say happily; for, with all possible respect for Acts of Parliament which had actually become laws of the land, he must say, that worse measures, in his view, were never passed in any session. He did not wish to drag their lordships into a repetition of the debates upon those measures—very much the reverse: they had been debated again and again, and the result of those debates had been the calamitous measures to which he referred. He would not say a single word on the Bill for regulating the administration of the English Poor Law—against which he had al-

ready protested—further than to say that the success of the measure would much depend upon the appointments that would be made under it. Firmness in carrying into effect the principles of that law, an incapability of being deterred by clamour either from the press or from Parliament—for in both quarters it had arisen—and, next, a capability of explaining and defending the measures of the department with which he was intrusted—those, he believed, were the great leading qualities to be desired in the person to be appointed to the important office of Chief Commissioner. Next he referred to the Destitute Persons (Ireland) Bill; of which he never could see the policy. They had undertaken to feed the people of Ireland; and more than one-third of the people, no fewer than 2,900,000, were then actually receiving sustenance out of the public treasury! It was one thing altogether to refuse relief, and another to turn them into beggars dependent on an eleemosynary dole that must ultimately be exhausted and withdrawn. There was much more reason to be alarmed for the tranquillity of the country at this moment than if they had never entered on this unwise course. Having begun, however, Government should have been consistent, and, as in the case of war, should have taken a vote of credit applicable to the contingency that the need might continue. He found that in many districts the assessment amounted to 9s. in the pound per quarter, under a new and more stringent valuation. But what could they think of 36s. a quarter in some districts, amounting to more than 6l. a year out of a pound sterling? Unless a pound

in Ireland had the power of extending itself for the occasion, which it was never found in public or private concerns to have in England, he could not conceive a state of things more pregnant with ruin or more full of alarm than the present state of things in Ireland. The act for abridging labour—the ten-hours Bill—had been followed by a strike in Yorkshire, wages having been proportionately lowered. These were all the measures that had passed. He wished their lordships joy of them; for worse measures he thought had never passed in one session.

He was now about to descend to the shades below, to that “lean world” where

“*Ibant obscuro solâ sub nocte per umbram,*

Perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna.”

Some were never born, others departed without a moment's warning. He could say nothing of a set of measures which never had a claim even to temporary existence, but which were mere fantasies. Of those that struggled into life, all that need be said was, that a thousand faults and a thousand freaks died with them. There were various suggestions and various measures, one Minister saying this would happen, another that that would happen; one saying more liberality should be shown to the Roman Catholic Church, and others saying not so. To express such an opinion was the most unpopular thing that a man could do at the present moment; but, unless truths were stated openly when unpopular, they never could become popular. He felt bound to express his difference with his countrymen. They had been told on high authority that the Roman Catholic

clergy would unanimously refuse a provision, but that if it were passed in spite of them they would jump at it. He expressed regret that amicable relations had not been established with the see of Rome, citing the example of Prussia in favour of such an arrangement.

He reviewed the lost Bills—the crowd of ghosts that had gone to the shades. The Bill on polling Electors in Ireland—a most proper, useful, and well-timed measure—was gone; also the Parliamentary Electors Bill; also the Bill to give certain facilities to the owners of Encumbered Estates in Ireland, which would have been of the greatest possible benefit. Some thought it the only Irish measure which could be approved, others thought it by far the best of the whole. He regretted that the alarm of the Irish landlords as to mortgagees calling in their money, should such a measure pass, stood in the way. That would have happened to a far less extent than they supposed. There never was a reduction of interest but the alarm arose that mortgagees would step in; and, if persons were in a state of embarrassment, they ought *quamprius* to look their necessities in the face, and come to an understanding with their creditors. The measure in question had a beneficial intention and tendency. How many bankruptcies, how many insolvencies had he known, what countless perplexities, what endless confusion, what miseries, banishing sleep by night and rest by day, which had entirely originated in a person not having the firmness and moral courage early enough to look his difficulties in the face, and ascertain the fact whether his estate was his own property or the property of his creditors, and if it

was the property of his creditors, to come to an instant arrangement, just to one party and beneficial to both. One great advantage of the Bill would have been its effect in this respect. But, he grieved to say, it had been abandoned. The Railway Bill was put off till next session—in other words, put off to be rejected by the Railway Parliament. The Bill for guarding against pestilential disease and improving the Health of Towns, brought in early, was abandoned. The Thames Conservancy Bill, national in its objects—the Prisons Bill—the Scotch Marriage Bill, and the Scotch Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths Bill—all given up.

These failures, this systematic and wholesale impotency, made one rather think that a strong government which one did not like might be better than a weak government which one did like. The very worst feature of a republic was often said to be this impotency, which often arose from divided councils. Bishop Burnet related a conversation in which King William said that he had often doubts whether a monarchy or a republic was the better form of Government, and that there were many arguments for each; but he added, that any thing was better than a monarchy without power. And so said he—that any thing was better than a Ministry without power; anarchy and impotency incapacitated any Government from performing its functions, and from keeping its bargain with the State to return protection for allegiance, for when protection ceased allegiance was no longer due. A perfectly weak Government, that could not carry a single measure, could not have the means of giving that

protection which was the very condition of allegiance. He sincerely hoped that he might never live to see such another session, or such a fate happen to any Bills as happened to the Railway Bill, the Encumbered Estates Bill, and above all the Health of Towns Bill. His hopes were summed up in this, that he should henceforth, as the result of the general election, see the Government, or whatever Government was to rule the country, strengthened by the support of the people, enshrined by its own merits in the people's admiration and affection, and, above all, backed by such majorities in both Houses of Parliament that it should not be necessary at the end of another session to stand up and lament over it, protesting against being understood to blame; but that there should be a Government with such support that it might be perfectly clear that responsibility was on the Government—responsibility which at present Lord Brougham confessed, painfully confessed, did not rest on the Government, but was divided between the Government and Parliament. He hoped that divided responsibility might cease for ever; that Parliament might be restored to its functions by the election; and that we should never, never again have to witness such a session of disappointment, ruinous to the character of Government, injurious even to the character of the constitution, and hurtful to the reputation of the country at large.

He had now to move that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, assuring her of the deep interest which this House ever must take in whatever subjects were graciously recommended to their consideration by Her Ma-

jesty; that it was with great pain the House was obliged to admit that nearly the whole of the subjects thus recommended, and of high importance in themselves, had not been so far successfully attended to as to produce any legislative measures to which Her Majesty's Royal assent could now be asked; that it was very painful to the House to reflect that other subjects of vast moment which had been submitted to Parliament had of necessity been abandoned without any thing effectual having been done with respect to them; that it was the earnest hope of the House that no other session of Parliament might pass without more being done for the improvement of the institutions of the country, and for the benefit of Her Majesty's subjects, than it had been found possible to accomplish in the session which was now near its close; and that the House now, as at all times, would gratefully acknowledge Her Majesty's parental care for the welfare of her subjects.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said that Lord Brougham had, perhaps unconsciously, made the attack which he disclaimed, not only against the Government, but against the general proceedings of Parliament, which made it necessary for him to meet the motion with a direct negative.

With regard to the general description of the session, the failure and withdrawal of Bills, there was not one word uttered by the noble and learned lord in condemnation of the session that might not be shown to apply in an equal and corresponding degree to four out of five of the sessions of recent years. The condition in which his noble and learned friend had

described the country now to be—namely, in the expectation of a dissolution of Parliament—had also on former occasions produced precisely the same consequences; precisely the same haste, precisely the same unwillingness, if not incapacity, to proceed with certain Bills and important measures, which excited, more or less, public opposition. In fact, Lord Lansdowne contended, the inevitable tendency of the Reform Bill itself, carried after years and years of repeated failure, was—and his noble and learned friend must have been blind if he did not at the time perceive it—to render the members of the other House more attentive to the wishes and feelings of popular constituencies. This circumstance had operated, session after session, to cause the withdrawal of measures. The Sanitary Bill, for example, had before undergone the process of being brought forward and sacrificed. And with respect to many Bills, notwithstanding their withdrawal, if founded in justice and in the solid interest of the country, they were still useful Bills even in their destruction, because they left seeds behind them which never failed to fructify. He agreed with his honourable and learned friend, and admitted the manliness of his declaration, that it was only by again and again stating in that House and elsewhere opinions which were unpopular, that their unpopularity could be gradually subdued, and that more intelligent views with respect to public exigencies and improvements became prevalent. Thus it happened, that after the repetition of arguments and opinions applied to Bills that had failed, those arguments and opinions began to make an impression

on the public, and ultimately had their effect in carrying the desired measures to a successful issue. His noble and learned friend seemed to think that Government had nothing to do but to propose Bills and carry them. Now he believed that there never had been, and never would be, a Government so strong in this country as to be enabled at once to subdue public opinion out of doors, and, in spite of the feeling existing in the country, to carry in one session great and important measures on their first proposal. What had been the history of all those great changes in which his noble and learned friend himself had borne a part, but a struggle in the first instance against public opinion, which had gradually been brought to conviction by repeated arguments and discussions, involving, however, the loss of session after session, and Bill after Bill? He could point out measure after measure, supported by men of the greatest ability, which had of necessity undergone this delay. The monopoly of the East India Company had been gradually subdued, against which for half a century Government after Government had struggled. In the course of that struggle one Government was overturned, difficulties were imposed upon another; but ultimately, to the great advantage of the country, the monopoly was extinguished. Yet his noble and learned friend, with as much justice as he taunted the present Government, might have attacked preceding Governments for not carrying that measure sooner. What also was the history of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and of Roman Catholic Emancipation? By the repeated discussions

with respect to those measures public opinion became enlightened, and ultimately they were successfully carried. It was by long and continued discussions that those measures had been carried; and so, in like manner, a number of those ghosts of Bills, as his noble and learned friend had called them, would ultimately become the law of the land.

Lord Brougham had omitted from his catalogue a great number of Bills of no small importance which had passed during the session, though without attracting much discussion. Of this class Lord Lansdowne enumerated three for improving the tenure of land in Scotland—the Transfer of Lands Bill, the Service of Heirs Bill, and the Burgage Tenure. Lord Brougham had omitted the whole series of measures connected with the support of the people of Ireland, and the removal of the famine; and, with respect to that distress, surely Lord Brougham would not have allowed misery and fever to stalk through the land without making an effort to check their progress. It was a gratifying fact, too, that although the eleemosynary measures had had some tendency to pervert the habits of the population, such has not been the case to the extent apprehended; as was shown by the remarkable diminution of outrages in Ireland. Other measures passed during the session were, the Bills relating to the importation of corn, to the Navigation Laws, and to the use of sugar in distilleries and breweries; the last not a temporary Bill, and the others, though temporary, calculated to mitigate the great calamity which had visited the country. These were in themselves great measures; and, as such, this session, in which they

were passed, deserved to be remembered with credit and honour for having acted industriously and successfully to increase the supply of food. The passing of these measures might well excuse both the Government and the Parliament for the omission or adjournment of other measures of not such immediate urgency.

Lord Brougham's motion was negatived without a division. The termination of the session, preparatory to the immediate dissolution of Parliament, took place on the 23rd of July, by the Queen in person. The Commons having been summoned to attend Her Majesty in the House of Lords, the Speaker addressed to Her Majesty the following recital of the works of the session.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,—

"We, your Majesty's faithful Commons, attend your Majesty with the Bill by which the Supplies are completed for the present year: they have been granted with a strict regard to economy, but with every disposition to make ample provision for all branches of the Public Service.

"During the progress of this session which is now about to terminate, we have maturely considered various measures for the practical improvement of the law, and for the amelioration of the moral and social condition of the people; and, where it has not been possible to bring these measures to a satisfactory conclusion, we hope to have prepared the way for sound and useful legislation in future sessions of Parliament. We have passed Acts to regulate the disposition and transfer of land in Scotland; while, by carefully adhering to the established principles of law, we have given increased facilities

for dealing with real property in that country, which must tend greatly to increase its security and value.

"We have found it necessary to place a further limitation on the hours of labour of young persons employed in factories; and by giving more time and opportunity for their moral and religious instruction, and for the exercise of their domestic duties, we have elevated the character and condition of a large and industrious class engaged in manufacturing operations.

"There is, however, one subject of paramount importance to which your Majesty was graciously pleased to direct our attention at the commencement of the session, and which called for long and anxious deliberations. For many months past your Majesty's subjects in Ireland have been suffering from the combined effects of famine and its too frequent consequence—disease; requiring large pecuniary aid, and prompt and energetic measures, to arrest their fatal effects, and to prevent an almost total disorganization of society in many parts of that kingdom. No exertion has been wanting on our part to meet this terrible emergency. Every restriction upon the importation of food has been suspended; every resource of legislation has been employed to mitigate, what no human wisdom could avert, this awful visitation of Divine Providence. Nor have we in providing for this exigency been unmindful of the permanent welfare of that important part of the United Kingdom. We have encouraged the development of its vast capabilities and the industry of its inhabitants, by giving every possible stimulus to public and private enterprise, whether directed to the improve-

ment of land or to the establishment and construction of fisheries and harbours; and, profiting by past experience, we have extended and rendered more effective the provisions of the law for the relief of the destitute poor, thereby bringing into new and closer relations, and connecting by the ties of mutual interest, the proprietor and cultivator of the soil.

"To these measures for the temporary relief and permanent improvement of Ireland our labours have been unremittingly devoted: and nobly and generously have those efforts been responded to by all classes of your Majesty's subjects, who, following your Majesty's gracious and benevolent example, from the highest in the realm to the humblest, have made every sacrifice which the urgency of the case demanded to alleviate the sufferings, unexampled in intensity, and borne with a fortitude and resignation equally unexampled by that brave and loyal people."

Her Majesty then read from the Throne the following Speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"I have much satisfaction in being able to release you from the duties of a laborious and anxious session. I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the public interest.

"Your attention has been principally directed to the measures of immediate relief which a great and unprecedented calamity rendered necessary.

"I have given my cheerful assent to those laws which, by allowing the free admission of grain, and by

affording facilities for the use of sugar in breweries and distilleries, tend to increase the quantity of human food, and to promote commercial intercourse.

"I rejoice to find that you have in no instance proposed new restrictions, or interfered with the liberty of foreign or internal trade, as a mode of relieving distress. I feel assured that such measures are generally ineffectual, and in some cases aggravate the evils for the alleviation of which they are adopted.

"I cordially approve of the acts of large and liberal bounty by which you have assuaged the sufferings of my Irish subjects. I have also readily given my sanction to a law to make better provision for the permanent relief of the destitute in Ireland. I have likewise given my assent to various Bills calculated to promote the agriculture and develop the industry of that portion of the United Kingdom. My attention shall be directed to such further measures as may be conducive to those salutary purposes.

"My relations with Foreign Powers continue to inspire me with confidence in the maintenance of peace.

"It has afforded me great satisfaction to find that the measures which, in concert with the King of the French, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, I have taken for the pacification of Portugal, have been attended with success, and that the civil war which for many months had afflicted that country has at last been brought to a bloodless termination. I indulge the hope that future differences between political parties in that country may be settled without an appeal to arms.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

"I thank you for your willingness in granting me the necessary Supplies: they shall be applied with due care and economy to the Public Service.

"I am happy to inform you, that, notwithstanding the high price of food, the revenue has up to the present time been more productive than I had reason to anticipate. The increased use of articles of general consumption has chiefly contributed to this result. The revenue derived from sugar, especially, has been greatly augmented by the removal of the prohibitory duties on foreign sugar.

"The various grants which you have made for Education in the United Kingdom will, I trust, be conducive to the religious and moral improvement of my people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"I think proper to inform you that it is my intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament.

"I rely with confidence on the loyalty to the Throne and attachment to the free institutions of this country which animate the great body of my people. I join with them in supplications to Almighty God that the dearth by which we have been afflicted may, by the Divine blessing, be converted into cheapness and plenty."

The first session of 1847 was thus concluded. The parliamentary record of the year, however, requires to be completed by a notice of the proceedings of the new Parliament, which was summoned to meet in November in consequence of urgent business demanding the attention of the Legislature before the usual period.

CHAPTER VII.

Opening of the new Parliament by Commission on November 18th—Mr. C. Shaw Lefevre is proposed as Speaker by Lord Seymour, seconded by Mr. Abel Smith, and unanimously elected—The Queen's Speech is read by Commission on the 23rd—The commercial Distress and Condition of Ireland are prominently adverted to—The Earl of Yarborough moves the Address in the House of Lords—Speeches of Lord Stanley, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Ashburton, Lord Brougham, and other Peers—Address agreed to—The Address in the House of Commons is moved by Mr. Heywood, seconded by Mr. C. Shafto Adair—Mr. Grattan moves an Amendment respecting the necessities of Ireland, which is seconded by Mr. E. B. Roche—Speeches of Mr. Henry Drummond, Sir George Grey, Mr. John O'Connell, Sir B. Hall, Mr. M. O'Connell, Mr. S. Crawford, Sir W. Somerville, Mr. Maher, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Herries, and other Members—The Address is agreed to nem. con.—Further discussion on bringing up the Report—Debates in both Houses on commercial Distress—On the 30th of November, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a long speech on the financial and commercial Condition of the Country, moves for a Select Committee to inquire into the Causes of the Distress, and the Operation of the Bank Restriction Act of 1844—Mr. Wilson moves an Amendment with a view to limiting the Inquiry to the Question of Currency—Mr. T. Brown seconds the Motion—Speeches of Mr. T. Baring, Mr. G. Robinson, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Cayley, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Henry Drummond, Mr. Macgregor, Sir W. Clay, Mr. Masterman, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Francis Baring, Mr. Herries, Lord John Russell, and Sir Robert Peel—The Motion is agreed to—The Marquis of Lansdowne brings forward a similar Resolution in the House of Lords on the 2nd of December—His remarks on the Bank Charter Act—Lord Stanley does not oppose the Motion, but censures the course taken by the Government—Earl Grey vindicates the Ministers and the Principles of Free Trade—Speeches of Lord Brougham, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Ashburton, and other Peers—The Motion, with a slight Amendment suggested by Lord Stanley, is carried.

THE first Session of the new Parliament commenced on Thursday the 18th of November, when it was opened by Commission, the Lord Chancellor intimating that Her Majesty's reasons

for convoking the Legislature at that period would be stated on the following Tuesday. Meanwhile he signified Her Majesty's pleasure that the Commons should proceed to the choice of a Speaker.

1847
 ... returned
 ... Lord Sey-
 ... with a complimen-
 ... the past services
 ... of Mr. Charles
 ... moved that he
 ... the Chair as Speaker..

Mr. John Abel Smith seconded the motion.

Lord George Bentinck said he had formerly opposed the election of Mr. Lefevre; but experience of the impartiality and dignity with which he had discharged the duties of his office had made it a subject of congratulation to his opponents that they had been defeated.

Sir R. Inglis testified to the admirable manner in which Mr. Lefevre had conducted the arduous private business of the House.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre rose and made suitable acknowledgments. He was conducted to his place by the mover and seconder, and congratulated on his election by Lord John Russell.

The House then adjourned. In the House of Lords, the Queen's approval of the choice of a Speaker was signified by a Royal Commission. The new Speaker then claimed the usual privileges of the Commons in the customary form, which were formally conceded by the Lord Commissioners.

On the 23rd, the interval having been occupied in swearing in members, the business of the session began.

The Speaker and the Commons having appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, the following Speech was read by the Marquis of Lansdowne:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"Her Majesty has ordered us

to declare to you the causes which have induced her to call Parliament together at the present time.

"Her Majesty has seen with great concern the distress which has for some time prevailed among the commercial classes. The embarrassments of trade were at one period aggravated by so general a feeling of distrust and of alarm, that Her Majesty, for the purpose of restoring confidence, authorized her Ministers to recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England a course of proceeding suited to such an emergency. This course might have led to an infringement of the law.

"Her Majesty has great satisfaction in being able to inform you that the law has not been infringed; that the alarm has subsided; and that the pressure on the banking and commercial interests has been mitigated.

"The abundant harvest with which this country has been blessed has alleviated the evils which always accompany a want of employment in the manufacturing districts.

"Her Majesty has, however, to lament the recurrence of severe distress in Ireland, owing to the scarcity of the usual food of the people.

"Her Majesty trusts that this distress will be materially relieved by the exertions which have been made to carry into effect the law of last session for the support of the destitute poor. Her Majesty has learnt with satisfaction that landed proprietors have taken advantage of the means placed at their disposal by the liberality of Parliament for the improvement of land.

"Her Majesty laments that in some counties of Ireland atrocious

crimes have been committed, and a spirit of insubordination has manifested itself, leading to an organized resistance to legal rights.

"The Lord-Lieutenant has employed with vigour and energy the means which the law places at his disposal to detect offenders and to prevent the repetition of offences. Her Majesty feels it, however, to be her duty to her peaceable and well-disposed subjects to ask the assistance of Parliament in taking further precautions against the perpetration of crime in certain counties and districts of Ireland."

"Her Majesty views with the deepest anxiety and interest the present condition of Ireland; and she recommends to the consideration of Parliament measures which, with due regard to the rights of property, may advance the social condition of the people, and tend to the permanent improvement of that part of the United Kingdom."

"Her Majesty has seen with great concern the breaking out of civil war in Switzerland. Her Majesty is in communication with her allies on this subject, and has expressed her readiness to use, in concert with them, her friendly influence for the purpose of restoring to the Swiss Confederation the blessings of peace."

"Her Majesty looks with confidence to the maintenance of the general peace of Europe."

"Her Majesty has concluded with the Republic of the Equator a Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade. Her Majesty has given directions that this Treaty should be laid before you."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

"Her Majesty has given directions that the Estimates for the

next year should be prepared for the purpose of being laid before you. They will be framed with a careful regard to the exigencies of the Public Service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"Her Majesty recommends to the consideration of Parliament the laws which regulate the Navigation of the United Kingdom, with a view to ascertain whether any changes can be adopted, which, without danger to our maritime strength, may promote the commercial and colonial interests of the empire."

"Her Majesty has thought proper to appoint a Commission to report on the best means of improving the Health of the Metropolis; and Her Majesty recommends to your earnest attention such measures as will be laid before you relating to the public health."

"Her Majesty has deeply sympathized with the sufferings which afflict the labouring classes in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, and in many parts of Ireland; and Her Majesty has observed with admiration the patience with which these sufferings have been generally borne."

"The distress which has prevailed among the commercial classes has affected many important branches of the revenue. But Her Majesty trusts that the time is not distant when, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the commerce and industry of the United Kingdom will have resumed their wonted activity."

In the House of Lords the Earls of Yarborough and Bessborough moved and seconded the Address in appropriate speeches.

Lord Stanley then rose, and, after observing on the circumstances of alarm and anxiety under which Parliament had been summoned, complained that he found nothing in Her Majesty's speech bearing on the real condition of the country, or the causes which had led to this early opening of the session. It certainly sympathized fully with the effects of certain great national misfortunes, but it said nothing of the views of the Government as to the causes which brought these misfortunes about. The noble lord then proceeded to consider the Speech in detail, and, beginning with the commercial difficulties under which the country was labouring, lamented that the Government had not resorted sooner to an infringement of the Bank Charter Act, and that they had not seized the earliest opportunity of declaring what course they intended to pursue respecting it. After alluding to an admission which had fallen from Lord Yarborough, to the effect that a great portion of the present commercial distress was owing to an enormous importation of corn, and contrasting this state of things with the glowing picture drawn by Mr. Cobden as to what the condition of the country would be under the influence of free trade, he turned to the state of Ireland, which he declared would be worse than that of civil war. One by one the best members of society fell victims to a system of assassination, and it was now an admitted fact, that it was safer in that island to violate than to obey the law. The Romish priesthood, too, instead of denouncing this horrid system, aided and abetted it. The time was come for prompt and effectual measures, and he

called on the Government in the name of civilization to introduce them instantly. The noble Lord then commented on that part of the Speech which touched on the Swiss question; and, after entreating the Government to interfere as little as possible in the internal affairs of foreign countries, observed on the absurdity of giving the petty state of the Equator a place in the Speech, while all mention of our West Indian colonies was omitted. He then concluded, amidst loud cheers, with an assurance to the Government that they might reckon on his cordial support in all measures which concerned the vital interests of the empire.

The Marquis of Lansdowne defended the commercial policy of the Government, and denied that they had violated the Bank Charter Act, for all that they had done was to tell the Bank that, in their opinion as individuals, it would be justified in pursuing the course it had since adopted. It was open to the Bank to take or to reject that advice, and to follow the law or to disobey it as they pleased, relying upon the view which Parliament in the latter case might take of the course they had selected. With regard to Ireland, though the orderly behaviour of the mass of the people under their privations was most laudable, still it was not to be supposed that the abominable crimes which disgraced some counties would be tolerated; and he was therefore rejoiced to hear that the Government might reckon on the noble lord's support in the attempts which they might feel it necessary to make for the security of life and property in Ireland. After referring to some other points touched on in Lord Stanley's speech, the noble lord

sat down, expressing a hope that commerce would speedily flow back into its accustomed channels, and that the people would again find themselves in the possession of all the blessings of prosperity.

Lord Ashburton was understood to say that the Act of 1844 was a great experiment which had signally failed, and that the Government must be charged with blindness and indifference to the opinion of the country if they did not attempt to alter it.

Lord Brougham praised the Government for calling Parliament together so soon. He thought that the interference with the Bank Charter Act was justified by the circumstances of the case. As for Ireland, she now stood in a hateful and shameful pre-eminence of crime, and he trusted that effectual measures would be taken to disarm the people, and to protect life and property.

After some observations from Earls Grey and Fitzwilliam, the Address was agreed to.

The Address, in the House of Commons, was moved by

Mr. Heywood, who lamented that he could not congratulate the House on the flourishing condition of the country. He attributed the existing depression to the enormous amount of railroad speculations, on which 161,000,000*l.* had been already expended, and for which 138,000,000*l.* more were now required. There must also be added the deficient harvest of 1846; the failure of the potato crop; the deficiency of the supply of cotton; the over-speculation of many East Indian houses, and also the over-speculation in corn. In consequence of the conjoint operation of these causes a panic in the commercial world had taken place,

and money could not be found for the ordinary discount of bills. In the midst of that panic Lord J. Russell and Sir C. Wood had recommended the Directors of the Bank of England to enlarge their discounts; and he believed that, if some such measure had not been adopted, the mischief would have been much greater than it had actually proved to be. The letter of the 25th of October had restored public confidence: and he was happy to say, that yesterday the Bank had reduced its discounts to 7 per cent., and that there was every prospect that it would soon be able to return to its usual terms of monetary accommodation. Alluding to the state of Ireland, and the atrocious crimes which had recently disgraced it, he observed that they must be put an end to by vigorous measures of repression before remedial measures for its social amelioration could have any chance of success. After some remarks on the favourable prospects which our foreign relations presented, he adverted to the necessity of instituting a further examination into the Navigation Laws, and of providing the country with better sanitary legislation to meet the approach of the cholera. He concluded with a vivid description of the sufferings of the working classes in the manufacturing districts, and with an eulogium on the patience and equanimity with which they had borne them.

Mr. C. S. Adair, in seconding the Address, referred to the embarrassments of the trade of the country, and to the opportune proposition of the Government for their relief. He urged the necessity of examining into the operation of the Navigation Laws. He deplored the losses of the

commercial classes, and also the sufferings which they had produced among the industrial portion of the community; but thought it was perhaps right that we should experience chastisement in that quarter where we deemed ourselves most secure. He knew well the indomitable energies of the British public; and it was therefore well that from time to time they should be compelled to examine their position, and the foundation on which it rested. After alluding in terms of great satisfaction to the treaty which we had lately concluded with the Republic of the Equator for the suppression of the Slave Trade, he congratulated the House on the assurance of Her Majesty that the peace of Europe was likely to be preserved. He lamented that civil war was raging in Switzerland, but rejoiced that the dawn of a better day was now shining beyond the Alps, which, ere long, would enable a new people to be introduced into the great confederacy of European nations. After a passing glance at the propriety of introducing forthwith a Health of Towns Bill, to meet the approach of the cholera, he went at some length into a discussion on the sufferings, endurance, and crimes of the people of Ireland. His heart positively sickened over the horrible and astounding murders which were now so frequent in that country. To render life desirable, it must be rendered scarce; and, if such crimes could not be repressed by the judge's ermine, they must be repressed by the soldier's bayonet. He trusted Government would lose no time in staying the moral pestilence which was now devastating Ireland, and in putting an end to those suggestive denunciations,

which were almost as deadly as the assassin's blow. When security was restored, we must educate and improve the moral apprehension of the Irish people; we must teach them that all classes had duties as well as rights; and when we had done that, we must call into exercise the immense productive resources of Ireland by a large, a generous, and comprehensive policy.

Mr. Grattan was compelled by an imperative sense of duty to object to the Address which had just been proposed. He thought that there were other and better means of probing the wounds of Ireland than by the soldier's bayonet. He reprobated the atrocious crimes which had been recently perpetrated in Ireland, and felt that he was stripped of half the armour which he ought to wear in defence of his country by the deadly weapons wielded by some of its unworthy sons. The members for Ireland were not of opinion that enough had been done to relieve the distress of Ireland. They did not think that the Poor Law had answered—they knew that it had failed—they were aware that six boards of guardians had either resigned or been superseded—they believed that the property of Ireland was gone; and, therefore, they were determined to propose an amendment calling for further relief. He then gave the House a glowing picture in his own peculiar style of the distress which now prevailed in Ireland, attributing it partly to absenteeism, partly to the ejectment system, but principally to the union. He wished to see a solid union between Great Britain and Ireland—not a union between wealth and poverty, productive of

no amalgamation between the two countries—not a mere parchment union—but a union of hearts and interests. After alluding to the overthrow of Sir R. Peel's Government, because he had introduced coercive measures without any measures of relief, he told the members of the present Administration that he would give them a coercive Act now, provided that they would limit it to the counties in which outrages were committed, and would accompany it with some large and remedial measure. He concluded a speech of some length, by moving an amendment declaratory of the necessity incumbent upon Government to devise immediate measures for averting pestilence and famine from a large number of Her Majesty's faithful subjects in Ireland.

Mr. E. B. Roche seconded the amendment. He contended that inquiry into the causes of Irish distress ought to precede coercion. He adverted to defects existing in the machinery of criminal justice, and to the inefficiency of the police. He suggested as measures to remedy the distress, first, to feed the people; secondly, to settle the relations between landlord and tenant; and, thirdly, to reorganize the Executive.

Mr. H. Drummond contended, not that the Poor-Law was proved to be ineffective, but that the Irish were unwilling to work. No justice could be done to Ireland until Thuggism was suppressed; and until not only the actual perpetrator of the crime, but the clerical instigators also, were punished.

Sir George Grey hoped that Mr. Grattan would withdraw his amendment, which was directly opposed to the spirit of his own

speech. He endeavoured to show that the Poor-Law was not ineffective. He thought that the collection of the poor-rate proved it. The amount collected before the introduction of the present measure was 330,000*l.* In the September of this year the amount collected was 73,000*l.*; in October, 121,000*l.*, as compared with 26,000*l.* in the same month last year; and he believed that the collection for the present month would be still greater. These funds were raised, in some cases by Irish gentlemen; in others, he was sorry to say, by paid agents. There were about 130 unions in Ireland: of that number, 22 would need external aid. A large portion of the provisions purchased by the Government last year would be applicable to that purpose; and he did not anticipate the necessity of any further grants of money. He hoped that, through the exertions of owners of landed property in Ireland, the people would be brought to rely upon themselves.

On this subject he read a letter from a gentleman in Bantry to a member of the Poor-Law Commission—"I hope, and trust, that upon no account public works, as measures of relief, may be sanctioned; and I can assure you, with moderate assistance from the associations, we can get on well here. The landlords must, where they can, give employment; never had they a better opportunity to improve their properties, if they only understood their position. And I am not inclined to do any thing for a property that does not do what it can first. In principle, I assure you, it would be wrong; since, of what use is assistance unless it gives permanent benefit? You have seen enough of tem-

porary advances and measures; and of what use are they? None at all; the party is worse off after every attempt, since proper machinery to disburse the funds cannot be found. No; the Government can assist, after every local exertion is made; but, believe me, they cannot do every thing."

With respect to the state of crime, Government had information which led it to believe that in many parts of Ireland life and property were as secure as in England. It was stated in the Speech that Parliament would be called upon to consider measures to advance the social condition of the people; and he could assure Mr. Grattan and Mr. Roche that such measures would engage the most serious attention of Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. John O'Connell denied that the small remnant of stores was sufficient to save human life in Ireland.

The destitution was enormous, and far more serious than it was the year before. To prove this, he read extracts of letters from the Roman Catholic priests of several districts in the West of Ireland, already referred to by Mr. Roche. To the deficiency of the potato crop, estimated at from twelve to twenty millions, must be added the total loss of stock belonging to small farmers—the poor man's cattle, pigs, and poultry, and the absolute want of clothing; so that the people had to meet the winter naked, hungry, and fever-stricken. Something more was wanted, then, than Bank Acts; and he implored Ministers to consider what measures they intended to give to Ireland—whether loans of money for the landlords, or for

public works. It was madness in Government not to adopt instant measures of relief, for whilst they were debating the people of Ireland were perishing. If the unfinished roads were completed, that would give employment for the next two or three months, while Parliament was passing measures for the permanent prosperity of the country.

He indulged in some strong epithets against "the anonymous, skulking creature," whose letter Sir George Grey had read; also against "the insolent and infamous calumnies of some of the London newspapers." While he denounced the crimes of the peasant, he could not help remembering what the landlords had done—their enormities in driving husbands and fathers with their wives and children out of house and home. He thought Parliament ought to denounce the crimes of the landlords as well as those of the tenantry. He did not like to trust Ministers with a discretionary power of coercion. They might put down rebellion—they might create desolation, and call it peace; but, while their threats to Ireland were always executed, their promises were never performed.

Sir Benjamin Hall controverted several of Mr. J. O'Connell's statements. Did he count as nothing the eight or ten millions of money which had been sent to Ireland? He tauntingly asked Mr. John O'Connell whether he intended to fulfil his pledge, "to die on the floor of the House" rather than see a Coercion Bill carried.

At a recent meeting of the Repeal Association, Mr. John O'Connell had said of a resolution passed by the "Irish Council," recommending an income-tax in Ireland, that nothing could be more unwise than

for the Irish to invite the lash to their own backs: yet it was Mr. John O'Connell himself who had seconded that resolution in favour of an income-tax—such was his consistency!

Sir Benjamin alluded to cases of assassination and priestly denunciation, especially to the speech of Archdeacon Laffan; and he asked whether the four Members of Parliament present at the Cashel meeting had remained silent, or joined in the cheer which greeted his sentiment about shooting the first man with a decent coat on his back?

Mr. Maurice O'Connell said it would not be necessary to die on the floor of the House: the Irish members would know how to defeat this Coercion Bill as they had defeated others. He denied that more than one-fifth of the sum stated had reached Ireland.

Mr. S. Crawford considered that the declaration of Sir G. Grey, that the Government intended to introduce a measure on the landlord and tenant question, was very far from satisfactory; for the very same declaration had been made last session, and no benefit had resulted from it. He complained of the neglect with which British statesmen and the British Legislature treated this important question, which was at the bottom of all the disorders of Ireland. If a proper Landlord and Tenant Bill had been passed last session, none of the murders would have been perpetrated which had recently disgraced the south of Ireland. Having declared that he should not interrupt the progress of the Government measure on the subject of landlord and tenant by introducing any rival measure of his own, he proceeded to remark

that no man would be more ready than himself to give the Government power to put down the riotous and sanguinary spirit which now prevailed in Ireland; but he should be deluding the British nation were he to allow it to suppose that that spirit would be put down by coercive measures. As to the amendment, he had only to say, that, believing the resources of Ireland to be sufficient for the relief of the people of that country, he should be the last man in the world to drain a single farthing from the hard-worked artisans of England for the purpose of relieving the landlords of Ireland from the discharge of those duties which their property-entailed upon them.

Mr. Maher defended the Irish priesthood, and himself, as chairman of the meeting at which the Roman Catholic Archdeacon Laffan had made his notorious speech. Had Mr. Laffan continued in the same strain, he (Mr. Maher) would have felt bound to interfere; but towards the conclusion that gentleman had advised the people to obey the laws.

Sir W. Somerville said, he considered this amendment to be unnecessary, and hoped that Mr. Grattan would consent to withdraw it. He was forced to admit the existence both of distress and of crime in Ireland; but the crime was of a local character, and was confined to the counties of Limerick, Clare, Roscommon, King's County, and Tipperary. It had been suggested that a Coercion Bill ought not to be introduced until a special commission had been issued into the disturbed counties. Now, a commission at present was scarcely possible, as, in most instances, the perpetrators of the crimes were unknown

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or not in custody, and, moreover, would be productive of more harm than good if the evidence should not be sufficient for their conviction. Having expressed his confident hope that the measures devised by Government would be sufficient to put down outrage in Ireland, he proceeded to show that those districts in which crime was most rife were not those which had suffered the most from distress. He, therefore, called upon the House, whilst it was condemning the misconduct of part of Ireland, not to forget the patience and abstinence from crime of the inhabitants of the western coast of Ireland, who had been visited with a calamity such as had scarcely ever visited men before. Having stated the measures which Government had taken for their relief, he proceeded to eulogize the Ration Act of last session, under which, in the week ending the 5th of July, 1847, 2,569,956 persons had been fed. Never had an Act been more effectual for its object; and, what was most peculiar, no fraud or peculation had occurred in its execution. He then explained the manner in which the New Poor-Law had been put into operation in Ireland, and denied that that law had been a failure. It might be that in some parts of Ireland the relief given by the Poor-Law might not be sufficient; but that was no reason why the Government should not press that law in other parts of the country more favourably situated. He hoped that means would be devised to carry even the poorest districts over their destitution. In the meantime the Poor-Law Commissioners would not enforce their rules in an arbitrary manner; for they hoped that the law, which was only

beginning to take root in the country, would become popular, and that the poor-rates would be considered hereafter as a revenue which the State had set aside for the relief of the infirm, destitute, and unemployed in Ireland.

Mr. Stafford narrated some of the late outrages in Ireland, perpetrated on the best of landlords, and described the unaccountable apathy of the people, who looked on without affording succour.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor demanded for the tenantry a perpetual tenure and corn-rents; and then all would be right.

Mr. Grattan stated, that after Sir William Somerville's declaration he would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Herries contended, like Lord Stanley, that there had been an infringement of the law in respect of the Bank Charter Act, and called upon Ministers for a full explanation as to the state of matters when the letter from the Treasury was issued.

Sir Charles Wood said, that he had come prepared to make a statement, but the midst of an Irish debate was hardly a fit opportunity for financial explanations. He should be ready, however, to explain the views of the Government on an early day.

Mr. Grattan having consented to withdraw his amendment, the Address was agreed to without a division.

On the question that the report on the Address be brought up, some further discussion took place. It was commenced by Mr. B. Osborne. He began by adverting to the question of currency, and said that the Bank Charter Act appeared to him to have attracted unnecessary odium, for only three

banks of issue had failed during the late monetary pressure. He then commented on the breaking out of civil war in Switzerland, and hoped that our mediation would not fetter the rights of conscience, or call in question the right of the majority of the federal states of Switzerland to rule the other cantons. He did not set much value on the Treaty recently concluded with the Republic of the Equator for the suppression of the slave trade; on the contrary, he hoped that some member would bring under the consideration of the House the system upon which we were acting on the coast of Africa—a system which, instead of diminishing, was aggravating all the horrors of that traffic. Adverting to the condition of Ireland, he declared his belief that the great body of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in that country were friends of peace and order, although there might be some exceptions to the contrary. He would not defend the speech of Archdeacon Laffan; but he must say, that that gentleman was a man of very “excitable” temperament, and had of late laboured under ill health. Alluding to Her Majesty’s expression of confidence that the distress in Ireland would be materially relieved by the New Poor-Law, he said that he had heard with satisfaction from Sir W. Somerville that three parts of Ireland would now be supported by that law. In his part of Ireland it certainly worked well, although by a hasty order from the Under-Secretary’s office, commanding the guardians to pay the rates levied into the hands of the civil paymaster, Government had endangered, not only the Poor-Law, but also the peace of the south of Ireland.

He lamented that the Million Act had not been more generally carried into execution, as an auxiliary to the Poor-Law. Referring to the organized resistance which was said to have been shown in Ireland to legitimate rights, he was only surprised that matters were not in a worse situation than they were at present, and he therefore hoped that Ministers would come forward, not with any tinkering measure, but with some constructive plan for reorganizing the state of society in Ireland. But before he abrogated the existing laws, and consented to a new Coercion Bill, he must first see what were the remedies which the Government intended to develop for the grievances of Ireland. A Coercion Bill would be a mere palliative; a Landlord and Tenant Bill would not be a cure, for, so long as you had a labouring class badly fed and badly paid, you would have outrage and disturbance; and therefore some measure ought to be adopted to improve and raise the social condition of that class. He lamented that, in looking over the programme of the policy of the Government, he saw no mention of an Act introduced, but not passed last session, to facilitate the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland. The present was the time for putting the whole state of Ireland on a better footing. He did not wish to see the abolition of the Church of England in Ireland, but he did think that, by putting it on a congregational and not on a territorial footing, the way might be paved to better things. Without some such measure you would go on for years in the same vicious circle of the commission of outrage and the enactment of coercive measures.

Lord George Bentinck observed, that when the whole mind of England was full of the commercial distress by which it was now overpowered, and when the whole country was looking to the course which the Government intended to take with respect to the restrictions contained in the Bank Charter Act, it was very singular that every one of Her Majesty's Ministers should remain silent. They had proposed for the first time a new usury bill, of which the object was not to diminish, but to increase the rate of usury. They had thus raised a new tax without the consent of Parliament, and therefore it was imperiously incumbent upon them to state fully why, on the 25th of October last, they had determined to apply that relief to the country which they had too long delayed. The House ought to have correct information on the subject, and ought to be told what it was which induced the Government to consent, on the 25th of October, when houses had fallen to the amount of 15,000,000*l.*, to remove from the Bank its restrictions, and to give commerce relaxation from the chains in which it had been unfortunately bound. His friends had allowed the Address to be voted last night from courtesy; but they felt that they ought to have a financial discussion at another stage of it. No compromise had been made upon the point; and there was not even an understanding that this subject should be resumed that evening. He denied that there was any truth in the cry of the Government and of the free-traders, that the railroad speculations had created the distress in the money market. Mr. Heywood said that 161,000,000*l.* had been spent on

railways, and that no country could stand such a drain; he forgot to tell the House that that sum was spent in twenty years, and that only 85,000,000*l.* had been spent in the period between 1840 and the present time. That was not more than 12,500,000*l.* a year; and after the large sums which we had spent every year during the last war, and especially in the last year of it, it was absurd to contend that an expenditure of 12,500,000*l.* annually had brought us to the verge of ruin. It was well that the free-traders should have some scapegoat on which to throw all their sins; but how was it that in the United States, in Belgium, Holland, Bavaria, Prussia, and France, where the same dearth had prevailed, and where large sums had been expended in railways, the Ministers had congratulated their respective countries on having conquered all their financial difficulties? The difference between these continental powers and England was, that not one of them had consented to abandon the principle of protection to native industry. Not one of them had reduced the import duty on the commodities of foreign states without gaining reciprocal advantages; and the consequence was, that they were now carrying on their manufactures to the detriment of those of England, and were even purchasing at Liverpool at the present moment more cotton than at any former period, at a loss to the British merchant—cotton which was afterwards to be worked up to meet the English operative in his own market. This was owing to our want of credit, to our money laws, and to Sir R. Peel's celebrated Elbing letter. Whilst we had been contracting

the currency and passing Bank Charter Acts to saturate the country with gold, France had been contracting, not the number of her notes, but the size of them from 20*l.* to 8*l.* Bavaria had been establishing saving-bank-notes on the one hand, and railway bank-notes on the other. The Emperor of Russia had been sending away his gold, and establishing three new series of bank-notes, each to the amount of 950,000*l.* We, on the contrary, had been restricting our currency on the one hand, and letting in free imports on the other; and the consequence was that England, which in 1845 was seated on the loftiest pinnacle of prosperity, presented in 1847 a lamentable spectacle of shame, bankruptcy, and disgrace. In such an emergency, when Ministers were asked to relax their monetary system, they refused to set the Bank at liberty until they found the country on the brink of ruin, and when any delay would have precipitated us into it. Last session, when he proposed to advance a loan to the Irish railways, they said, "Ministers could not undertake to be money-lenders." They were not only money-lenders, but usurers to boot. Referring to the affairs of Ireland, he would not enter into them further than to say that he held Ministers responsible for the tranquillity of the country. He would give no opinion on their measures till they were proposed; but he trusted that they would not present to the country the spectacle of a Government turning out one Administration for the purpose of governing on the same principles which they had formerly resisted. He declined reviewing the foreign policy of the Administration, as the members of it had been

altogether silent as to their policy in Portugal and Italy. He pointed out the injury the importation of slave-grown sugar had inflicted on the West Indies, and complained that, with a full knowledge of it, Lord J. Russell was now meditating a change of the Navigation Laws. With all the ruin at present before him, extending from the West Indies to Canton, the noble lord, notwithstanding all his courage, ought to hold his ruthless hand. From the paragraph in the Speech relative to the estimates, he concluded that we were not to have any new taxes. He hoped that, as the property tax expired next session, Ministers would dispense with it in future; but he saw no mode of their doing so except by retracing their steps and reverting to the system of protection. He concluded by drawing a very melancholy contrast between the auspices under which the session of 1845 was opened, when high expectations were entertained of the advantages of free trade, and the circumstances under which the present session was commenced, when nothing was seen but ruined houses, silent mills, and a people starving in the midst of plenty. In 1845 we stood happy under the old trade-winds of domestic and colonial protection; but now we had listened to the seductive words of Peel and Cobden, and all was desolation and ruin.

Lord J. Russell commenced his observations by assuring Mr. Osborne that the Million Act was now in full operation. One million and a half had been applied for, more than half a million had been granted by the Treasury, and preliminary inquiries were now in the act of being instituted into the security of the estates offered by

other applicants. He also assured him that a Bill for the sale of encumbered estates, similar to that introduced but not passed last session, would be speedily brought in, either in that or in the other House of Parliament. He also promised to introduce a measure for the improvement of the Irish grand jury laws, and another for the better arrangement of the relation between landlords and tenants. He thought that this statement would show that Ministers were not liable to the charge that coercion was the only idea in their minds. Turning to the speech of Lord G. Bentinck, he replied to his complaints as to the arrangement of public business, and promised him in a few days a full statement of the circumstances which justified the measure of the 25th of October, and of the consequences which flowed from it. Having given an account of his conversation with certain deputations from Liverpool and Newcastle on the subject of the commercial distress, he proceeded to defend the rate of interest which the Government had advised the Bank to demand. He certainly had named the rate of interest; and in his naming it consisted the safety of the measure which he had recommended. He then proceeded point by point to show the utter unreasonableness of the song of triumph which Lord G. Bentinck had raised on the calamitous condition of the country, and on the extreme prosperity of other nations, dwelling particularly on the different terms on which the English and French Governments had recently contracted loans, as a proof that the credit of the country was unimpaired. He denied that Lord G. Bentinck had made out any connection between the

existence of our distress and the enactment of our currency laws and our free-trade system. In 1776, in 1793, in 1825, and in 1838 there had been panics and great depression of trade; and yet in those years the protection laws were in force, and did not avert from the country the same revulsion of trade which it was now experiencing. Unfortunately, whether we had protection or free trade, an inconvertible paper money or a metallic currency, on our prosperity a fictitious credit was built, and that fictitious credit led too often to a revulsion. After stating the reasons why panics were not so great and detrimental in other countries as in Great Britain, he proceeded to deny that the terms "disgrace" and "bankruptcy" were applicable to the actual condition of the country. We were not in a state of bankruptcy. The British merchant, with the advantages which he derived from the present tariff, would rise from his present difficulties superior to all foreign competition. The return of the last nine months proved that we were not in a state of irremediable depression, which Lord G. Bentinck viewed with exultation. We were suffering under a severe but temporary calamity, and the very food which we had recently brought from America had already caused a great export of our manufactures. It was to the increase of that export, to the favourable state of the exchanges, and to various other circumstances which he detailed, that he looked for the gradual restoration of a better state of things, and ultimately of our former prosperity. He then informed the House that the estimates would be formed with a due regard to the circum-

stances of the country, and that, if the revenue declined, Government would ask Parliament to supply any thing which they should deem necessary for the maintenance of our establishments and the defence of the country—for the realm of England must be supplied with all means of defence, and must be maintained in its ancient greatness. He had no doubt that the present period of gloom would be surmounted, he did not say by the wisdom of the Government, but by the energy and noble character of the nation, and by the Government acting in concert with that energy and that character.

The rest of the debate was very languid. Mr. G. Robinson, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Scott did little more than recapitulate the arguments and statements of Lord G. Bentinck; and Mr. Hume and Mr. Labouchere those of Lord J. Russell.

The report was then brought up, and agreed to.

The main reason of convoking Parliament at this unusual season was to take measures applicable to the commercial distress which weighed so heavily upon all persons connected with trade at this period. The speech from the throne gave a prominent place to this topic, and it was with a view to its full discussion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the commencement of the session, gave notice that on the 30th of November he should bring it before the House. A similar notice was given in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne, but the debate there did not commence till December 2.

On the appointed day the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, in pursuance of his notice, to move

for the appointment of "a select committee to inquire into the causes of the recent commercial distress, and how far it has been affected by the laws for regulating the issue of bank-notes payable on demand," and to state the reasons which had induced the Government to give that recommendation to the Bank of England which was contained in its letter of the 25th of October. He was prepared to hear the Government blamed on both sides for having taken a middle course in that measure. Those who approved the Act of 1844 would blame the Government for having interfered with it at all, whilst those who disapproved it would blame the Government for not having interfered at an earlier period, and would make it responsible for the misfortunes which had occurred in various parts of the country, and for not adopting a system diametrically opposite to the present. He appealed to the first party whether beneficial results had not accrued from the interference of the Government, and he told the latter party that it was incumbent on them to show that an earlier interference would have been useful, for he frankly asserted his conviction that an issue of bank-notes would not have relieved in any material degree the existing distress. He said, moreover, that if the Government had departed further from the principle of the Act of 1844, it would have acted against its deliberate conviction; for the Government was of opinion that the operation of that act during the present year had been salutary to the country. Still, though he was friendly to the principle of that Act, he could not say that its principle was at all times and at all hazards to be carried into ef-

fect. When that Act was first brought into operation, it was under circumstances of an adverse character, which had been unprecedented for years past, and which he hoped would be without parallel for years to come. We had not seen any such expansion of credit as had taken place either for the importation of corn, or for the construction of public works—we had not seen any such inability on the part of the commercial world to meet its engagements—we had not seen on any former occasion public distrust to such an amount of panic as existed six weeks ago; and he, therefore, asked what system could have guarded against events so completely out of the ordinary range? It was, therefore, no fault in the principle of the Act of 1844 that it had not guarded against a contingency against which no other Act of the Legislature had hitherto provided. But, though no provision had been made for such a contingency, it was not because it was unexpected or had not been foreseen. It had been foreseen by Mr. Jones Loyd and the late Mr. Huskisson, and as a proof of it he quoted an extract from a pamphlet written by the former gentleman in 1840, but not published till 1844, in which he gave, by anticipation, an answer to the memorial of the London bankers against the Act of 1844 even before it was made. Her Majesty's Government, acting on the principles contained in that extract, had felt it to be their duty, as soon as they perceived that the circulation was rendered inadequate by the existence of panic, to interfere as they had done with the provisions of the Act of 1844. They had interfered, not to find capital for those who had it not, nor to en-

able those to borrow who had no securities to offer, but to relieve the country from the panic by which it was paralysed. The causes of the commercial distress which had given rise to that panic were far too deeply seated to be cured by an amount of issue, either great or small. The pressure recently and still felt was owing to these circumstances—that there began in the summer of 1846 a drain of our available capital, partly owing to the importation of foreign corn and partly owing to the construction of railroads, and that that drain acted upon a state of credit for which the capital employed was inadequate. The country might have supported separately the drain from either of the two causes which he had just mentioned. Whether it would have been able to support them simultaneously, he would not say—perhaps it might have been able to do so but for that state, if not of insolvency, at least of incapacity of the commercial world to meet its engagements from the want of available capital. He then took a rapid view of the course of events from the summer of 1846 down to the present time, and of the conduct of the Bank during that period, when there was almost an unlimited expansion of credit. The harvest of 1846 failed—the potato crop, too, failed—it became necessary to import corn largely; and at the same time there was an increased demand of capital for the construction of railways. There was also an increased amount to be paid by the country for the import of its food, and a decreased amount of the export of its manufactures. A great drain of gold took place in consequence;

and up to the month of January, 1847, no step had been taken to check it either by the Bank of England or by any other body. The reserve of gold then in the Bank was so large that it was enabled to meet the drain from its own coffers, and no warning was therefore given. In January the drain of gold increased, and the result was seen in the rise of the rate of interest which took place; not, indeed, on the part of the Bank, but on the part of other commercial bodies. In the month of April, when it was too late, the Bank of England raised its rate of interest. Then came the panic of that month, which he had attributed at that time to the imprudence of the Bank in letting out its money over the period when the dividends were payable. The publication of the Bank accounts in April created considerable alarm; and the Bank then pulled up the rate of discounts as imprudently as it had before let it out. *The alarm at that time was increased by the state of the Exchequer Bill market, which the Government subsequently remedied; and then warning was given in several newspapers, both of the metropolis and of the country, of the tendency of the speculations which were then going forward in railroads and other matters. The dividends were paid in July, and on the 30th of that month the notes in the hands of the public were 18,900,000*l.* There was then no deficiency in the circulation. On the 5th of August the Bank raised its rate of discount to 5½ per cent.; and in that state of things the first of the great failures—that of Messrs. Leslie and Alexander—took place. All the houses which first failed were houses largely engaged in the

corn trade, and there was no reason for asserting that their failure was occasioned by the Act of 1844. He came to town early in September, and found the general impression to be that the failures were occasioned by the state of the corn trade, and that they would be limited to the corn houses. During that month, however, failures continued to occur in the most rapid and melancholy succession. Early in September the Bank declared its readiness to make advances on securities up to the 14th of October. It was unfortunate that it had adopted that course, for it gave undue confidence to persons in the money market. The effect of this step on the bank-notes in the hands of the public was, that on the 17th of September they had gone up to the amount of 17,840,000*l.*, and on the 2d of October to the amount of 18,712,000*l.* He then mentioned the amount of the advances made by the Bank in the years 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1847, and, after showing that they had risen from 10,500,000*l.* in the first year to 21,500,000*l.* in the last, and, after mentioning the amount of the circulation in Scotland and in Ireland, he contended that up to the month of October, 1847, there had been no great inadequacy of notes in the hands of the public, and no difficulty in getting the accommodation of discount from the Bank. He believed that the pressure then felt was occasioned by the abstraction of available capital from the trade and commerce of the country. The sum paid for the purchase of foreign corn had been taken from the country in a rapidly progressive ratio. The cost of corn from June 1846 to January 1847 was 5,139,000*l.*; from January to July

was 14,184,000*l.*; and in the three months from July to October was 14,240,000*l.* The sum paid during the years from 1841 to October 1847 for the construction of railways amounted to 80,000,000*l.* or 90,000,000*l.* of money, which had not been dispersed equally over each of those years, as he had shown on a former occasion, but which had borne on the public with aggravated severity during the years 1846 and 1847. He then proceeded to show that this drain of capital had rendered trade very unsound. Mr. Gladstone, senior, in a letter addressed to himself, had stated publicly that many of the houses which had recently failed had been insolvent for years. Others had stated, that in too many cases purchases of goods had been made, not for the purposes of trade, but for the purpose of raising money upon them. He admitted that the trade of this country must be carried on partly by capital and partly by credit. But there must be some proportion between the credit and the capital of those in trade; and when the proper proportion was overstepped the penalty must be paid, and no issue of paper could avert the melancholy consequences. The large houses failed, because the produce brokers could not discount their bills, and the produce brokers failed because they could not dispose of the produce on their hands. He had been appalled by the reckless manner in which some establishments had conducted their business, designating particularly the Royal Bank of Liverpool; and after this statement he left the House to judge whether the commercial distress was owing to the Act of 1844 or to other causes. He then proceeded to state that early

in October a general change in public feeling took place. He had already mentioned that early in September the Bank had announced its intention to make advances to the public on the Government balances in its hands, to be repaid on the 14th of October. Very soon had it advanced the sum which it thought might be safely let out. On the last two days of September, however, there was an extraordinary demand on the Bank for advances; and on the 29th of September it advanced 130,000*l.*, and on the 30th 350,000*l.* The Bank could not continue to advance in that way, and on the 2nd of October it announced that it was impossible to increase the amount of its advances, and that the advances already made must be repaid before the payment of the dividends. The whole commercial world was surprised at that announcement, as if it was most cruel and extraordinary. Now, he thought that they had no right to be so surprised after the notice which he had himself given in the House on the subject of deficiency bills in the preceding April. On coming to London on the 2nd of October, he found the city in great distress and disorder. He saw almost every hour parties of all descriptions on the subject of the commercial distress, and he never passed a time so painful and distressing. The interest of money rose enormously even for continuation purposes. Parties told him that the repayment of the advances made by the Bank was quite impossible; that the Bank could not and dared not sell its securities; and that, if he expected to pay the dividends out of the repayment of the advances, he would be greatly disappointed. The next

week came; the Directors of the Bank acted with great prudence, and the loans were all repaid with some trifling exceptions. The result was most extraordinary; for, during that extraordinary demand for bank-notes, 300,000*l.* more was taken out of the Bank in notes than was taken out in the four corresponding days of 1846. Moreover, the gloomy anticipations of the preceding week were not realized, and, notwithstanding the failure of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, there was a better feeling in the money market. There was, however, a decided change in the character of the accounts which reached the Government on the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of that week. Besides the Royal Bank at Liverpool, a bank had failed in South Wales, and apprehensions were entertained of the stability of other country banks. On the Monday accounts reached town of the failure of the Union Bank at Newcastle, and a great pressure on the District Bank of that town, which was saved by the interference of the Branch Bank of England, on the sole responsibility of Mr. Grote, who furnished them with the means of resisting a severe run upon it for two days. There then came a still more fearful aggravation of danger; for application was made for assistance from the banks in Scotland. At this time it was difficult for the Bank of England, and for the London banks, to meet the demands of their country correspondents for support. The Bank of England had not refused during all the pressure to discount any bills according to its ordinary regulations; but, in consequence of the refusal of the banks to act, a large mass of paper, which was usually dis-

counted by the bill brokers, remained untouched. Having stated the condition of the foreign exchanges at that moment, he next mentioned that, in one of the conferences which Lord J. Russell and himself then held daily and almost hourly with the Governor of the Bank, it was stated to them distinctly that it would be impossible for the Bank to go on affording to the public the accommodation which it had hitherto afforded. The Bank Directors also represented the mischief which in their opinion would accrue to the country if some step were not taken by the Government; and upon that representation, into the correctness of which he examined very carefully, he came most reluctantly to the conclusion that it was necessary to interfere; and, having come to that conclusion, he should have been unworthy of his situation if he had not forthwith acted upon it. Evidence was brought before him to show that notes and gold were hoarded to a great extent, and that the circulation, which was adequate when the pressure was taken off, was restricted by the existence of panic and alarm. He had been asked what induced the Government to act differently on the Monday from the way in which they acted on the Saturday. The reason was his conviction that the stagnant state of the circulation wanted aid, and that every accident increased the panic of the public. Having thus resolved to act, the Government determined to act in the mode recommended in the letter of the 25th of October—a mode which he contended was better than any other which had been suggested—such as an advance of Exchequer Bills on goods, or an issue of Government notes. He

then justified the rate of interest which the Government had recommended the Bank to adopt for its advances, by showing that, if it were advisable, as it undoubtedly was, that capital should be attracted to England, it could only be so attracted by placing the rate of interest a little above that given on the continent of Europe and in the United States of America. It had been said that the Government ought to have left the Bank of England to fix the rate of interest; but he was of opinion that, when the Government took a step of this kind, it ought to assume the responsibility of it, and therefore it ought to fix the rate of interest. He then proceeded to contend that the letter of the 25th of October had completely answered its purpose. No doubt the pressure still remained; for it was occasioned by the causes which he had already mentioned. Failures might still take place; but they would take place separately and not simultaneously, which was the danger against which the Government had to guard, as it must have produced a frightful catastrophe. He was glad to say that the trading circulars of that morning stated that orders from abroad were now coming in—that there was a decided improvement in the demand for cotton—that the number of mills working full time was increased; that the number of operatives in employment was on the increase; and that there was every hope that the anticipated distress of the winter would be averted, as provisions were cheap. From accounts received that morning he saw that there had been an arrival of a considerable amount of bullion from the United States. This was a state of things very different from

that state of shame and bankruptcy on which Lord G. Bentinck had dwelt with so much exultation. He believed that the general state of trade was now healthy and sound, and he entertained hopes that it would gradually and speedily revive, and that the prosperity of commerce would be restored. He believed that an earlier interference on the part of the Government would not have been more successful, for the Government could not supply the want of capital, and could only deal with alarm and panic when they had reached an extravagant height. He then proceeded at great length to point out the beneficial operation of the Act of 1844 during the last year, and especially of those provisions of it by which the Bank had been compelled to keep a reserve of a large quantity of gold. If it had not been for the operation of that Act, he firmly believed that we should not have had at present any bullion at all—that there would have been a run on the Bank itself, and that, instead of taking the step of the 25th of October, we should have been in great danger of being compelled to recur to a suspension of cash payments. It had been urged against that Act that it had not saved us from commercial revulsions. But whoever expected that it would? Not Mr. Jones Loyd, nor yet so humble an individual as himself, as he proved by reference to the pamphlet of the one and to the published speech of the other. All that both of them had contended for was, that the Act of 1844 would regulate the circulation and put a check on rash and improvident speculation, and that it unquestionably had done. He then insisted on the necessity of the Bank of England being con-

ducted on sound principles. Recent events had shaken the confidence of the public in that body. Though the Bank Charter would not expire for some years, the Bank par-
lour was not unwilling, he understood, to yield to any suggestion of Parliament, but would readily co-operate with Parliament in any plan for improving the composition of the directing body. He had now stated the views of the Government. He was aware that many gentlemen of great authority and experience differed from them, and that those gentlemen also differed to no inconsiderable extent from each other. It was the opinion of Government that those different views on a subject of vital importance to the country should be submitted to investigation whilst the facts were present to men's minds and fresh in their recollection. In the last eighteen months phenomena had occurred which threw a new light on the subject of currency, and it was therefore very desirable that a Committee should be appointed, consisting of parties of different views, to examine into their nature, and by the collision of their opinions to throw light on a very complicated subject, and so to promote the best interests of the country. The right hon. baronet then concluded a speech of two hours and a half's duration, by moving, amid loud cheers, for the appointment of his Committee.

After he had resumed his seat,

Sir C. Wood rose to state that the Government did not intend to take any immediate legislative measure on this subject; for as the reserve of the Bank last night was 5,800,000*l.*, and the bullion in its possession was 10,600,000*l.*, there was little occasion for immediate legislation.

Mr. Wilson agreed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the necessity of appointing a Committee on this subject, but thought that its inquiries ought to be of a more limited character than were proposed by the Government. The motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would enable any gentleman to bring before the Committee any crotchet which he might think was connected with the existing distress. He wished the inquiry to be confined to the questions relating to the Bank and the currency. The interference of the Government with the Act of 1844 had produced a want of confidence in the law, which required that it should be examined into. Every one was now asking whether the Act of 1844 was to be observed in its integrity, or to be modified according to circumstances, or to be abandoned entirely for another system upon new principles. Such being the uncertainty of the public mind, it was fitting that the inquiries into the subject of banking and currency, which were left unfinished by the committee of 1841, should be resumed. He then entered into an able argument to show that the questions of convertibility—of the price of gold, which really had no price—of the usury laws—of the expediency of establishing a double standard, and giving the Bank of England a greater power over the foreign exchanges by compelling it to hold a certain portion of foreign securities, and of the capability of any Currency Act to save the country from revulsion, were, one and all, questions which were not further advanced now than they were in 1841. He then proceeded to make an examination of the circumstances under which the Bank Act of 1844

was framed, contending that the framers of it had been guilty of a great error in confusing circulation with capital, and currency with bullion. He also entered into an account of the circumstances which took place in the autumn of the last and the spring of the present year, for the purpose of showing how incapable the Bank was to manage the circulation. He contended that a bank-note, if convertible, could not be depreciated; and that, if it could not be depreciated, it could not be issued in excess. He thought that no advantage would be obtained by mixing up with the question of the currency the question of the causes of commercial distress. He should, therefore, move to erase nearly all the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion, and to insert in lieu of them words which would limit the inquiry to this point, "how far the recent commercial distress had been affected by the laws for regulating the issue of bank-notes payable on demand." He could not hold out to the country any hope that the labour of the Committee would alleviate the present state of things. They must be left to the natural course of events for their restoration, which could not be rapid, on account of the exhaustion under which the country was suffering at present. Still it would come at last, and then the prosperity of the country under individual exertions, and under free trade, would be exalted to a higher state than any which it had ever yet reached.

Mr. T. Brown seconded the amendment.

Mr. Thomas Baring denied that the existing pressure was justly attributable either to over-trading or to a want of capital. He denied

also that the Bank of England had over-traded with the Government deposits, and expressed his surprise that such a charge should be preferred by a Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had himself so over-traded with Exchequer Bills as to reduce them to a discreditable position in the market. He believed that there had been a great over-trading in corn; but the Government was the cause of it, for during the whole of the last Session it was passing measures under the impression that it was almost impossible to get corn enough to supply our wants. He knew well that for years past colonial property had been constantly declining in value; but even the pressure arising from that cause, especially so far as the West Indies were concerned, was attributable to the measures of Ministers. After the eulogium which Sir C. Wood had bestowed on the Bill of 1844, he was surprised to find that he proposed to inquire into its operation; but his surprise was diminished when he found at the close of his speech that he wished to correct the composition of the Bank Directory. The strongest condemnation of the Act of 1844, which he admitted that he had himself supported when it was first proposed, was to be found in the following facts: that it had not prevented the crisis; that it had not checked it after it had occurred; and that an infringement of its provisions had become absolutely necessary. Sir C. Wood had proposed a Committee to inquire into its operation and into all other questions. What would be the result of such a Committee? That the evidence would be reported without any report from the Committee, that the Government would take the recess

for deliberation, and that the country would be left under the strict regulation of an Act which had been tried and found wanting in one important particular. He then proceeded to show that much evil would have been remedied if the Government letter had been written three weeks earlier, and if the rate of interest had not been fixed so high as 8 per cent. He could not go willingly into this Committee unless he received an assurance of what the Government intended to do in case a crisis should occur during its continuance. He thought that a discretion should be given to the Government and the Bank Directors, to suspend the Act of 1844, until this question of the currency was settled one way or the other.

Mr. G. Robinson regarded the appointment of a Committee, as now proposed, as a tacit admission of the failure of free trade. He deplored the repeal of the protective duties, and expected no good from the Committee.

Sir W. Molesworth contended that the pecuniary embarrassments of the country were to be attributed to artificial causes, and could not be traced to any deficiency of currency. It was not currency we stood in need of, but capital. We ought, therefore, to diminish the demand for capital, and to increase the supply of it; and this could only be done by putting a stop to the construction of railways, on which so much capital was expended, and by attracting it from other countries to Great Britain by the temptation of large interest. He thought that the conduct of the Bank had brought the country into peril, and that no censure could be cast upon the Government for the advice which it had

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tendered to that establishment on the 25th of October. One word from the Government on that occasion had settled the panic, and had restored confidence. But nothing which they could do at present could relieve us entirely from embarrassment, for the causes of its embarrassment were beyond their control, and we must live like men who had expended our means until we had restored them by economy. He then went over the grounds previously traversed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, contending that the distress under which we were suffering was not caused in any respect by the Act of 1844.

Mr. Cayley expressed his concurrence in the views of Mr. T. Baring. He condemned the Bank Charter Act as violating the principle that we ought to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest; since it obliged banks to buy gold dear and sell their best securities cheap. Mr. Cayley stated, with reference to the extent of the existing pressure, that in many parts of the country the rate of discount charged was as high as 25 per cent.

Mr. Urquhart, in a speech of considerable length, contended that our embarrassments were not owing either to railway speculations, or to the amount of money exported for foreign corn. He considered that the causes of our distress were to be found in the series of legislative measures which we had sanctioned ever since the peace, and that the only remedy for our present evils was the abrogation of Sir Robert Peel's Act of 1819, and the various similar Acts which had followed it. If we had not broken through the system which had carried us safely through the war, and had not confided ourselves to a bad currency and

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to the measures of Sir Robert Peel, we should have paid one-third in weight less for gold, and in that case we should not have paid any thing at all in the long run. If gold had been exported at the same rate at which it was exported during the war, the foreign merchant would not have had a bonus on his gold, and the English merchant would not have had an embargo on his goods. But the fixity of our price of gold had prevented our manufacturers from sending goods abroad, and had thus forced them to send gold in lieu of them to an extent which was any thing but desirable. He then defended the banks of Scotland from the sneer cast on them by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and complained that the Scotch banking system had been stabbed insidiously in the dark by Sir Robert Peel, in the 10th clause of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, in which he had substituted the words "united kingdom" in the place of "England" without notice to any parties. He insisted that the entire and unique cause of our distress was the Bank Charter Act, which was most dangerous to England in her foreign as well as in her domestic relations, for it had established a lever in the centre of England, of which the handle was in the grasp of any Power who could get possession of a small quantity of gold. Any measure which fell short of the abrogation of the fixity of the standard would be ineffectual.

Mr. Ellice wished to bring the discussion back to its proper limits, from which it had been diverted by the elaborate harangue of the last speaker. He thought in 1815, and he still thought in 1847, that one of the most unfortunate

decisions to which that House had ever come was, that we should return from a paper currency to cash payments at the old standard after the enormous debts which we had contracted during the war; but it was too late now to go back to the old state of things, and he would therefore make no observations on that subject. He then explained to the House the reasons which in his opinion had caused the monetary crises of 1816, 1822, and 1825, and expressed great doubts of our capacity to maintain the convertibility of our system except by greater restrictions than those which existed at present, and which might lead to still greater revolutions. Sir C. Wood had made an able defence of his policy; he (Mr. Ellice) should have interfered earlier and taken wider measures; but such a course would not have been without danger, as there were many disturbing causes at work at present. There was a large importation of corn—a great demand of money for railways—immense speculations of every kind—large advances by the Bank—and a system of national finance, based on credit, in connection with the Bank. We were all very much in the dark on these subjects; and therefore he would go into the Committee now proposed for the purpose of obtaining information. He implored the House to consider that we had not yet seen the results of free trade in corn. The famine in Ireland had exposed us to difficulty; but, if it ceased, we must come to low prices for goods of all descriptions. As our financial system must be supported from some quarter or other, he wished to know where we were to get the means of sustaining it during the period of transition? He saw

many reasons for supposing that the revival of trade would not be so speedy as Sir Charles Wood had represented. The Government must take care that in any transition from our present restrictions to a better state of things it did not press too severely on the springs of industry. He would not recommend the risking of convertibility, but, short of that, every ease must be given that was consistent with safety. We must not kill the goose which we expected to lay the golden eggs; but he was afraid that that was exactly the thing which we were now doing. This interest of 8 per cent, pressed severely, not merely on the large merchant, but also on every little tradesman in the country: that could not go on; for, if it did, it would produce the ruin of the country. Even 6 per cent., which the Bank now charged, was too much. We had had similar panics before, and similar periods of distress, and British industry had always recovered from them. He was convinced that after a time that industry would take another spring; but then Government must refrain from burdening it with any additional taxation, and especially with that species of taxation which arose from too great a restriction upon money.

Mr. Newdegate congratulated the country on the very able view of this question which had been just taken by Mr. Ellice, who had pursued on this question a manly and independent course. Mr. Ellice had resisted to the utmost the Act of 1819, and had only bowed down to it when it was passed. He had also remonstrated against the other monetary measures of late years, and had given that evening advice to

the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which, if adopted, would be of great benefit to the country. He (Mr. Newdegate) would not deny that our railway expenditure had been a drain on the resources of the country; but he contended that the extent of that drain had been grossly exaggerated. He maintained that the distress which had arisen from the defective system of our currency had been greatly aggravated by the free-trade system. The fact was undeniable that our exports had diminished 3,000,000*l.* on the last year and 1,000,000*l.* on the last month, and proved that it was impossible to support free trade with a restrictive currency. He rejoiced that the Government had consented to this Committee; but he hoped that, whilst it was engaged in this elaborate inquiry, it would take, as Mr. Ellice recommended, the load of restriction from the springs of industry. Referring to the gold recently sent to this country by Russia, and to the investments subsequently made in Bank stock, he expressed his alarm lest our present system of currency should place us in a state of political as well as commercial embarrassment. He thought that the Bank Act of 1844, and the letter of the 25th of October, could not exist at the same time, and the House would not estimate its privileges at their proper value, if it did not compel Ministers to receive what it was ready to grant—an Act of indemnity.

Mr. Mitchell defended free trade and the Act of 1844, and remarked that no one had yet noticed the check which it had placed upon the circulation of country bank-notes. If that check had not ex-

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isted, the nation would have been inundated by the notes of the country banks. He considered our distress was to be accounted for by the failure of the potato crop and of the harvest.

Mr. Henry Drummond believed that the repeal of the Corn Laws had nothing to do with the present distress. He thought that Government ought to have interfered to check the railway mania. With respect to the Act of 1844, he had expected at the time that it would have been the precursor of some measure for putting an end to the connection between the Government and the Bank. One objectionable point in it was the clause which ordered the publication of the balances in the Bank. He then entered into a discussion of the conduct of the Bank, which he thought was different from what it had been formerly. He next proceeded to point out the fallacious system upon which our trade was conducted. The alternations of prosperity and adversity had occurred before; but the misfortune was, that the alternations of adversity always visited us with increased vigour. Why was that? Because we had changed all the former relations of society. Formerly land was every thing, and manufactures nothing. Now the case was reversed. We had put down wool and cried up cotton; we had put down landlords and exalted cotton-lords; we had suffered the towns to rule the country. The repeal of the Corn Laws would give us alternations of glut and starvation—would raise up colossal and strike down petty fortunes—and would make the operative classes of society the masters of that House.

Mr. McGregor agreed in the

Chancellor of the Exchequer's view as to the causes of the distress. He thought the Act of 1844 required to have some minor defects amended. We must never have a currency that was not convertible into gold; but the restrictions imposed on the currency by the Act of 1844 had been productive of great inconvenience and distress, especially in Scotland. He concluded with a warm eulogium on the banks of that country, of which very few had failed—and even those had nearly all paid their obligations in full.

Sir W. Clay assented to the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but wished that it had limited the labours of the Committee to currency and banking. He denied that the Act of 1844 was restrictive of the currency, and observed, that though he did not say that the relaxation of it recommended in the letter of the 25th of October was inevitable, yet he did hesitate to affirm that the Government was not justified in acting as it had done. Indeed he thought that that step was taken at the right time and not a day too early.

Mr. Masterman could make many communications to the House on the details of the existing embarrassments of commerce, but thought that it was better for him to reserve them for the Committee. Sir W. Clay had so greatly underrated the effect of the letter of the 25th of October, that he must venture to offer his tribute of respect to the Government for having taken the very creditable measure contained in it. He had had an interview with Lord J. Russell just before it was written, and had represented to him that it was not the actual want of money which

was the evil, but it was the panic which would not allow the money to come out. He had never upheld the Bill of 1844. It might be very good; but he had always been of opinion that no one could say that fourteen millions was the precise sum to which the issues of the Bank should be limited. He had, therefore, asked Sir R. Peel to allow an expansion of the amount, if circumstances should render it necessary. He thought that recent events showed that the Bill could not work of itself, and he, therefore, pressed on the House the necessity of passing a resolution empowering the Bank during the sitting of this Committee to issue notes with the consent of the Government.

The Marquis of Granby, in answer to the arguments of Sir Charles Wood, contended that it was the inflexible operation of the Act of 1844 which had caused so much alarm and distress in the country. He vindicated the Protectionist party from the imputation of having felt regret at the importation of foreign corn. That party had done no such thing. It had only contended that, if the Corn Laws had not been repealed, nearly the same amount of corn would have come into the country, and had only pointed to the failure of the prognostications of the advocates of free trade, that if we imported corn we must export manufactures. The grand objection to the Corn Laws had been that they encouraged such fluctuations of prices that no one dared to import foreign corn, from not knowing the duty which it would have to pay on its arrival in this country. Now, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had admitted that

the fluctuations in the price of corn during the present year had amounted to 50 per cent. He believed that they amounted to much more, and that the price of corn had varied this year from 40*s.* to 120*s.* a quarter—variations far greater than any which had ever occurred under the working of the much-abused Corn Laws. No wonder, then, that so many houses had failed in the corn trade. He proceeded to contend that the Bank Act was not worth all the revolutions through which the country was obliged to wade to reach the much-desired point of convertibility. He then pointed out various circumstances as proofs of the signal failure of the experiment of free trade. He called upon Ministers to relieve the country from the incubus which the restrictions of the currency were imposing upon it, and to do something for the practical amelioration of our commercial and manufacturing resources.

Mr. Francis Baring, after some observations on the amendment proposed by Mr. Wilson, whom he complimented on the great ability which he had displayed in supporting it, expressed his regret that the letter of the Government to the Bank of the 25th of October had not been specifically recommended to the consideration of the Committee. He had listened with great attention to the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it was with much reluctance that he had been compelled to approve the course which the Government had pursued in breaking through the Act of 1844. The Government had had to choose between a strict adherence to that Act and a state of danger and difficulty almost without a parallel:

and it had given way, and given way at the proper moment. The effect of its giving way on the Act of 1844 was great upon the laws affecting monetary transactions. The suspension of the Act on the very first occasion upon which it was tried had shaken public confidence in it. The Government had restored confidence in the money-market; but it would have a harder task in restoring confidence in the laws regulating our monetary transactions. He had expected three main advantages from the Act of 1844; and, first, that by the restrictions laid on private banks a check would be placed on their over-issue. It had been said that, in spite of this provision, speculation was still as rife as before; but the Act was not intended to prevent speculation, but to prevent the country, when excitement prevailed from other causes, from being subjected to additional excitement by an over-issue of paper leading to extravagant enterprise. Ten years ago we had a mass of capital and labour for which we could find no employment at home. If there was at that time any thing more than another which we could have wished for, it was that that capital and that labour might find employment at home. They had found that employment of late years in the railways; but that employment had been carried too far. He was not, however, inclined on that account to consign to any Committee the power of deciding what railways should be continued and what discontinued. He hoped that, if a Committee were appointed for any such purpose, it would give us some great and comprehensive principle by which to guide our transactions. If it should say that

there were too many railways, he hoped that it would tell us what was floating and what was fixed capital, and what the proportion which ought to exist between them. It might not do much harm at present to throw out every railway Bill; but he thought that, if the House did so, and if it undertook to say that only as much capital should be employed upon railways as could safely be spared from trade, it would undertake a task beyond its strength and beyond its knowledge. Returning from this digression, he observed that another expectation which he had formed upon the Act of 1844 had been fully realised. He had expected by the operation of that Act that the foreign exchanges would be set right before the Bank was in a state of extreme weakness. That had been accomplished in the present instance. The Bank had been enabled to act without any fear of an internal drain, which was not altogether a visionary fear. Looking at the difficulties of the late crisis, he had no hesitation in declaring that, if they had come upon us then with no other check than that which existed before the Act of 1844, we should have been now discussing a very different question from that which was then under consideration. Another of his expectations was, that by compelling the Bank to commence its operations early, and to withdraw its notes from circulation as gold was withdrawn from its coffers, you would operate gradually on the mercantile interest, and would thus mitigate the pressure of any crisis. Under the old system the Bank always neglected to take its precautions early, and then, when the crisis came, used to save itself by

convulsive efforts at the expense of every interest which came across it. Looking at this crisis, and at that of April last, he was obliged to confess that his expectation in this respect had failed. He found that on the 12th of September, 1846, the bullion at the Bank was 16,000,000*l.* odd, and that, in April 1847, it was reduced to 9,000,000*l.*; and that the circulation on the 12th of September was 20,980,000*l.*, and in April was increased to 21,228,000*l.* That was a state of figures which he never expected to see under the operation of the Act of 1844. He had been told that this was the fault of the Bank; but that did not satisfy him, for he was convinced that there was something which had not been considered in the reserve of the Bank. He thought that neither the friends nor the opponents of the Bill had considered the operation of that reserve; and yet it was that very reserve which had enabled the Bank to do that which it ought never to have done, namely, not to diminish the amount of its notes while gold was daily running out of its coffers. He had listened to all the objections against this Bill, and had been much amused by their contradictory and discordant nature. Having entertained the House by detailing some of them, he concluded by declaring that he went into this Committee with a desire to discover truth, and by conjuring the House not to make a sudden jump either one way or the other, nor to be scared by the notion that it must do something even before it knew what it ought to do. If it allowed its feelings to run away with its judgment, it would commit a great political fault; for months were of no im-

portance compared with the life, property, and prosperity of the country.

Mr. Herries attacked the Act of 1844. He said, that if the Government had not interfered when it did the Bank would have been compelled either to suspend its payments, or to carry into the market securities which then could not have found a purchaser. He asked the House what opinion could be formed of the working of a law which, when the Bank was full of credit and full of bullion, and when the foreign exchanges were favourable, left it no means of issuing notes. One of the great boasts of the advocates of this law was that it would guard us from such a danger. He denied it entirely, and contended that such a danger was inherent in the law itself. The very consequences which had resulted from it had been described by Mr. Fullarton, before it was passed, so correctly that one would almost conclude that he had written in the spirit of prophecy. Having quoted a long extract from Mr. Fullarton's pamphlet, and having entered into an explanation of the theories of currency which prevailed before the passing of the Act, he insisted that it was utterly impossible to continue this law as it now stood. Ministers ought to take some measures to prevent the recurrence of such a catastrophe as we had just experienced. He could not understand the charge which Mr. Baring had brought against the Bank for not diminishing the amount of its notes when the gold was flowing forth, and thought that Mr. F. Baring might have spared the censure which he had cast upon that body.

Lord John Russell replied to the arguments of the preceding

speaker. Mr. Herries had implored the House, at all events, to take away the restrictions of the Act of 1844, and had asked it in the name of conscience to give security thereby to all kinds of mercantile transactions. Now, considering the perils to which the country had been exposed under the system which Mr. Herries recommended, he thought that it would be the very height of folly to abandon, without inquiry, a system which had been adopted by the general consent of Parliament. Besides this, Mr. Herries contended that we ought to abrogate the Act of 1844, and to leave it in doubt for the next year and a half what the future law should be. Now, no step could be imagined better calculated than such an announcement to make the merchants pause in all their transactions, and so to destroy all mercantile confidence. He then showed that similar revulsions to the present had taken place in 1825, in 1837, and in 1839, when there was a large issue of paper, and no such restrictions as existed on it at present. He was, therefore, not surprised that in 1844 the Government had endeavoured to find some plan by which the convertibility of the bank-note could be made more secure. His opinion was, that the law then introduced had given considerable security to the convertibility of the bank-note, and had averted many difficulties which would otherwise have occurred. He then traced out a history of our commercial embarrassments, which in all its material features corresponded with that drawn by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, after he had concluded it, referred to his letter of the 25th of October to the Go-

vernor of the Bank, which he had no objection to have specifically referred to the consideration of the Committee. He described the position of the Bank in the commencement of October, and contended that neither the Act of 1844 nor any other Currency Act could have prevented the commercial panic and distress which subsequently occurred. He had never expected that the Act of 1844 would produce such a result—for he had always considered the main object of it to be the saving of our currency from destruction, and of the convertibility of the bank-note from danger, whenever a convulsion arrived. That object had been fully obtained on the present occasion. He contended that, if in the commencement of October the Bank had considered its own interests, it would have been more sparing in its discounts; but, pressed as it was on all sides to give relief to the suffering credit and commerce of the country, it had made large advances to houses which it believed to be solvent. In the middle of the week which ended on the 23rd October, he had been of opinion that the difficulties of the crisis might have been got over without any intervention; but the breaking of one bank at Newcastle, the severe run on another, and the failure of some establishments in other parts of the country before the end of the week, had induced him to think that there would be a panic in the country, and a reaction of it in London, which would produce great mischief. In this state of things the opinion of the Bank Directors was, that so far as the Bank was concerned they could maintain at once the law and their own position; but they had frankly confessed to him

that they could not give further accommodation, and that they must restrict the accommodation they had already given. In those circumstances, the Government considered that the time was arrived when they ought to interfere to prevent the great evils which would accrue from a panic, and to remedy the great mischief which would arise on the publication of the returns of the Bank in the *Gazette*. The Government had interfered, and in the course of the debate he had heard few doubts expressed of the propriety of its interference. He then defended the Government for having fixed the rate of interest at 8 per cent., by showing that it had led to the Bank's now having bullion to the amount of 11,000,000*l.*, and a reserve to the amount of 6,000,000*l.*, and that it had operated to restore confidence without encouraging speculation, which would have turned the exchanges against us, and prevented the influx of gold. After examining the different theories most in vogue on the currency, Lord John expressed a hope that, whatever the House might do on the subject, it would not adopt the advice of Mr. Herries, or consent to the course which he had recommended. Although from the year 1810 to the present time our currency had attracted the attention of all our ablest men, and our currency laws had been devised by Lord Grenville, and some of our wisest living statesmen, he believed that on a subject so difficult and intricate there were certain truths still to be learned. He thought it possible to make some modification in the law of 1844, which would enable the currency to work more favourably. Still that Act was a great improvement on all the cur-

rency Acts which had preceded it. It had answered its purpose, and we were now no longer afraid of such an internal drain as would leave the Bank without a farthing in its coffers. He, therefore, called on the House to go into Committee on the subject, and not by a sudden revulsion of opinion to leave men to doubt whether the House intended to retain the convertibility of the currency and to preserve the inviolability of the standard.

Sir R. Peel, having vindicated himself from Mr. Urquhart's charge of having "stabbed in the dark" the banking establishments of Ireland and Scotland, proceeded to the discussion of the practical question before the House, which was, whether a Committee should be appointed to examine into the causes of our commercial embarrassment, including the subjects of currency and banking. Government had appealed to the House for its assistance; and it was impossible for the House, in the exercise of its legitimate functions, to refuse it. He considered that there was substantially no difference between the original motion and the amendment of Mr. Wilson, and, therefore, he should support the proposition for the larger inquiry, because he was quite sure that the investigation would be as general if the proposition for a limited inquiry were carried. He did not wish, however, to devolve on others the responsibility which belonged to himself, either for the restoration of the standard in the year 1819, or for the attempt which he had made to mitigate the evils which accompanied our system of banking and currency previously to the year 1844. On a full review of the consequences of those measures, he declared that

he did not repent of the course he had taken with regard to either of them. But he submitted to the House whether it was quite decorous for it to make one individual responsible for measures which had been submitted to and obtained its formal approbation. He had proposed, as a private individual unconnected with the Government, the Act of 1819, for the restoration of the standard; and there was not, he believed, one division against it in the House of Commons. He had subsequently proposed, in 1844, as the first Minister of the Crown, an Act for the renewal of the Bank Charter, and for the regulation of the currency, and that Bill had been carried by large majorities. Before the enactment of both those Bills, there had been repeated inquiries by Committees, and the House could not, therefore, justify itself by declaring that it had legislated in the dark. Referring more particularly to the Act of 1844, he admitted that he had been disappointed in his hope that it would enable us to guard against the recurrence of panic and confusion. Looking to recent events, he was bound to confess that the imposition of a moral, though not a legal, obligation on the Bank to prevent the necessity of measures of extreme stringency by early precaution and contracted circulation had utterly failed. But if the Bank of England had met the first difficulties by an early and persevering contraction of the circulation, by refusing accommodation and raising the rate of discount between the years 1844 and 1846, his firm persuasion was that the necessity for that extraordinary intervention to which the Government had been obliged to resort

might have been obviated. He likewise denied that the sole object of the Act of 1844 had been to control the Bank of England, and to prevent the recurrence of such panics as occurred in the years 1825 and 1839. He showed by reference to his own speech that he had never professed such an object. His first object was to prevent panics and confusion, and that he admitted had failed; but there were two other objects which, he insisted, had succeeded. The first was to maintain the convertibility of the bank-note, and the second was to prevent any aggravation of the difficulties of those revulsions which were certain to accrue from the abuse of credit and an unrestricted paper currency. After illustrating the mischief of establishing unrestricted banking on credit, and not on capital, by the exhibition of the melancholy ruin which it had produced some years ago in Ireland, he then proceeded to observe, that the country was now suffering from the diminution of its capital and the extension of its speculations, and was visiting its blame on the very measure which had prevented its difficulties from being ten times greater. Every body was asking for money, and nobody was willing to lend it; and parties talked of the Act of 1844 as the cause of such a state of things, the real want being a want of capital, which no Government could supply, as the increase of currency was not a multiplication of capital, but only a check on the industry of individuals. He next proceeded to show that at all times a low rate of interest had led exactly to the same results of increased speculation in the first instance, and of great embarrassment in the next. Ho-

nourable gentlemen attributed the results which we now witnessed to free trade and the Act of 1844; but the history of the last sixty years proved that in peace and in war, under the old standard and before it was restored, in the time of an inconvertible currency as well as afterwards, a low rate of interest had always produced the same melancholy consequences. It was so in the panics of 1784, of 1793, of 1810, of 1819, of 1826, of 1836, and of 1839, of which he gave a concise description. If the House should determine to repeal the Act of 1844, it would restore the discretion of the Bank unlimited and uncontrolled, and would give back to the joint-stock banks and to the private banks the power of unlimited issues. Now, before the House came to such a determination, he implored it to read the history of the joint-stock banks, and to consider that unrestricted issues and inconvertible notes had never prevented these dangerous catastrophes. The same causes which had operated formerly were in operation now. There had been undue speculation, a great issue of paper, and a discounting and rediscounting of bills, quite novel in the history of commerce. This country and the United States, with a small amount of the precious metals, had a greater amount of promissory notes and of bills of exchange than any other countries in the world. This gave great facility to enterprise, but it was accompanied with great corresponding evils. We had of late been carrying on a system of commerce far beyond our capital; and the standard ought not to be endangered for the sake of bolstering it up. In such a case it was unjust to charge the Act of 1844

with being the cause of the deficiency of money, when men ought to be thanking it for having prevented the aggravation of their distress by preventing an unlimited issue of paper. Having shown how the present pressure occasioned by speculation had been aggravated by the expenditure of 33 millions for the purchase of food, which had caused a great exportation of gold, and also how it had been still more increased by the application of an enormous capital to the construction of railways, which, though not a dead loss, was as yet unaccompanied by profit, he proceeded to say a word on the letter of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the 25th of October to the Governors of the Bank. He cordially approved the course which the Government had taken on that subject. The Government was perfectly right in not issuing that letter sooner—for the remedy of the existing evil was to be found in the exertions of individuals and in the contraction of engagements, and, if Government had relaxed the law earlier, the exertions of individuals would have been stopped, and new engagements would have been entered into. When, however, the general distrust in the commercial world reached the extent of panic, then the intervention of the Government to settle that unreasoning panic was justifiable and proper. He contended that the necessity of issuing that letter of the 25th of October was no impeachment of the law itself, for panic was one of those cases in which not legislation, but the discretion of Government must be applied. He also thought that the Government had acted with due regard to constitutional scruples in calling Parlia-

ment together as early as it had done to judge on its proceedings. The Government was also right in demanding and fixing a high rate of interest for the advances made by the Bank, and in not leaving that essential point to the discretion of that body. He would not discuss the question now, which must hereafter be debated in the Committee, whether any alteration of the Act of 1844 was required. His own impression certainly was in favour of the maintenance of its principle. He thought that we ought to continue the restriction on the joint-stock banks; and he was further of opinion, after the experience gained in 1826, in 1836, and in 1839, that if we did not place some restrictions on the Bank the management of the monetary transactions ought not to be left within its discretion. He trusted that the House would not agree to make any alteration in the standard coin of the realm, but that it would confirm the resolutions of Mr. Huskisson in 1822, and of Lord Althorp in 1832, declaring that standard unalterable. He hoped that a regard not only to their own interests but also to those who lived on wages, the reward of industry, would induce the House to oppose resolutely any attempt to tamper with that standard, which after a long struggle had at last been established by the wisdom of Parliament.

The motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the appointment of a Committee was then agreed to.

The debate in the House of Lords on the same subject was much more limited. The Marquis of Lansdowne, in moving that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the causes of the recent commercial distress, and

how far it had been occasioned by the Act for regulating the issue of bank-notes payable on demand, prefaced his motion by some general remarks on the necessity of such an inquiry and its probable tendency. After declaring that it was not the intention of the Government to propose any revision of the currency laws, he proceeded to express a guarded and cautious opinion upon the Act of 1844.

"When he was asked whether, under all circumstances, and at all events, and at all hazards, he was prepared to maintain that Act unchanged, he declined then, and he now declined, to answer any such question. After the events that had taken place, he was no more prepared to say that that measure had been the cause of our safety or our suffering, than he should be prepared to affirm that the construction of a particular vessel had enabled her to escape a sweeping tornado and sail safe and unharmed into port. He might be told, as he had been told, that such a construction was not fitted to enable the vessel to grapple with such a series of events as those to which she had been exposed; so he was not prepared to say that the existing state of the laws which regulated our currency had or had not been sufficient to enable the country to bear up against its present difficulties; but this he was fully prepared to say, that he had no intention to propose the appointment of a Committee for the purpose of going into inquiries with a view to a revision of the currency as it now existed, subject to convertibility into the precious metals—he had no intention to propose to depart from that basis." Subsequently, alluding to the drain of capital for railways and corn, the noble mar-

quis said, it was the concurrence of these two immense demands that had created the pressure; and he believed that pressure would have existed under any system—with the Act of 1844 or without it. He would go further, and say, if the effect of that measure had been to make the pressure sooner felt, that its consequences might be sooner guarded against, it had effected a great good. If it had made the public perceive that it was outstripping its means, and attempting to accomplish more than it was able to do, he believed a valuable service had been done. It put all parties on the only safe way in which a remedy could be found, that of gradually drawing in the scale of their operations. He bespoke for the Bank Charter Act a fair trial at the hands of their Lordships.

Lord Stanley concurred in the appointment of a Committee, but suggested that, instead of calling it "the recent distress," it should be termed, as in the Queen's speech, "the distress which has for some time prevailed among the commercial classes." He charged the Ministry with underrating the effects of the distress, and insisted that, if it was the occasion of calling Parliament together, they ought to have been prepared to suggest some remedy for it, or, at least, some palliative. The great question was, whether the Bank Charter Act had not aggravated the pressure, and so increased the distress; but, respecting the Act and the causes of the distress, Lord Lansdowne seemed to have no opinion at all: if the noble Marquis did not think it had had a share in increasing the evils under which the country was labouring, why did he not say that, under all cir-

cumstances, the Act of 1844 ought to be maintained unimpaired and unaltered? After their letter to the Bank, they must suppose the opinion of the Government to be, that when the operation of the Bank Charter Act was most relied upon, and was expected to be most efficient, then the Act broke down. And, notwithstanding the similes of the ship in the tornado, and others to which the noble Marquis had treated the House, he could not help thinking that a *prima facie* case existed for supposing that the Government had themselves some doubts about the operation of the Act—that in their opinion it worked well when it did not act at all, but that when the crisis came its operation was found to be so destructive as to be entirely impracticable; and the Government then, much as they were attached to the principles of the Act, were obliged to give way and consent to repeal it.

Lord Stanley had been spoken of, on a former evening, as an author of the measure: he certainly was willing to take his share of responsibility as a member of the Government with which it originated; but it was well known that in the ordinary business of Government each department exercised a preponderating influence in its own affairs, and, in calling the Act his "offspring," Lord Lansdowne went beyond fairness. It was strenuously supported by the opposition party of the time, including Lord Lansdowne. Lord Stanley still upheld the principles of the Act—a metallic standard, convertibility of gold into paper, and control of the currency in accordance with the foreign exchanges.

There was no inconsistency in saying, that events since 1844 had demonstrated that the restrictions

imposed by the Act in seeking to effect these objects had been unnecessary in themselves, and had injuriously affected the free exercise of the discretion of the Bank. In restraining the issue of notes by the Bank, the Act had prevented that body from giving such an amount of accommodation as, with the bullion in their possession and the prospect of an additional influx of gold from the state of the foreign exchanges, they would have been fully warranted in affording. If the Bank Charter Act had not affected the panic and increased existing evils, what had induced the Government to authorize the Bank to violate the Act of Parliament? He thought that violation wise; but he thought that it might have been adopted earlier.

He attributed much of the difficulty to the drain of capital for the importation of corn.

But, if the noble Marquis supposed that he attributed to the operation of free trade the large influx of corn which had taken place, he had only to restate what he had before said, namely, that, whether free trade existed or not, his opinion was that importation to a very large amount would have taken place. That importation would have taken place as much under the Corn-law as if the law had not been repealed. The argument he was prepared to maintain was, that whereas those who advocated the repeal of the Corn Laws, anticipating a large importation of foreign corn, had also predicted, as a necessary consequence of that importation, a large exportation of British manufactures and promised great national prosperity as the result—they on the contrary, who maintained that the importation which had taken place had done so without reference to

free trade, held also that the large importations of foreign corn did not necessarily or practically lead to a large exportation of goods, and to that general manufacturing prosperity which was anticipated by the supporters of the measure from the repeal of the Corn Laws. The noble Marquis had said, on the subject of corn, that nothing could guard against the effect of great speculations. Granted. But by whose Act and on whose encouragement was it that those inordinate speculations in corn took place? Her Majesty's Government could not be exempted from blame. They had suspended the Navigation Laws to afford every possible facility for the introduction of foreign corn; and it was too much for Her Majesty's Government to turn round and say it was impossible to provide against the consequences of improvidence and rash speculation.

Though he did not oppose the motion, Lord Stanley said he must express a deliberate judgment that such a question as the present ought not to be thrust loosely by the Government upon a Parliamentary Committee.

It was their duty, he did not say to propose a remedy, but to offer a palliative, and that on the responsibility of Government. They shrank from that duty. He did not intend to give any notice on the subject; but Her Majesty's Government, having intimated that the only measure they had to propose was the appointment of a Committee, they must not be surprised if, on their abnegation of their duties, a proposition to deal more directly with the matter were to proceed from some other quarter.

Earl Grey defended the Government for the course it had

pursued. He forcibly repelled the imputation that they had "no opinion" on the Act of 1844.

They believed that the Act might require alteration in some points, but that its main principles were undoubtedly correct; and that to teach the commercial classes in this country, or to teach men generally, to look for relief to what was called a relaxation of the currency, would be to encourage a delusion of the most dangerous kind. It was not in contemplation to propose any relief of that sort; but they proposed a committee to consider whether the arrangements of the Act of 1844 were not susceptible of improvement. They knew that there were various points in which persons of conflicting opinions contended that improvements might be made. One set of persons contended for some authority to be intrusted to the Executive Government on special emergencies, to take a course analogous to that which had been just sanctioned, without the authority of law. There were some who thought the principles of the Act of 1844 were good, but that they were not carried out to their legitimate conclusions. It was thought by some that too much power was left in the hands of a corporation—the Bank of England; and that the Directors of that institution represented the interests of the Bank rather than those of the public. It certainly did appear to him, that when the arrangements of the Act had been so far departed from it was a fit and proper thing that Parliament should appoint a Committee to consider all these various question.

He showed that the immense importations of corn, so far from enhancing, had mitigated the dis-

tress; and that they could only have taken place after the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the removal of the impediments to importation occasioned by the sliding scale.

Lord Brougham ascribed the distress not more to the imprudence of individuals than to the imprudence of the Legislature in furthering railway speculation, in spite of warnings from himself and the Duke of Wellington for the last ten years. He foresaw, in addition to the catalogue of difficulties, a "landowner embarrassment," under the operation of the present usury laws. He suggested that the inquiry by the Peers should be deferred until the Commons should have made their inquiry: not examining upon oath, the Commons would extend their inquiry to a wider field.

After a few words from the Duke of Grafton, who imputed the distress to the restrictions upon the currency, Lord Ashburton addressed the House, taking a view nearly similar to that of Lord Brougham, and expressing fears that the existing difficulties could not wait the slow progress of a Committee. He admitted that the recent scarcity and the abstraction of capital for the purchase of foreign corn had had something to do with the existing distress, but he contended that it had been much aggravated by the operation of the Bank Charter Act.

His lordship glanced at the connection which railroad speculation had been supposed to have with commercial distress, and at the embarrassments of the West Indian interests; but he thought the alleged overtrading of our merchants was an imputation unjustly cast upon the victims of the late crisis. The noble lord laboured to show that, with the almost un-

bounded credit and character of British merchants, the notion of their overtrading was a fallacy. In considering the conduct of the Bank of England, his lordship inveighed strongly against their "stock-jobbing" practices; they had produced fluctuations in the public securities of which they took advantage. But there must be a discretion left with that or some other body, conversant with the wants of the commercial community, to afford relief in seasons of stringency and pressure. The Government, in suspending the law of 1844, had admitted that there were times and circumstances which demanded its suspension, and it had been seen

that, the moment the Act was suspended, confidence was restored.

The Earl of Eglinton asked whether the Scotch banks would be included in the inquiry. The Marquis of Lansdowne stated that it would be within the discretion of the Committee to inquire into that subject; the whole monetary system of the country would come under their review.

After a few words from Lord Wharncliffe, expressive of his confidence in the soundness of the Act of 1844, the motion, amended according to Lord Stanley's suggestion, was agreed to *nem. con.*

CHAPTER VIII.

Measures for the Repression of Crime in Ireland—Fearful State of that country, and increase of Homicide and Outrages—Sir George Grey moves for leave to bring in a Bill for investing the Lord-Lieutenant with extraordinary powers—His description of the State of Ireland and of the provisions of the Bill—Mr. John O'Connell expresses a qualified Dissent from it—Mr. Feargus O'Connor strongly opposes it—Observations of Mr. Horsman, Mr. P. Scrope, Lord Bernard, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Wakley, and other Members—On a division, leave is given to bring in the Bill by 233 to 20—On the Second Reading being proposed, Mr. John O'Connell proposes that it be "on that day six months"—His Speech and those of other Irish Members—Mr. Hume supports the Bill—The Second Reading is carried after much discussion by 296 to 19—Discussions in Committee and on the Third Reading, which is carried by 173 to 14—In the House of Lords the Bill is brought in by the Marquis of Lansdowne—His Speech—Speeches of Lord Farnham, Lord Beaumont, Lord Stanley, and Lord Brougham—The Bill is passed—Denunciations of individuals from the Altar in Roman Catholic Chapels—Lord Farnham brings the subject before the House of Lords in a temperate Speech—Speeches of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Stanley, Lord Brougham, Earl Grey, and other Peers—Repeal of the Union—Mr. Feargus O'Connor brings forward a Motion for a Select Committee with reference to this subject—He supports his Motion in a long and discursive Speech, which is answered by Sir George Grey—After a desultory Debate of rather personal character, the Motion is negatived by 255 to 23—Election of Baron Rothschild for the City of London—Impediment to his taking his Seat—Lord John Russell brings forward a Resolution in the House of Commons, affirming the expediency of removing the Disability of Jews to sit in Parliament—His Speech on that occasion—The Debate is prolonged by adjournment—Speeches of Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Fox, Lord Ashley, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Law, Mr. Newdegate, Lord Morpeth, Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. H. Drummond, and Lord John Russell—Lord John Russell's Motion is carried by 253 to 186—Adjournment of the House to the 7th of February.

THE necessity for measures to check the perpetration of crime in certain counties and districts of Ireland had been one of the objects prominently pointed out in the Royal Speech to the

attention of Parliament. The increase of homicides, of attempts upon life, and other crimes of violence, within a recent period prior to the assembling of Parliament, had been indeed appalling, and a sense of the insecurity of life and property in that unhappy country was vividly impressed on the public mind by the succession of outrages which had now become matters of almost daily occurrence in the more disturbed districts. Great confidence was felt by all persons interested in the preservation of order in the energy and discretion of the Lord-Lieutenant, the Earl of Clarendon; but it was painfully evident that the ordinary powers of the law were inadequate to cope with that determined spirit of ferocity and lawlessness which had infected a large class of the population. It was, under these circumstances, a matter of no surprise that Her Majesty's Government, albeit when in opposition they had thwarted the measures of Sir R. Peel, proposed in a similar juncture for a similar object, found themselves compelled, under the responsibility of office, to resort to the same measures of coercion which necessity had imposed upon their predecessors. It devolved on Sir George Grey, as Secretary for the Home Department, to introduce a Bill for this purpose, which he did on the 29th of November, and entered at the same time into a full exposition of the social disorganization of the country, and a description of the nature of the law by which it was proposed to repress the prevailing crimes and outrages. Having given a brief recital of the measures which Parliament had taken during the last session to relieve the distress of

Ireland, and to arrest the progress of famine and disease in that country, he stated that he had hoped that those measures, and especially the New Poor-Law, would have drawn together the different classes of Irishmen in one common bond of unity, and would have taught them the value of mutual cooperation in promoting the peace, order, and prosperity of their common country. He was not yet prepared to abandon the hope that that expectation would yet be realized; for the case which he had to lay before the House that evening applied only to a part of Ireland; and he was happy to state, that in the greater portion of it crime had diminished, and life and property were as safe as in England. The general result of the tabular statistics of crime received from the Irish constabulary showed that the amount of crime generally throughout Ireland had decreased nearly one-third during the year ending last October as compared with the year ending the 1st of January last, although in some parts of the country offences had increased in rapid succession. For instance, the number of offences during the year 1846 was 2885, and up to the end of October 1847 did not exceed 1035. Such a fact showed that he was bringing in no general Bill of indictment against the people of Ireland, and that there was no truth in the accusation that Ireland was altogether a country of assassins. In some districts of Ireland, however, a secret conspiracy had been entered into by lawless individuals against the rights of property—a conspiracy which had spread such intense terror and dismay within the narrow compass over which it pre-

vailed, that it became a duty incumbent on the Government to arrest the hand of the assassin, and to give that security to life and property which the loyal had a right to expect from its hands. He combated the objection, that in proposing a Bill of this nature he was resorting to the vulgar expedient of coercion, and was leaving the causes of the crime, which he wished to put down, unexamined and untouched. He maintained that this Bill was only a just measure of prevention, and was necessary to give due strength and effect to the law, and stated that, whilst Government was calling on the landed proprietors of Ireland to cooperate with the Executive, and on the Poor-Law Guardians to administer and superintend the relief of the poor, those parties had in turn a right to call on the Government to provide security for their lives during their efforts to carry into effect the commands of the Legislature. He then proceeded to lay before the House a statement as to the four classes of crimes which in the four last months had so materially increased in certain parts of Ireland. The number of homicides, which, in the six months ending October 1846, was 68, in the six months ending October 1847 was 96. The number of attempts on life by firing at the person, which was, in six months of 1846, 55, was, in the same six months of 1847, 126; the number of robberies of arms, which was, in six months of 1846, 207, in the same six months of 1847 was 530; and the number of firings of dwellings, which in six months of 1846 was 51, was, in the same six months of 1847, 116. Even this statement gave an inadequate idea of the

increase of those offences in districts which were now particularly infested by crime. The total number of offences of the four classes which he had just mentioned amounted in the last month to 195 in the whole of Ireland; but the counties of Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary furnished 139 of them—the amount of offences in those counties being 71 per cent. on the whole amount of offences in Ireland, and the population being only 13 per cent. on the whole population of Ireland. It was principally to those counties that his observations applied; but, as the tendency of crime was to spread, they must be applied in some degree also to the King's County, Roscommon, and part of Fermanagh. The crimes which he wished to repress were not directed against the landlord class alone, but against every class and description of landowners. Their ordinary object was the commission of wilful and deliberate assassination, not in dark or desolate places, but in broad daylight—of assassination, too, encouraged by the entire impunity with which it was perpetrated; for it was notorious that none but the police would lend a hand to arrest the flight or capture the person of the assassin. He referred with pride to the different spirit which pervaded the population of England in case of the perpetration of any act of violence, and reminded the House that on a recent occasion, when Dr. Bowring and his brother were robbed in South Wales by two Irishmen, after the true fashion of certain parts of Ireland, in open day with loaded firearms, the whole population of the district turned out, and lodged them in gaol before midnight. Oh, that

he could raise a similar spirit in Ireland!—for then one object of his Bill—which was to encourage the population of Ireland to detect crime and to render the withholding of assistance in detecting it penal—would be already accomplished. He then proceeded to read to the House a long and frightful catalogue of murders which had been committed in the south of Ireland from the 16th of September down to the 23rd of November, dwelling with particular energy on those of Mr. Rowe, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Reid, Major Mahon, and Mr. Bayly. He then adverted to the numerous instances of violence which had occurred in the attempt to procure arms by robbery, and to the numerous threatening letters which had been sent to various landowners, menacing them with immediate death if they did not comply with certain terms contained in them. If threatening letters were sent to a number of individuals, and if one on the list were singled out and made a victim of, it was hoped that it would induce all the rest to waive those rights of property which a secret conspiracy in Ireland was formed to frustrate. No sooner was Major Mahon shot than a letter was sent to the wife of another landed proprietor in the neighbourhood, informing her that, unless her husband gave a remittance of all arrears of rent to his tenants, two men would be sent to despatch him, as a resolution had been taken by the men of Connaught to put down all tyrannizing landlords, as they had already put down “the demon Mahon.” Having thus laid before the House an enumeration of the outrages committed chiefly in Tipperary and Limerick, but partly

also in the adjacent counties of Clare, Roscommon, and Fermanagh, and having called the attention of the House to the address of Mr. Howley to the grand jury of Tipperary, and to the memorial of the magistrates in Nenagh, as important documents in support of the appalling statements which he had very reluctantly offered to their notice, he expressed a hope that Parliament, whether it approved or not of the remedies which he now recommended it to adopt, would be convinced that there was a system of terror kept up in that unfortunate country, by which individuals were exposed to assassination and outrage, that must defeat all attempts to benefit Ireland, and must ultimately lead to the entire disorganization of society within it. He then proceeded to describe to the House the powers which the Government now possessed, and the manner in which they were applied. No charge had yet been brought against the Executive Government for neglecting the means of detecting and repressing crime; on the contrary, all parties admitted the vigour and efficiency with which the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland had administered, and was administering, the law. He had employed the military and police on all occasions in which it was necessary to overawe offenders, and to show them that they could gain no advantage by persisting in outrage. In all cases where he was not limited by law, the Lord-Lieutenant was determined to use that conjoint force in the maintenance of the law. In proof of this, he read a proclamation recently issued by his lordship, in which he made known his intention of increasing the constabulary, of stationing military detachments

in the rural districts, and of instituting daily and nightly patrols to prevent the commission of murder in those districts with impunity. The Lord-Lieutenant would also issue a special commission into the disturbed districts as soon as the Attorney-General should inform him that there were sufficient persons in custody upon sworn informations to warrant such a measure. He was happy to say that he had not to lay before the House any cases in which juries had shrunk from the performance of their duties. What might be the case hereafter, he could not say; but, judging from the past, he believed that there would be no reluctance in witnesses to give evidence, or in jurors to convict upon that evidence. He, therefore, did not ask the House to create any new or extraordinary tribunals; for he was convinced that by the ordinary law offenders might be brought to prompt trial, conviction, and punishment. Before stating the provisions of the Bill which he wished the House to sanction, he thought it right to observe that the Lord-Lieutenant, having actually exercised all the powers of the law confided to him, and being determined to exercise them in all cases where it could be done for the repression of crime and the apprehension of offenders, had represented to Her Majesty's Ministers that he concurred in the resolutions of the magistrates at Nenagh, that his powers were insufficient for the protection of life and property. Her Majesty's Ministers had therefore determined to introduce a Bill, not applicable, indeed, to the whole of Ireland, but applicable to all such districts of it as the Lord-Lieutenant upon his discretion should proclaim disturb-

ed. The first clause of that Bill would give power to the Lord-Lieutenant, with the consent of his Privy Council, wherever in his opinion it might be necessary to repress crime and outrage, to issue a proclamation that the powers of this Act should be applied to that district. The next clause would authorize the Lord-Lieutenant to proclaim the provisions of this Act to be necessary in any county or city, barony or half barony, or in any district of less extent. Another clause would provide that copies of the proclamation should be posted in the proclaimed district, with an abstract of the provisions of this Act. The Lord-Lieutenant would also be empowered to increase the constabulary force of any district, to any extent which he might think fit, out of the reserve force at Dublin, which would be increased from 400 to 600 men. The increased force sent into a disturbed district would be under the same control as the ordinary constabulary. It would be paid, in the first instance, out of the consolidated fund, but, ultimately, out of the district which it was sent to protect. He next described the police regulations which he intended to introduce for the purpose of restraining the use of firearms by those who had shown themselves unworthy to exercise the privilege which had been given them to carry them. The first provision upon this point would be a general prohibition within a proclaimed district, from a day mentioned in the proclamation, on all persons, with some exceptions, to carry or retain in the district specified, elsewhere than in their own houses, any firearms; and any person carrying arms after proclamation made would be guilty of

misdeemeanour, and would be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years. The exceptions—for this disarming would not be universal—would include all justices of peace in the district, all persons in the army, navy, revenue, coast-guard, police or constabulary, all special constables, and all parties licensed to kill game, or licensed as he should hereafter mention. It had been thought that there were cases where the exceptions should be carried further, as, for instance, the cases of the Poor-Law Guardians and the poor-rate collectors, who had recently become the object of attack to these secret conspirators. The Government had therefore deemed it right to place under the discretion of the Lord-Lieutenant, and not under that of the magistrates, the power of granting licences to individuals to carry arms for their own defence. Another clause of the Bill would give the power to apprehend all parties carrying arms against its provisions, and to search all persons suspected of so carrying them, and of taking their arms away from them in case they were found, and of forfeiting them at once to the Crown. He showed that if this had been the law at present the life of Major Mahon might have been saved, and his assassins, who had been lurking all the day round the place where he was subsequently murdered, might have been taken into custody. The provisions of the Bill, as far as he had now described them, did not extend to parties retaining arms in their own houses. Arms had been obtained to defend private houses against nocturnal attacks; but at the same time it was evident that the indiscriminate pos-

session of arms in private houses within proclaimed districts could not be allowed. He therefore proposed to give to the Lord-Lieutenant power to issue a notice calling upon all persons in a proclaimed district, not included within the enumerated exceptions, and not licensed to carry arms, to deliver them up by a day named in the notice at the nearest police station or other place therein mentioned. All persons knowingly retaining arms in their houses after such a notice would be guilty of a misdemeanour; and the Lord-Lieutenant, under his own warrant, or the warrant of his secretary, might order in the daytime a search for arms, to be made in any house in the district, and the seizure of any arms found therein, and their forfeiture to the Crown. Such were the provisions which the Government proposed with respect to arms; and they were the means by which the Lord-Lieutenant, with the additional police force which this Bill would give him, and with the efficient aid of the military and police, thought that he would be able to guard against the recurrence of those crimes which were now disorganizing society in Ireland. After describing in detail certain minor clauses of the Bill, he stated that he had forgotten to mention one clause which he deemed very important. He proposed that the justices and constables of any district in which a murder was committed should be empowered to call on all males between the ages of 16 and 60 to assist in the pursuit of the murderers; and, further, he proposed that Parliament should enact that it should be the duty of all persons so called upon to assist in the pursuit of such offenders, and that any one refus-

ing to assist should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and be liable to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two years. He hoped that no objection would be made to lay on the table this Bill, which was framed rather with a view of preventing the perpetration of crime than of subjecting a whole people to a privation of the ordinary privileges of the law. Whatever might be the opinion of the House as to the efficiency of the measure which he had just described, he hoped that Parliament would unanimously agree to this principle, that it was its duty to take immediate measures to prevent the repetition of such crimes as those to whose enormity its attention had been so painfully called. He concluded by moving, amid loud cheers, for leave to bring in his Bill.

Mr. J. O'Connell said he had been agreeably disappointed by the Bill which Sir G. Grey had just brought in, for, from the rumours which had been very rife out of doors, he had expected a much severer measure. He would not, however, pledge himself to the acceptance of it, but there was in his opinion no reason for opposing its introduction. When such outrages were perpetrated in Ireland, it was a grave step to incur the responsibility of objecting to such a Bill in its first stage. He hoped that the Government would give the Irish members time to send the Bill to their country, and to obtain the opinion of their constituents upon its second reading. He lamented that Sir G. Grey had not said one word on the crimes of the rich whilst he was dwelling at such length on the crimes of the poor. He held in his hand a long

list of the provocations to crime given by the landlords of Ireland; and he would bring them under the notice of the House if the Government did not introduce at an early period a Bill for amending the relations between landlord and tenant, and pass it through Parliament with the same speed as their Coercion Bill. He should give every opposition to this measure in its future stages, unless some progress were made with a Landlord and Tenant Bill, which was the only mode of eradicating the causes which led to these agrarian outrages.

Mr. F. O'Connor was placed in a position of great difficulty after the humble adulation which had just been offered to Ministers by Mr. J. O'Connell. He was, however, determined to oppose this Bill, even in its first stage, because he recognised in it more cruelty than any which it was intended to repress. If he stood alone, he would divide against this measure in every stage of it.

Mr. Horsman contended that the prevalence of crime and outrage was not a sufficient ground for supporting this Bill, for crime and outrage were as familiar to the ears of the hon. members as Coercion Bills were to their memories. Sir R. Peel had been driven from the Government because he had asked for those very powers which Sir G. Grey now asked for his successors; and that, because the House of Commons then wished to give a death-blow to the coercive system. That was in 1846. Why should the House of Commons retrace its steps in 1847? He was afraid that the poor creatures who committed the outrages, so eloquently detailed by Sir G. Grey, were not the parties most to be

blamed. The poor man fell into crime and was punished, but the poor man's instigator remained unpunished. He had been told that there were priests who denounced from the altar certain individuals as the poor man's enemies. The poor man shoots his enemy, and you hang the man who fires the shot, but spare the party who charged the deadly weapon and insured its fatal aim. Did this law touch that party? Again, the rich man ejects the inhabitants of whole villages, and burns their houses over their heads. Some of the victims take the law into their own hands, and they are tried and executed; but the rich men remain unscathed. Did this law touch them? The only grounds on which the House was called upon to support it were the appalling murders committed in Ireland. But to him the most appalling circumstance was that we had allowed these murders to go on ever since we had undertaken to govern Ireland. The same story had been told by every Irish Secretary at no very distant intervals ever since the Union, and they had all traced the outrages to the same source, which was neither political nor religious, but agrarian. Unless other measures accompanied this Bill, we should merely be eradicating the symptoms and leaving the malady untouched. He implored Ministers to show themselves equal to the occasion by bringing in immediately measures for the amelioration of Ireland.

Mr. W. T. Fagan stated the reasons why he felt bound to go out with Mr. F. O'Connor, as that gentleman was determined to divide against the Bill.

Lord Jocelyn regretted that this

measure was not of a more stringent character; for he was certain that its provisions were not calculated to cope with the state of society now existing in Ireland, nor to put down that system of assassination which disgraced that country in the eyes of every civilized nation in the world.

Mr. Fox contended that the state of the law of landlord and tenant was the cause of all these crimes and outrages, and maintained that, without some effectual measure on that subject, this Bill would be utterly impotent for good.

Lord Bernard urged the Government to press forward this measure, and praised highly the vigour and impartiality of Lord Clarendon's administration in Ireland.

Mr. P. Scrope had hitherto opposed all coercive measures for Ireland, but should not oppose the present Bill, for it was milder than he had expected. He believed, however, that it was worthless for the object which it aimed at—the security of life and property in Ireland.

Sir R. Peel could not resist the force of the appeals which Sir G. Grey had made to him. Sir G. Grey had fortified his statements with so many horrible details of crime as to leave no doubt that it was the duty of Parliament at once to arrest the progress of one of the most sanguinary tyrannies which had ever existed in the civilized world. He could not, he repeated, resist the force of the appeal just made to the House, because it was precisely the same appeal which he had himself made to it three years ago. He agreed that measures of this kind were no remedies for social evils; but, when he was told that there was a secret conspiracy for the destruction of

human life, that was such a scandal that no minor considerations should prevent him from assenting to this measure. He would not postpone the consideration of it until he had the remedial propositions before him. He would not enter into parley with the assassin; for it was our duty, without reference to ulterior measures, to paralyze his arm at once. He then adverted to the consequences which were likely to ensue from adopting schemes of emigration, from passing a new Landlord and Tenant Act, and from enacting various other measures for Ireland, with the view of showing that any one who expected immediate relief from permanent measures took too sanguine a view of the power of legislation; and, after dwelling for some time on those subjects, he referred to the remark of one of the Irish members, that reparation was due to him (Sir R. Peel) for having been turned out on a measure of coercion. Now, the best reparation that could be made to the last was to assist the present Government in passing this law. He spoke not of reparation in a party sense; for he disclaimed any wish to triumph over the present Administration, and the prosperity of Ireland was his main consideration. He then entered into an investigation of some of the details of the Bill, and intimated his opinion that it would be better to have a measure regulating the possession of arms throughout the whole of Ireland, than a fragment of a Bill, enabling the Lord-Lieutenant to disarm the inhabitants of certain disturbed districts. He also recommended the institution of a detective police in Ireland, and impressed upon Government the necessity of giving a valid protection to the

witnesses whom it might be called upon to summon into the courts of law.

Mr. Maurice O'Connell would not offer any active opposition to this Bill, because it trenchd so little on the constitution.

After a few words from Mr. O'Callaghan, Mr. Disraeli explained that the long delay in bringing in the Arms Bill, proposed under Sir R. Peel's administration, had induced him and his friends to oppose it. He considered it much to the credit of the present Government that, being convinced of the necessity for a Coercion Bill, they had brought it in at so early a period of the session. If their Bill were not sufficiently stringent, on them the responsibility rested, and it was not a light one. He was glad to hear that an addition of two hundred constables was sufficient to secure the safety of Ireland.

Sir G. Grey expressed his satisfaction at the tone and temper with which this Bill had been received, and stated that the duration of it would be till the 31st of December, 1849, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament. He informed Sir R. Peel that a detective police had been in the contemplation of the late Lord Bessborough, and was now carried on under the auspices of Lord Clarendon. He concluded his reply by stating that, if crime and outrage should continue in Ireland, the Government would not shrink from again coming to Parliament for fresh powers to protect the lives of Her Majesty's faithful subjects.

Mr. Wakley said that Mr. F. O'Connor's intention to divide the House would place many members, and himself among the rest, in a painful position. He should there-

fore move as an amendment to the original motion, "That it is not just to enact any Bill of a coercive character for Ireland without enacting other Bills for its relief."

Mr. Brotherton had opposed every Coercion Bill that had been brought into Parliament in his time; but he had such confidence in Lord J. Russell and the Earl of Clarendon that he should support the present measure.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment . . .	18
Against it	224

Majority 206

The House again divided on the original motion, when the numbers were—

Ayes	233
Noes	20

Majority in its favour 213

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

It would occupy more space than can be afforded to the subject to pursue at length the course of the debates which took place on the further stages of this Bill, nor would the perusal of them present any matter of novelty or interest, the topics being the same as have of late years formed the staple of discussions upon the affairs of Ireland session after session; a recapitulation of the same grievances, the same complaints of injustice and misgovernment, met on the other side by reprobation of the cruel outrages and aggressions which disgrace the lower classes of the people, and by assertions of the imperative necessity of repressing crime and punishing the guilty. We shall briefly record the general course of the proceedings respecting Sir G. Grey's Bill. On

the second reading being moved on the 6th December, Mr. John O'Connell moved as an amendment "that the orders of the day be read," stating, at the same time, that he felt it to be his duty to oppose the Bill both at its present and all future stages.

The only part of the Bill that he could support was that which empowered Government to send police into disturbed districts; all the rest was unconstitutional. He suggested that a short Bill should be introduced, giving Government less power, not causing a cost of more than 2000*l.*, and not invading the constitution. He insisted that ameliorating measures should have been produced concurrently with the measures of coercion; complained that such measures already resorted to by the Government only tended to involve the country further in distress; read some further reports from Ireland, to show the distressed state of the people; estimated the loss to the capital of that country by the potato failure, &c., at 18,000,000*l.*; and called upon Government to make good the loss.

"If they had a reverence for human life, let them extend it to the people of Ireland. Give money. He asked for money. (*Loud laughter.*) He heard the laughter of honourable gentlemen, but he could tell them that they ought to give money, and that it was their duty to do so. (*Laughter.*) Charge them for the money if they liked, but at all events let them save the lives of the people. He did not expect to be met otherwise than with laughter, and he was bound to say that he never saw in that House one single real thought for the interest of Ireland. (*Great laughter.*) He begged to say that

he made that remark hastily and hotly, but now he repeated it deliberately and coolly. Whenever the interests of Ireland came into competition with those of England, they were invariably sacrificed. And, if he did ask money, had he not a right to do so? In a few nights a motion would come on, and he would then prove that they owed it." After denouncing the conduct of the landlords as oppressive, and citing some papers to show that those who had been murdered had behaved harshly towards their tenantry, Mr. O'Connell declared that no one was more anxious than himself to see the fearful crimes which had taken place suppressed, but they ought to remove the source of those crimes.

Mr. Power seconded the amendment.

Mr. Grattan gave his strongest support to the Bill, not for the sake of Government but of the people of Ireland. He contrasted it with more decisive measures of the same class. He called upon those who opposed it to remember the Bills of 1814, 1822, 1833, and 1845, which suspended the constitution and established martial law. The present Bill was meagre, wretched. "However," said Mr. Grattan, "I will not abuse a measure that I am going to support; but I am astonished that my honourable friend does not almost see its invisibility." (*Laughter.*) He was sure that the man now bearing the name of Russell—a name celebrated in history—would stand by the Bill of Rights. Did the present Bill take away the benefit of the Bill of Rights? He called however for ameliorating measures, and asked the Government to carry out the suggestions of Lord Devon's Report.

Sir George Grey in a short speech admitted that the suggestions respecting remedial measures were worthy of deep consideration, but at the present juncture the repression of crime was paramount. The opposition was kept up by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Keating, Mr. S. Crawford, and other Irish members. Mr. Dillon Browne, however, supported the Bill, and declared that the majority of the Irish people had no sympathy with these lawless offenders. Several English members, among whom were Mr. B. Cochrane, Mr. Hume, Lord Dudley Stuart, and Captain Harris, supported the Bill. Mr. Hume showed that it was not opposed by the majority of the Irish members. Mr. John O'Connell had said, "We, the members for Ireland, are against it." Mr. Hume had looked at the division list, and he must say that had he been in his place he should have swelled the majority in voting for this Bill: he found that out of 105 Irish members only 14 had in the first instance voted against it, and on the second occasion only 13. Taking the aggregate, they were in the proportion of 91 to 14 and 92 to 13 in favour of the Bill; 33 and 34 had actually voted for it. It was too much, then, to say that the Irish members were against it. The honourable member had repeated so often "we the people of Ireland," that he was reminded of the three tailors of Tooley Street, who began their address, "we the people of England." The honourable member put himself in the situation of the three tailors of Tooley Street. He flattered himself, and was inflated with the idea, that he was "the representative of all Ireland!"

Sir George Grey corrected some misapprehensions which had existed respecting the provisions of the Bill. By the existing law, the number of resident constabulary was fixed at 100 for every county and county town, and 16 for every barony; but there were two modes in which that amount might be increased—by an application of the magistracy for such an increase, or by the Lord-Lieutenant's proclaiming the district, in which case he was authorized to send 100 additional policemen into it; the expense of which was to be defrayed half by the disturbed county and half by the Consolidated Fund. He now proposed to remove the existing limit on the increase of the police force, to leave it to the discretion of the Lord-Lieutenant to increase to any amount the police in a disturbed district; to form a reserve dépôt of disciplined constabulary in Dublin, from which the demands of disturbed districts might be met; and to levy the whole expense for the increased police from the disturbed district to which it was sent. The reserve at present might amount to 400; he proposed to increase that amount by 600; namely, to 1000. Mr. Henry Grattan had referred to the Special Constabulary Act: that Act gave very useful powers for bringing the inhabitants of any district into active exertion in execution of the law; and it was the desire of the Lord-Lieutenant to call it into operation wherever and whenever he could. He thought that the people of Ireland should act themselves in support of this law, and observed that Lord De Freyne and his tenants in one part, and Lord Dillon and his tenants in another part of the county of Roscommon, had

given the most valuable aid in the discovery and repression of crime in their respective districts.

Mr. John O'Connell characterized the Bill as a much worse thing than he took it for at the first reading. He had been in no way prepared for a Bill of such petty, minute, ingenious, torturing details. It was the most deceptive measure ever brought before the House. In other Coercion Bills there had been frank, bold, avowed oppression; in this enactment it was covert: this was an insidious, deceptive, sneaking Bill. It deserved no other terms. It did underhand that which its authors had not courage to do plainly and openly. It went beyond the powers of the worst clause of the worst previous Act. It was calculated to meet the people at every turn—to annoy them in their persons, their pockets, and their liberties. It was therefore that he felt it to be his duty most vigorously to oppose the Bill.

After several warm and unsatisfactory discussions, the House divided as follows—

For the second reading . 296

Against it 19

Majority 277

After this division, Mr. E. B. Roche, who had seconded the amendment, said he should desist from further opposition to the Bill. Mr. J. O'Connell, however, expressed his intention to persevere to the last in resisting it.

On the Bill going into Committee on the 10th, Mr. John O'Connell and other Irish members again attempted to defeat it, opposing it in every particular. One amendment moved by Mr. John O'Connell, to add after the words in clause 1, "for the punishment and

prevention of crime," the words "in certain districts," with the object of limiting the operation of the Bill, produced a division of the House which gave the Government a majority of 203 to 4. Other amendments of a like tendency were proposed, but no other division was attempted, and the whole of the clauses were passed.

On the motion that the Bill be read a third time, Mr. John O'Connell proposed that the third reading should be on that day three months. Mr. Smith O'Brien seconded the amendment. Mr. M. J. O'Connell supported the third reading. He said that the Bill was a moderate Bill; for, while it respected the common-law right of carrying arms for self-defence, it prevented the carrying them for purposes of molestation.

Mr. Bright and Sir B. Hall supported the Bill. The House divided, when there appeared—

For the third reading . . .	173
Against it	14

Majority	159
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The Bill was then passed.

The discussion in the House of Lords was taken on the motion for going into Committee on the 16th December. The Marquis of Lansdowne commenced the debate with a statement of the outrages that made legislation necessary, and of the provisions of the Bill, very similar to that of Sir George Grey. The Bill received almost unanimous support. The principal speakers who advocated it were Lord Farnham, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Beaumont, Earl Grey, and Lord Brougham. Lord Farnham mentioned some recent cases to illustrate the increase of disorder in Ireland. Several country gen-

tlemen had been obliged to fly, and some Protestant clergymen also. He drew attention to the conduct of the priests, though he disclaimed any attack on them as a body. In particular, Lord Farnham stated several facts relating to the conduct of the Reverend Mr. M'Dermott. That priest formerly professed great regard for Major Mahon. On the Major's return from England, after an absence of six or eight months, he attended the first meeting of the Relief Committee, on the 27th of August. Major Mahon left behind him an autograph note of what passed. It stated that there had been no meeting of the Committee since the 24th of July; and that, in consequence of the uncourteous manner of Mr. M'Dermott, Major Mahon addressed some questions to Mr. Costello, the clerk, asking who had revised the relief-lists. For some time he received no answer, but, on his pressing for one, Mr. Costello said, "The Committee." The clerk was asked, *Who* were on the Committee? He replied, *Mr. M'Dermott and the clerks.* These inquiries put Mr. M'Dermott into a great passion: he asked Major Mahon how he dared to come there at the eleventh hour, after leaving him to bear all the work, to attack him by side-wind allusions, and accused Major Mahon of not doing any thing for the poor, but amusing himself by burning houses and turning out the people to starve. Major Mahon averred that he intended no hostile allusion, and reminded Mr. M'Dermott of a previous conversation between them. "His immediate reply," says the memorandum, "was, 'It is false, it is false; and you know it to be false, although you say it.' I referred

him to Dr. Shanley, to know if it was not so; but he would not listen to any thing. He continued to abuse me in the most insulting manner. 'I was a stupid ass.' 'I had not common sense.' 'He only wondered where, or if, I had any schooling; for a more ignorant fellow he never met—such an ass, that if I had any schooling it was quite thrown away on me.' He then said, turning round to his clerks and Dr. Shanley, 'Here have I been for two hours trying to drive into his stupid head some information, and he is so ignorant he cannot understand it.'" On the 8th of September, Major Mahon wrote a letter to Mr. M'Dermott, mentioning a report that Mr. M'Dermott had repeated these charges in his chapel on the Sunday after the meeting, and challenging the priest to afford him an opportunity of refutation at the next meeting of the Committee. Mr. M'Dermott, in reply, declined to meet a person "whose conduct seemed so extraordinary, and who seemed to disregard the ordinary forms of civilized society;" but he made no allusion to the charge of having denounced Major Mahon in his chapel.

Lord Beaumont undertook the painful task of noticing the accusations made by Lord Farnham in so distinct yet guarded a manner against the priests. The charges brought against a certain number of their body must, or ought, at least, to be felt by the body of the priesthood as casting on them a kind of stain. If no other instances than those adduced by the noble lord had been or could be brought forward, they were still sufficient to rouse up the whole body of the priesthood. It was the duty of a bishop to watch

over the conduct of his priests, as it was the duty of the priest to watch over the conduct of his congregation. Charges could not be brought against the one without casting some sort of stain on the rest. When that accusation was coolly and systematically brought forward—when it was supported by sufficient details of evidence to induce the belief that to its extent it was true—it was a painful circumstance that they did not find from the assembled bishops of the Roman Catholic Church any measures taken to sift the charge. But could he (Lord Beaumont) address them, he should say there was a stain on them, on the whole priesthood of Ireland, and more or less on the laity of Ireland, if they did not rouse the priests to exertion. There were charges to be examined; there was room for measures to prevent the repetition of such denunciations as had been described: an order might be made, that any priest hereafter denouncing any man from the altar, or otherwise alluding or indirectly referring to any individual before his congregation, should be liable to censure. The Roman Catholic prelates stood in a different relation to the Government from that which they held some time ago. Being now to a certain degree acknowledged by the State, they were on that account bound, and the Lord-Lieutenant should be authorized to call upon them, to assist him in bringing to justice those who had abused and disgraced their calling.

Lord Stanley concurred in the view taken by the last speaker. So long as such conduct remained uncondemned in any part of that body—considering the intimate connection that subsisted betwixt

all its members, from the highest to the lowest, considering the weight of authority that could be brought to bear on the offending portion of the Church—so long as the heads of that Church, and those in spiritual authority over the clergy, permitted such conduct to remain unrebuked in the abstract, and not deeply censured in the act—so long would the reflecting people of this country and of the world at large lay upon those parties the stigma of the moral culpability that attached to those denunciations, and also the stain that attached to neglect of duty on the part of those who had the power of censuring and condemning, but by whom that power was not exercised.

Examining in detail the several provisions of the Bill, Lord Stanley endeavoured to show that it was insufficient for the emergency. The mere withdrawal of firearms would not prevent murder, since every ditch and every road supplies weapons: in one of the most revolting cases, a man was murdered by a stone, which the blow imbedded in his skull. It was notorious that the majority of crimes are committed, not by persons residing on the spot, but by strangers brought from a distance under a solemn vow to murder any individual that might be pointed out to them on receiving the reward of a few shillings. Though he did not rely very strongly on the passport system, he thought it might usefully prevent the influx of strangers into the disturbed districts; and it would no doubt be of infinite importance if strangers coming into the proclaimed districts were to be apprehended by the authorities. He found, however, no such provision in the Bill.

He objected to the provision for calling out the people to join in pursuit: fugitive criminals would only be lost in the crowd. He proceeded to remark upon other provisions, concluding with a hope that, if Ministers found the Bill insufficient, they would take larger powers.

Lord Brougham joined in calling for interference with priestly denunciations. At present he did not accuse the great body of the Roman Catholic clergy; but if he found nothing done, and these guilty priests continued in the same functions, he should be compelled, however reluctantly, to say that the stain which might have been kept confined to these individuals extended itself much more largely to the body itself.

The Bill passed unaltered through Committee.

The practice of denouncing individuals by name from the altars of their chapels, which had been adopted of late by some of the Irish priests, and had been attended with fatal consequences in more cases than one to the objects of their animosity, formed the specific subject of debate in the House of Lords in the course of this session, being brought under the consideration of the House by Lord Farnham. The noble lord, in introducing the subject, disclaimed alike any intention to attack the Government or the Roman Catholic priesthood in general: many of that body he knew to be incapable of such improper conduct: indeed he had often received the warmest and ablest cooperation from the Roman Catholic clergy. Dr. Ryan, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, and that excellent man Father Mathew, had

each shown a bright example in denouncing murder from the altar. The most potent influence was exercised over the minds of the people by the priest: he was invested with the power of taking confession, of absolution, and of administering extreme unction. Turning to conduct of a different kind, Lord Farnham referred to a most violent speech delivered by the Roman Catholic Archdeacon Laffan, at Cashel, on November 14th. He also quoted from a speech still more inflammatory delivered at Castlebar, on the 25th of the same month, at a public meeting, by a priest named Hughes. He had used this language:—

“The poor are left to the mercy of those heartless extortioners [the landlords]; their cattle are seized and driven to the pound for the least defalcation; their lands are unproductive and barren; in fact, the law seems to be enacted for the purpose of crushing and annihilating this unfortunate class, and no alteration takes place in regard to the payer of the proprietors over them; they are still left to the lash of the driver. The poor are sacrificed to the rapacity of the rich, and nought remains to the poor but the wild justice of revenge. The proprietors are not interfering to remedy your grievances. I hope, therefore, you will do it yourselves. [This sentiment was responded to with cries of ‘Let them remember Tipperary!’] There was a person at the fair of Roscommon, the other day, who came up to a respectable man and asked him to point out a certain gentleman, as he was determined to rid the country of such a tyrant; fortunately the person sought for was absent, and thus escaped assassination.

See what an unfortunate state society is reduced to by the cruelty of bad landlords; and, unless there is relief extended to the poor, I fear the consequences.”

“The Irish (continued Lord Farnham) were a quick-witted people, and well knew what was expected of them when they were told to look for redress not to the laws but to the wild justice of revenge—revenge for the due performance of his duty by the landlord! Nowhere were the landlords’ duties better performed than by the resident landlords of Ireland; and he did not mean to exclude the non-resident, many of whom performed their duties in the most exemplary manner. But the efforts of such men were vain, so long as certain of the priests continued to mark their victims from the altar.” Lord Farnham mentioned several recent cases—that of a poor man named Callaghan, who, about six months ago, was murdered in Tipperary, on the evening of the day on which he had been denounced, and at the inquest the fact was admitted by the priest; that of Major Mahon, denounced from the altar by the Rev. Mr. McDermott, at the very time (according to a letter written by Dr. Shanley, who was present at the catastrophe) Major Mahon was actually talking over the improvements which he contemplated in the condition of his tenantry. In referring to this subject on a former occasion, Lord Lansdowne had laid much emphasis on the phrase “some parts of Ireland:” the truth was, unfortunately, that the whole of Ireland was in the same dangerous state; a deep-rooted conspiracy, only to be overcome by the most vigorous measures, pervaded the whole country.

Ireland was the scene of a series of crimes which would disgrace the inhabitants of New Zealand. Crime had got to such a head that nothing but the most vigorous measures could check it. He trusted that the Government would do its utmost to prevent the repetition of language disgraceful in any man, but totally indefensible when uttered by a minister of peace. Lord Farnham concluded by asking whether the attention of Government had been drawn to the language he had alluded to; whether they had taken the opinion of the law-officers of the Crown as to the sufficiency of the law to punish it; and, in the event of the answer being in the negative, whether the Government intended to increase the power of the law for that purpose?

The Marquis of Lansdowne expressed the greatest anxiety to afford the fullest information in his power: he regretted that he could not say that he believed the facts mentioned by Lord Farnham were without foundation. In answer to the first question of the noble lord, he could not say that the language he alluded to had been submitted to the law-officers; but he could assure him it had attracted the serious attention of his noble friend at the head of the Government of Ireland. His noble friend would necessarily be in communication with his legal advisers; but Lord Lansdowne was not enabled to say that, up to the present moment, more than one sworn information had been lodged relative to circumstances of this nature: one sworn information *had* been referred to the law-officers of the Crown, and was then under their consideration. The noble lord would see that there was a wide

difference between the prevalence of reports of language used at public meetings, and the certainty of being able to prove its accuracy so as to bring it within the law and commence a prosecution against the parties accused. The Lord-Lieutenant was endeavouring to use his discretion with the greatest desire to bring the perpetrators of such outrages—for outrages he might call them, as they were incentives to violence—to that condign punishment they deserved. And let not the House suppose that the law, even as it existed, if the necessary evidence could be procured, was ineffectual. The statute-book was clear upon this subject. In the first place, to excite persons to violate the law, was by the common law in itself a misdemeanour, and might be punished as such. But the law did not stop there; not a great many years ago an Act was passed for the special purpose of applying to Ireland the punishment inflicted on persons exciting others by acts of outrage and violence: he would read the terms of that Act, because it was most desirable not only that their lordships, but the country, should know the amount of criminality incurred by persons who excited others to illegal acts. By the 9th of George IV., passed for the more effectual prosecution of accessories before the fact in cases of felony, it was enacted, "that any person who shall counsel or procure or command any other person to commit any felony, whether the same be a felony at common law, or by virtue of any statute made or to be made, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and may be indicted and convicted as an accessory before the fact, either with the principal or after him."

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These were the words of the Act; but the law did not stop there. A subsequent Act, in terms, if possible, still more stringent, constituted every accessory to a murder a felon. The 10th George IV. enacts, "that if any person shall solicit, encourage, persuade, or endeavour to persuade, or incite any person to commit a murder, it shall be deemed a felony, and on conviction thereof he shall suffer death." It was right that this should be placed before the public, because an unfounded impression had gone forth that these Acts did not apply to Ireland. But they did apply to Ireland specifically; and he took it upon himself to say that enforced in Ireland they would be, if to enforce them were possible. His noble friend the Lord-Lieutenant felt it his duty to weigh carefully every information of the nature the noble lord alluded to, when brought before him, with the determination to enforce the penalty of the law if a conviction of the crime could be procured. If the Government found that additional powers were necessary, they would not hesitate to ask Parliament to strengthen their hands. As far as he had had occasion to observe, a zealous discharge of their duties had generally distinguished the conduct of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. It was to the performance of that duty they were indebted for the patience, endurance, and resignation with which the most appalling of human calamities had been borne by the population; and, if they were compelled to visit with the severest animadversions the misconduct of certain individuals belonging to that body, it was only the more necessary they should recognise, with the readiness and

gratitude it deserved, their general zeal and untiring exertions in relief of affliction and distress.

The Earl of Malmesbury regretted that so little hope was held out of bringing some of these offenders to justice. Surely there must be some among the many hundreds who attended the chapels who did not rejoice in the denunciations, and who would give evidence as to what they had heard from the altar. It would have been better, in his opinion, had the Government taken all needful power at once.

Lord Stanley complained of the indistinct and indefinite answers given by Lord Lansdowne. The questions were plain and definite; the direct incitements to murder held out from the altar and elsewhere, and the assassinations consequent on them, were also clear; and it would be most satisfactory if the noble marquis had been able to say that these cases had been reported to the law-officers of the Crown, and that prosecutions would be instituted on the part of the Government. If the means of repression of such incitements were not to be obtained under the present state of the law, then he hoped the Government would not trust to the existing tribunals for insuring justice, and that the Government would not hesitate to take such steps as, even if they should appear to violate constitutional liberty, would provide for what was of far greater importance—the security of the lives of the Queen's subjects in Ireland.

Lord Campbell had no doubt either of the sufficiency of the law, or of its energetic administration by the Lord-Lieutenant. An incitement to commit a murder would clearly render the accessory before

the fact by whom that incitement was given liable to expiate his offence by his life. Formerly it was necessary to proceed in the first instance against the principal; but that difficulty was removed by the Act of the 9th George IV., which Act was extended to Ireland by the 10th George IV. Under the law as it now stood, all doubt was removed from the subject, and we were enabled to proceed against an accomplice as an accessory before the fact, by a substantive proceeding. Now, he should say that this denunciation from the altar formed no exemption from the criminality of the proceeding. It had been determined over and over again, that a minister of the Established Church of England, or a minister of the Established Church of Scotland, was, if he said any thing from the pulpit detrimental to the character of an individual, or any thing that led to a breach of the public peace, civilly and criminally liable for what he said, just as much as if he spoke it from the market-cross or from a public platform.

Lord Brougham said he should answer the question whether the measures of the Government were sufficient by another; could he refuse to consider them sufficient when the Lord-Lieutenant stated himself to be perfectly satisfied with them?

Earl Grey admitted that the Government found great difficulty in obtaining evidence as to outrages; but, when prosecutors did come forward, juries were not reluctant to do their duty. In the present condition of Ireland, the Government believed that the course they had pursued was on the whole the most likely to succeed. Lord Grey complimented Lord Farnham on the moderation

and candour with which he had brought the matter before the House.

After some further remarks, the discussion terminated.

Before leaving the subject of Ireland, it will be proper to notice briefly a motion for the Repeal of the Legislative Union, which was brought forward by Mr. Feargus O'Connor. The form of Mr. O'Connor's motion was for the appointment of a Select Committee "to inquire and report on the means by which the dissolution of the Parliament of Ireland was effected; on the effects of that measure upon Ireland, and upon the labourers in husbandry and operatives in manufactures in England; and on the probable consequences of continuing the Legislative Union between both countries." If that Committee were refused to him, Mr. O'Connor said the people of Ireland would come to the conclusion that there was something behind the scenes with which it was inconvenient that they should become acquainted, and which must therefore be concealed. He should base his motion on higher grounds than the falling off of exports and imports and the decay of agriculture—he should found it on justice. If he were met with the objection that the ascendancy of England over Ireland was founded on the right of conquest, he would ask what statute of limitation ran against the Irish people to prevent them from regaining the independence which had been wrested from them by fraud and force? and if that objection should be followed up by another, declaring that the two countries were so tied together that they could not now be safely separated, then he would ask, why was it that, whilst

England had rapidly advanced towards the goal of perfection, Ireland had been constantly retrograding? He then proceeded to trace the title of the Crown of England to Ireland from the first period at which it was alleged to have accrued: and in so doing he divided his speech into four parts, of which the first was confined to the examination of the validity of the charter of King Edgar in 964, said to have been registered at Gloucester, which attached Ireland to the English Crown; the second embraced the period from the conquest of Henry II. till the fourth year of Henry VIII., when Poyning's Act was passed; the third, the period from that time to the American Revolution in 1780; and the last, the period from that time to the Union in 1800. During all those four periods, he maintained that there had not been one single religious revolution in Ireland, which had not been brought about either by means of English birth or English descent, and that every insurrection in Ireland had been excited by Protestant gentlemen, who for their own purposes had made the Roman Catholics their dupes and their tools. If he made out these points, he should make out a strong case for investigation, and should rescue the Roman Catholic population of Ireland from the charge of being either a discontented or a disaffected population. In the course of carrying out this sketch, he had occasion to allude to many distinguished men of all parties, and with the exception of his two uncles, Lord Longueville, who had won four Irish boroughs at a game of cards and backgammon, and Mr. Arthur O'Connor, the convicted traitor, and Mr. R. Cobden, whose face

he described as beaming with beneficence, humanity, and generosity, he made very unsparing observations on the character of each of them. He then proceeded to show that every article of the Union had been violated since its passing—that the national debt of Ireland had been increased beyond its due proportion—that the two exchequers had been consolidated—that England had governed and was governing Ireland by patronage—and that the management of the landed estates of Ireland, under the laws of the Imperial Parliament, had pauperized Ireland, and created that confusion and disorder which prevailed in that country at present. He therefore called on the House to appoint a Committee to inquire into the propriety of restoring the Irish Parliament, which, according to his account of it, was no Parliament at all till Poyning's Act was repealed in 1780, and was afterwards filled with corrupt and degenerate legislators, the mere lackeys of England. He then digressed into a long dissertation on Roman Catholic Emancipation, and the delay in accomplishing it—on the state of the representation in Ireland—on the tithe system—on absenteeism—on emigration—on the Poor-Laws of England and Ireland—on the exclusive character of the Irish magistracy—on free trade—and on the competition created in the labour market of England by the immigration of Irish, to the disadvantage of English labourers—and in the course of his very discursive speech gave an account of the labours and persecutions by which he had earned for himself the glorious character of a tried and an unpaid patriot. He had been denounced as a de-

structive and a revolutionist; but all the acts of his life had been directed, and were still directed, to the creation of a new and different social condition in this country. He was not an infidel—he was not an atheist. He was for the altar, the throne, and the cottage; for the altar, as the footstool of God, and not for Mammon; for the throne, as resting on the affections of the people, and not on the lusts of an aristocracy; and for the cottage, as the castle of the freeman, and not as the den of the slave. He then concluded by reading the words of his motion.

Sir G. Grey answered Mr. O'Connor's speech. He said he could not tell what might be the opinions of Irish Members, but for his own part he could not help thinking that Mr. O'Connor would have shown a wiser discretion if he had forbore from pressing his motion at that moment upon the House. Mr. F. O'Connor had concluded his speech by reading his motion; and, if he had not done so, very few persons would have conjectured from his speech what that motion really was. Mr. F. O'Connor had gone with considerable ability through the history of Ireland, and through some part of his own autobiography, with which, however, he had occupied the time of the House on a previous occasion; but could he expect that any Committee would pursue the same extensive and discursive range of subjects? He had utterly failed to demonstrate that the evils on which he had dwelt were occasioned by the Union, although he had attempted to prove, in true Irish fashion, that the evils antecedent to it were the works of its creation. If he really thought the results of the Union so disastrous, why did he not bring for-

ward a distinct motion for its repeal? That would be a fairer mode of dealing with the subject than by referring it to a Committee, whose investigations would occupy not only this session, but every session of this Parliament. Mr. F. O'Connor was of opinion that patronage entered very largely at present into the Government of England; but, supposing an Irish Parliament were restored to that country, did he imagine that there would be a total absence of the exercise of patronage by the Executive Government? or that the Irish members would be so patriotic as never to ask a favour from it? or that the Irish constituencies would be so self-denying as not to make those applications for posts and places which were so annoying to honourable members at present? Refusing to deal on this occasion with the plausible and substantial arguments which were urged from time to time against the Union, and confining himself to the arguments of Mr. F. O'Connor entirely, he asked that honourable member whether his complaint that the Irish injured the English labourers by the competition which they created in the labour market was meant to be an intimation on his part that the immigration of Irish labourers into this country should be prevented, and that a Non-intercourse Act between the different portions of this great empire should be forthwith passed? Instead of aiming at such a complete severance, he (Sir G. Grey) thought that it would be better by kindness and generosity to draw tighter the bonds of union between them. He regretted the sectarian tone of Mr. F. O'Connor's speech, and contended that it was calculated to draw a marked distinction between the Roman Catholic and

Protestant population of Ireland. Thinking that the object of the motion was a mere mockery, and that the assent of Government to it would give rise to a delusive opinion that it was intended to repeal the Union, he concluded by recommending that this question should be dismissed at once from the consideration of the House.

Mr. H. Grattan, with much warmth, repelled the imputations which Mr. O'Connor had thrown out against his father, which he declared to be wholly unfounded. He said that Mr. Grattan was never an United Irishman, nor was Mr. Ponsonby. Mr. O'Connor had been guilty of a tissue of libels both against his (Mr. H. Grattan's) father and the other eminent persons to whom he had referred.

Mr. J. O'Connell, supported the motion on the grounds usually urged by him respecting the grievances of Ireland, viz., unfair taxation, unequal representation, the New Poor-Law, the want of well-considered measures of improvement, and "a thousand other grievances which had never been touched."

Mr. Trelawney remarked that the exemption of Ireland from the Income Tax was an instance of unfair exemption, though not in the sense of the last speaker.

The motion was warmly supported by Mr. Reynolds, Mr. E. B. Roche, Mr. Fagan, and Mr. Maurice O'Connell.

Major Blackall declared that the repeal of the Union would be a source of misery to Ireland.

Mr. Walter addressed the House in opposition to the motion, but in the course of his speech indulged in some sarcastic and rather personal observations on the Irish members who had spoken, and on

the Irish character in general, which elicited a sharp retort from Mr. John O'Connell, expressed in language which the Speaker pronounced to be unparliamentary, and called him to order.

After some observations from Mr. E. B. Roche and Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, and a motion for the adjournment of the debate made by Mr. Fagan which was withdrawn, Mr. F. O'Connor briefly replied to the arguments of Sir George Grey. He had been asked if he intended to prevent Irish labourers from coming to this country to seek employment? He had no such intention. He hoped that by a repeal of the Union they would have sufficient employment and remuneration at home; and then they would become good customers to the English manufacturing operative. He retorted with some good-humoured ridicule upon Mr. Walter, and defended himself against the charges made against him by other speakers. The House then divided, when the numbers were :—

For the motion	. 23
Against it	. . . 255

Majority 232

One of the most remarkable circumstances attending the late general election was the return of a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion, the Baron Rothschild, for the city of London. Although no law impeded the election of a Jew, an insurmountable obstacle to a member of that communion taking his seat was presented by the statutory declaration required from every person upon entering the House which, according to the prescribed form, was required to be made, "on the true faith of a Christian." The

Prime Minister was himself the colleague of Baron Rothschild as member for London, and he had been a supporter of the Bill, unsuccessfully proposed by Mr. Robert Grant in 1833, for enabling Jews to sit in Parliament. He now undertook to renew this attempt, and to give effect to the wishes of his constituents by enabling Baron Rothschild to take his seat.

Lord John Russell brought the subject before the House, in the first instance, in the shape of a resolution affirming the eligibility of Jews to all functions and offices to which Roman Catholics were admissible by law. In proceeding to support this proposition, he admitted that the question did not affect a numerous body of persons, not more than 30,000 or 40,000, nor would the rejection of the claim be likely to excite formidable agitation, but he exhorted the House not to encourage a belief that it would yield concessions to pressure which it would not make upon principle.

He took his stand on the ground, sanctioned by declarations of both Houses, that every Englishman is entitled to the honours and advantages which the British constitution gives him; and he further maintained, that religious opinion ought of itself to be no disqualification. To exclude Jews from those rights, strong grounds of disqualification must be shown. Jews were bound by the same morals, bore the same burdens, and performed the same duties as their fellow citizens.

He did not argue that civil offices and seats in Parliament were totally separate from religion; but he denied that by a mere declaration of words in an Act of Parlia-

ment—by a mere postscript of an oath or fag-end of a declaration—you could insure religious motives and religious obligations. It must depend upon the general state of opinion in the country whether or not there is a Christian Parliament. No declaration of acting “on the true faith of a Christian” could have secured a more Christian Parliament than that in which Hollis, Vane, and Falkland met; no oath of that kind would have been binding on an aristocracy among which were the disciples of Voltaire, or on a democracy guided by the principles of Rousseau—on a Mirabeau, a Condorcet, or a Robespierre. Our own country furnished another illustration. Was there ever a man who had more sneered at Christianity—was there any Jew of the last century who had used such language, with the view of depreciating the doctrines of Christianity, and destroying the belief of it in the minds of the people, as Gibbon? Yet Gibbon took your declaration. He came to the table and swore “on the true faith of a Christian.” (*Cheers and laughter.*) He held office under George the Third; he sat on the Treasury bench under a Government which was more of a High Church Government, which was more disposed to raise the cry of “Church and King,” than perhaps any Government which ever existed during the reign of that Monarch. Again, Hume held office for a short time in the British Embassy at Paris. There was no man in the last century who wrote essays so much calculated to undermine religion as Mr. Hume; and yet, if he had been returned to Parliament, and had been required to make the declaration “on the true faith of a Chris-

tian," he would have taken the oath—with a smile or a sigh, as the case might be, but he would have taken it, and the cobweb would have been swept away. In his (Lord John Russell's) opinion it was not by a declaration of this kind that you could obtain security. The English people was a Christian people, although it included some thirty or forty thousand Jews; therefore the Parliament of that people would still be a Christian Legislature, although it might include some half a dozen persons professing the Jewish religion.

Lord John Russell showed historically how the Oath of Abjuration originated, to prove that it had in fact no reference to Jews. Down to the time of Elizabeth, there was no thought of excluding "heretics;" they were dealt with summarily by burning and other penalties. But at that time arose a new distinction, of a political rather than a religious bearing. The Roman Catholics of that day, thinking that they had no chance of supremacy under Elizabeth or James, entered into repeated conspiracies with a view to change the succession of these realms. The words "on the true faith of a Christian" were first introduced into the Act 3rd James I. c. 4; the preamble of that statute alludes to the Gunpowder Plot, and section 15 prescribes an oath to be taken, "on the true faith of a Christian," to prevent conspiracies against the Sovereign and succession; the person who takes the oath saying, *inter alia*, "I do further swear, that I do from my heart abhor, detest, and abjure, as impious and heretical, the damnable doctrine and position that princes which be excommunicated or deprived by the Pope may be deposed or murdered

by their subjects, or any other whatsoever." In the seventh year of James the First another Act was passed, by which members of Parliament were required to take the oath of allegiance according to the oath in 3rd James I. c. 4. s. 15, that is, "upon the true faith of a Christian." Now, this showed clearly what the intention of Parliament was in inserting that declaration, "on the true faith of a Christian." It was intended to meet the cases of those Roman Catholics who bore true allegiance to the Crown of this realm, and to separate them from those who declared that their prince might lawfully be murdered. Therefore these words, "on the true faith of a Christian," were intended not to exclude either Jews or infidels, but to give a greater sanction to the oath which the Roman Catholic Christian took when he declared himself a faithful and true servant of the Crown. Similar political reasons prescribed the same form of oath in later years. If Roman Catholics were excluded, it was on the score that they failed in their allegiance to the King; and, if Protestant Dissenters were afterwards excluded, it was because their hostility to the Established Church, as one of the institutions of the realm, was presumed. Those disabilities were removed in 1828 and 1829; and, if Parliament was broadly a "Christian" Parliament, it had become so since that time.

"One ground," continued the noble lord, "which has been stated for their exclusion is, that the Jews are a separate nation. But the Jews themselves utterly deny this allegation. They say that they are not attached to any foreign state; that, as the Jews in

France are French subjects, those of England are English subjects ; and that they are ready to do their duty as all good subjects should do, either in time of war or otherwise. If they are aliens, to what country do they belong ? An alien is one who has another king and another country, to whom his allegiance is owing ; and therefore he cannot pay perfect obedience to the laws of the state in which he lives, and is subjected to some necessary disabilities. But those Jews who have lived in this country for a century or a century and a half, who have their property in England, their wives and their families, to what other king or country can they resort in order to pay their allegiance ? To none whatever. It is obvious to all the world that their attachment is to England, and to no other country. I believe that in France the Jews enjoy all the honours and emoluments which the state has to bestow ; and M. Dupin, and some other eminent persons who have been elected to seats in the Legislature, are of that persuasion. Do not, therefore, I beg of you, rest their disqualification upon your former proscription ; and do not argue that, if you take it away, you will not find the Jews fulfilling the obligations of citizens like other men in similar circumstances.

"But we have been told, also, that there is a very solemn denunciation in the prophecies, which would prevent our granting to the Jews the rights which they claim. It is obvious that, if such be the meaning of the prophecies, it is not for us to decide what should be done, but that Providence will accomplish by its own means its own purposes. But I would ask

where it is that those who use this argument would draw the line ? A Jew has been a magistrate, a Jew has been a sheriff, an alderman. I ask you what right or business have you to interpret a prophecy so as to draw the line between an alderman and a commissioner of customs—between a justice of the peace and a person having a right to sit in Parliament ? What enabled you or authorized you to say where the line intended by the prophecies should be drawn ; and how can you take upon yourselves to draw the limits of the line the Almighty intended to mark out ? It would be, in respect to the Almighty being, to

" ' Strike from his hand the balance
and the rod,
Rejudge his justice—be the God
of God.' "

"The popular prejudice which induced the Administration of 1753, after passing an act for the naturalization of the Jews, to come down in a hurry in the next year for the purpose of repealing it, has very greatly died away. That it has subsided in the city of London is proved by the 7000 votes given to a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion, known for his extensive wealth, his charity, and his liberality. The House, therefore, must not rely on that prejudice." Lord John came upon them to adopt his motion, in the name of the constitution, of freedom, of justice, of common brotherhood in the human race, and of that highest principle of Christianity itself—"Do unto others as you would have they should do unto you." (*Much cheering.*)

Sir R. Inglis said he had never been so much alarmed at the

introduction of this measure as he was now, when it was introduced by the First Minister of the Crown. He did not dispute the merits of the Jews, but he was not inclined to place them in Parliament merely because they were amiable and respectable citizens. Mr. Macaulay insisted that privation was punishment. He denied it; for would any man say that the Legislature punished those who enjoyed not the elective franchise, or those who were not qualified to sit in Parliament? The question was not one between Christians and Jews, but between Christians and non-Christians. Now, England for years past had not only had a constitution, but also a Christian constitution, and he defied Lord J. Russell to produce a single instance in which the oath of office had not always been taken upon some Christian symbol. It might be true, that David Hume and Edward Gibbon, as infidels, would not have scrupled to take at the table the declaration now required by law; but was that a sufficient argument for blotting out of our statute-book a solemn declaration that our first duty as legislators was to discharge our duties as Christian men? A Jew could not listen to our form of prayer, in which we called upon Christ to have mercy upon us, without either committing an awful blasphemy, or going through a deliberate mockery of religion. He would not withhold these concessions from the Jews on account of the smallness of their numbers, if he could believe them just; but, as he did not think them so, he thought he had a right to ask whether it was either right or expedient to gratify 20,000, or 30,000, or 40,000 persons at the

risk of exasperating 3,000,000 or 4,000,000? He had called the last Bill introduced on this subject a Bill to enable Mr. Salomons to become an Alderman of London, and he called this Bill a Bill to enable the Baron Lionel De Rothschild to become a member of Parliament. He then proceeded to show that the Jews were a separate nation, with a separate creed, and for that purpose read a letter from a Jewish rabbi, and an extract from the speech of John, Duke of Bedford, against the Jew Bill of 1753. He called upon the House by every consideration of interest and duty to pause before it changed the Christian constitution of the Legislature, and before it hazarded the confidence of the people in the Christian institutions of the empire.

Mr. Fox supported the motion, because he saw no feature of exclusiveness either in the English constitution or in the genius of Christianity. Sir R. Inglis had remarked, that exclusion was not punishment; but that remark was scarcely applicable to any class which perceived and appreciated, and yet did not enjoy, all the rights of citizenship. The question really before the House at that moment was the partial disfranchisement of the city of London—for by the present state of the law it was deprived of its due share in the representation, and was undergoing a punishment in not having its due share in the formation of those laws in whose proper administration it was so much interested. It was, therefore, in the same position in which it would be had a Bill of pains and penalties been brought in against it for selecting Baron De Rothschild as its representative. He asked whether it was likely

that the city of London, which had made such a choice, would retract it. The city would do no such thing, and he believed that, if the House persisted in that form of oath by which the exclusion of the Baron De Rothschild was effected, it would stir up a most formidable agitation. Against the argument that the Jews regarded themselves as a separate nation, he adduced the example of the many Jews who had perished in the ranks of the Prussian army at Waterloo, fighting against Napoleon, who had proclaimed himself the friend of their race. He then recommended the emancipation of the Jews; first, because they were a non-proselytizing people; and next, because their Bible was ours, their saints and patriarchs were ours, and their laws were placed on the tables suspended over the altars of our churches. They were, therefore, the people who ought to have come first and foremost, instead of last, within the pale of the British constitution.

Lord Ashley observed, that on this question there was no intermediate feeling in the country, for it was either a feeling of indifference or of the deepest interest. The prejudices of the present day against the Jews had no connection with the personal hatred once directed against them on account of their crucifixion of our Saviour, nor even with those prejudices which existed in 1753. The Jew held a higher place now in the opinion of society; and the objections against his admission into Parliament did not rest on such half-forgotten recollections, but on the adherence of the people of England to a principle which he hoped they would never surrender. His opposition to this measure was not founded

on any selfish or persecuting motive, but on a principle of religious truth. He contended that religion had a great deal to do with politics—that the House knew that fact—and that it proved it by every one of its daily actions. Mr. Macaulay, in an elaborate essay, had declared that Government, by its essential character, was interdicted from contemplating and accomplishing Christian ends; but he well recollected that that distinguished writer had in another speech declared that “every thing which lowered Christianity in public estimation was high treason against the civilization of mankind.” He then controverted Mr. Macaulay’s doctrines that to talk of Christian government was as absurd as to talk of Christian cookery or of Christian cobbler, and passed a heavy censure upon him for having confounded, for the sake of a witticism, the lowest operations of the mind with the operation of the highest influences of the soul. It was true that Gibbon and Hume might, as infidels, have sat in that House; but they could only have done so by professing that in their opinion Christianity was part and parcel of the law of the land. The House was now called upon to break down all the barriers which prevented Jews from sitting in Parliament. No advantage would be gained by such an enactment—no compensation would be afforded for the great shock which it would occasion to thousands of honest and conscientious Christians. Lord John Russell rested his case upon justice. Dr. Arnold, whose words Lord Ashley quoted, denied that the Jews had any claim to emancipation on that ground, and Lord John Russell had not ventured

to say a word in refutation of that denial. The present was altogether a question of principle—it was a legislative declaration, that for all the purposes of public government, of making laws, and of administering public affairs, Christianity was altogether needless. To such a doctrine he could not assent even for a single hour. If the Jews had been already in Parliament, he would not have proposed to turn them out; but it was a widely different question to propose to bring them in, and to repeal, for their introduction, an oath which was a declaration of Christianity on the part of the Legislature. In saying this, he disclaimed any antipathy to the Jews, and gave a glowing description of the knowledge, intelligence, literature, and perseverance of the Jews of the present age, both in this country and other countries of Europe.

Mr. Gladstone, after an allusion to the course his colleague (Sir R. H. Inglis) had taken, said he felt bound to inquire whether there were any grounds for the disqualification which distinguished the Jews from any other classes of the community. Lord Ashley, in that part of his speech in which he had exposed the existing misapprehensions as to the Jews, and in which he had described their excellent capacity for public business of every kind, had greatly enhanced the force of the arguments by which the admission of the Jews into Parliament was recommended. Mr. Gladstone then passed on to the question of religion. Having shown that we had contended first for a Church Parliament, and then for a Protestant Parliament, in both of which contests we had been defeated by

the course of events, or, he should rather say, by the providential superintendence of God over the world, he said that, according to Lord Ashley, we had now come to the stage in which we must stand up for a Christian Parliament. This measure did not make a severance between politics and religion; it only amounted to a declaration that there was no necessity for excluding a Jew, as such, from an assembly in which every man felt sure that a vast and overwhelming majority of its members would always be Christian. It was painful to part with the word Christianity, which was now painted over the portals of Parliament; but the question was not whether Christianity was needless, but whether more than a few Jews could ever enter Parliament. It was said, that by admitting those few we should un-Christianize Parliament. That might be true in word, but was untrue in substance. Parliament would derive its character from those who composed it, and he had no doubt that the majority of its members would always perform their obligations on the true faith of Christians. It was too late for us to say that this measure was un-Christian, and would call down the vengeance of Heaven. He had opposed the last law for the removal of Jewish Disabilities; but, when he did so, he foresaw that, if we gave the Jew municipal, magisterial, and executive functions, we could not refuse him legislative functions any longer. The Jew was refused entrance into that House because he would then be a maker of the laws; but who made the maker of the law? The constituencies; and into those constituencies we had admitted Jews. Now, were the constituen-

cies Christian constituencies? If they were, was it probable that the Parliament would cease to be a Christian Parliament? He then referred to the petition presented by Archdeacon Wilberforce, in which that clergyman called upon Parliament to provide, before it admitted Jews into its body, measures which would give new vigour to the Church by the restoration of convocation, and in which he argued that it would require great caution to prevent that which all would deplore—namely, a desire among the clergy for an organic change in the relations between Church and State. He admitted that here was a difficulty, which had arisen from the want of sympathy for some time past between Parliament and the Church. He contended, however, that the more you admitted into Parliament those who had no sympathy with the Church, the more ought a consideration of the wishes of the Church to influence Parliament in its legislative, and Ministers in their executive character. You could not have a living Church unless you respected it, and unless you recognised its own moderate spirit as exhibited in the statute-book, and in its relations with the people. He concluded by stating, that if we admitted the Jews into Parliament, prejudice might be awakened for awhile, but the good sense of the people would soon allay it, and we should have the consolation of knowing, that in a case of difficulty we had yielded to a sense of justice, and by so doing had not disparaged our religion or lowered Christianity, but had rather elevated both in all reflecting and well-regulated minds.

Mr. G. Banks vindicated the

arguments of Lord Ashley, and expressed his horror at the possibility of seeing a Jew Premier in Parliament.

Mr. Romilly contended that the admission of Jews into Parliament was simply an act of justice. The admission of Roman Catholics into the House had not impaired the Protestant character of the Legislature, but had, on the contrary, increased its efficacy. So, the admission of the Jews would not impair the Christian character of the House nor do injury to Christianity.

Mr. Goulburn urged, that we must resist this motion if we intended to carry out the objects of a Christian Legislature. Two tests had hitherto been provided by the Legislature before any man could be admitted into it. One was the oath of allegiance, the other was his sworn avowal of his belief in Christianity. The city of London had thought fit to say that the Baron De Rothschild, who would not submit to the latter of these tests, should take his seat in the Legislature as its representative. Now, if that claim were admitted, how soon might the city return a foreign merchant who would refuse the other test, the oath of allegiance? His objections to this measure rested upon his contemplation of its effects upon the character of the Legislature, upon the shock which it would give to the religious feelings of the country, and upon the impediment which it would throw in the way of the discharge by the House of those high duties which belonged to it as the representative of this great country.

After a very decided opposition speech from Mr. Plumptre,

Mr. Disraeli observed, that both

Lord J. Russell and Lord Ashley had considered this measure as a question of principle. With the former it was a principle of religious liberty; with the latter a principle of religious truth. The former had adopted a principle which in this country was comparatively a novel one, and upon which his lordship, from his descent and his own personal exertions in its behalf, must ever be expected to look with respect. The Jewish race were men who acknowledged the same God, and admitted the same revelation with ourselves, and to whom we were indebted for much of our human civilization and almost all our Divine knowledge. They professed a true, if not the true religion. If they did not believe all that Christians did, Christians believed all they did. As far, then, as the religion of the Bible could be a sanction for conduct, Parliament had, in the religion of the Jew, the best sanction in the world for their good conduct, save that of its own Christianity. It was said, however, that the admission of the Jew into Parliament would de-Christianize the nation, and would enable persons of any religion, Pagan or Mahometan, to come amongst us. Now, this question of the Jew ought not to be mixed up with that of other religions. The Jew should be admitted from his near affinity to the Christian. Was that denied? Then he would ask, where was your Christianity except in his Judaism? He should be admitted, too, because you are a Christian community and a Christian assembly. If you had been a Druidical assembly, you might have rejected him on the ground that his race were few in number and you knew nothing of his re-

ligion. But a Christian assembly could not urge such a plea, and was placed in regard to a Jew in a very different relation from that in which it stood either to the Pagan, the Hindoo, or the Mussulman. Besides, the Jew had no interest in opposing the Christian Church. He concluded with an eloquent panegyric on the high qualifications of the Jews in all ages, and insisted that the House ought to perform this great act of national justice, and to discard the dark superstitions of the darkest ages, which were influencing themselves and their constituents to oppose it.

Sir T. Acland maintained that the speech of Lord Ashley had been either so mistaken or misstated both by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, that he must endeavour to set the House right upon it, and to explain the reasons why he should refuse his consent to this motion. Having replied with great warmth to both these gentlemen, he reminded the House that Mr. Hume had often told it that religion had nothing to do with legislation, and that, the less legislation had to do with religion, the better. He denied the justice of that principle, and showed that it was never recognised by Queen Elizabeth, William III., or any of our greatest princes. He, therefore, called upon the House to beware how it broke asunder the ties which bound together religion and legislation, and to reflect on the awful consequences which might arise from such a violation of sound principle and ancient custom.

Mr. Law, in very strong and decided terms, expressed his hostility to the Bill.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey

supported the measure on the general grounds of religious freedom and religious truth. He was not old enough to have suffered himself from the Roman Catholic disabilities; but he well remembered the strong feelings of indignation which his father and his grandfather experienced, owing to their having been excluded by them from Parliament. It was, therefore, not wonderful that he should sympathize with the Jews, who were suffering under the same galling exclusion. He was of opinion that the Church always suffered from restrictions imposed on the laity, and no better proof of it could be adduced than the condition of Spain at the present moment. The noble lord then digressed considerably from the subject before the House, and indulged in a somewhat enthusiastic contemplation of the prospect of the return of England into the fold of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Newdegate opposed the Bill, contending that, if the Jews were admitted, every infidel and atheist might be admitted into Parliament *pari ratione*. He controverted Mr. Gladstone's arguments, and declared that that gentleman would never have gained his election for the University of Oxford had his sentiments on this question then been known.

Viscount Morpeth supported the Bill. He laid down the principle that, when the State required from any class of citizens the performance of any acts or the payment of any duties which the claim of citizenship imposed, no difference of creed which did not lead to practices injurious to the community should operate as an exclusion from any right, dignity, or

privilege within its gift. On that principle he supported this measure, which, he reminded Sir R. Inglis, was not intended to emancipate Parsees and Hindoos, but was confined simply to the removal of Jewish disabilities. Not that he shrank from following out the principle of equality before the law to its fullest extent, from any fear of an irruption of Parsee candidates into Great Britain or their acceptance by British constituencies. He then applied himself to a consideration of the motives of opposition to this measure, both in the House and in the country—motives which, in his opinion, were founded on mistaken religious views alone. He denied that Lord John Russell had ever asserted that religion had nothing to do with politics; on the contrary, his lordship had distinctly declared that religion ought to pervade and influence every thing we did. He said, however, that the security of Christianity would not be impaired by the admission of Jews into Parliament, and he (Lord Morpeth) was of the same opinion; and for this, among other reasons, that, if the religion of the first Christians was not endangered by their taking service in Cæsar's household, so neither would our religion be endangered by the admission of a few Jews into our senate. The Jews were now in the possession of all the privileges of citizens in France, and never had there been more vital piety in the Roman Catholic and Protestant population of that country than at the present moment. He called upon the House to treat the Jews with similar kindness, tenderness, and justice, and to consider them, in their scattered and fallen state, like the trunk blighted by the lightning, but

sanctified by the very stroke which had caused its ruin. He had been much struck by a despatch which Lord Palmerston had recently addressed to the Sultan of Turkey, advising him to place all classes of his subjects, as to civil rights and privileges, on the same footing. He had no doubt that the same advice had also been tendered to the Sultan by the King of France, and it was good advice to be tendered by the Christian Powers to their Mahometan ally. It could be tendered with perfect justice by France, but not by Great Britain, if it persisted in this exclusion of the Jews. We should, in such a case, give the Sultan the means of making a good rejoinder. He might tell us, "I have large classes of men of different religion in my dominions. I have turbulent Albanians, Greeks always ready for new insurrections, and Maronites perpetually disturbing the peace of Mount Lebanon; but I am told that you have a race among yourselves remarkable for their peace, loyalty, and charity—conversant in affairs, adding large contributions to your national wealth, and that race consists of but a handful of men. I am told that the men of this race are the men whom you pertinaciously exclude from all share in your national representation, and whom you obstinately debar from all the honours and rewards which you confer on your other citizens." He hoped that by the vote of that evening the opportunity would be taken away from the Sultan of retorting upon us that we had no right to advise him to adopt the maxims of liberty and toleration, or of telling us, when we next pressed on him our advice, that we ought to act upon it ourselves.

Lord George Bentinck said, he should be shrinking from his duty if he gave a silent vote on this question. He felt much pain in taking a course different from that of many of his friends, but such considerations were overborne by a sense of duty. He had supported the first motion made on this subject by the Whigs in 1833, and the conduct of the Jews since had given him no reason for altering his opinion. He reminded the House that the Bill for repealing the Test and Corporation Acts had passed the Commons in such a shape as to afford no impediment to a Jew taking his seat there: the words which now excluded him, "on the true faith of a Christian," were inserted in that Bill in the House of Lords. Their insertion was then a subject of regret in the House of Commons. But where, after all, was the danger from the admission of Jews to Parliament? They must be elected by Christian constituencies: their efforts, if they should make any to promote Judaism in the Legislature, would surely be defeated there, and would hinder their re-election. But, in truth, the danger was altogether visionary; for there was no spirit of proselytism in the Jewish religion. Lord George Bentinck then pointed to the inconsistency of refusing this claim of the Jews, after the Legislature had made them capable of magisterial and municipal offices. A Jew might now be elected Lord Mayor of London. Acting in that capacity, he might become a member of the Privy Council; for there was nothing said in the oath of a Privy Councillor—which he read at length—about the "true faith of a Christian." If, then, he could qualify himself

under the existing law to become a Privy Councillor, why should he be prevented from becoming also a member of the Senate? He then adverted to the arguments of Mr. Goulburn, and observed that that gentleman had formerly opposed the admission of Roman Catholics into Parliament on precisely the same grounds upon which he now opposed the admission of the Jews. But, when Mr. O'Connell was returned for the county of Clare, and knocked at the door of the House for admission, with millions at his back, Mr. Goulburn was a member of the Cabinet which shrunk from the contest, and which subsequently conceded all the privileges which they asked. He hoped that it would not be necessary for Mr. Goulburn to undergo once more the same process of resistance at one time and humiliation at another in the case of the Jews. He then called upon Mr. Goulburn for an explanation of the reasons which had induced him, not only as a member of the Government, but also as a planter in Jamaica, to consent to the admission of the Jews into the local Legislature of that island. If he entertained at that time his present opinions, he ought not to have consented to unchristianize the Legislature of Jamaica; and, if he did not, he ought to explain what had caused so extraordinary a change in his opinions as that which he had recently exhibited. Upon these grounds he warmly supported the Bill.

Mr. Henry Drummond was not actuated in opposing this measure by any of the old prejudices or unworthy feelings against the Jews, whom he admired almost as much as Mr. Disraeli did. Sooner or later, he was afraid that it must

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be carried; for, if the House threw Mr. Rothschild back upon the constituency of London, we should have a recurrence of similar contests between the House and that constituency, as had formerly taken place between it and the electors of Middlesex in the case of Mr. Wilkes. Formerly gold was extracted from the Jew by the thumbscrew; now it was extorted by the more efficient process of a contested election. He admitted that this measure, if carried, would be the triumph of Liberalism; but what was Liberalism? The antagonist of religion. Liberalism was that which set a man free from all obligation to God—which left him at liberty to make out of his own imagination his own God—and which led him to despise the dogmas of the Church, which told him that there was no truth but that which it taught. He would not venture to read the denunciations of the prophecies; but he would remind Lord John Russell that there was such a thing denounced in Scripture as national apostasy. He hoped that we might still say in Parliament that we were Christians; but, if this measure passed, we could no longer say so. He concluded by declaring that he would not give his consent to a measure which would enact from this time forward that no man should pronounce in that House the name or recognise the authority of Christ.

Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, in answer to the speech of Mr. Drummond, denied that Liberalism was the absence of virtue, piety, and religion; it was the absence of all religious acrimony and intolerance—it was the absence of persecution and sectarian bigotry, and of all those selfish and vindictive

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feelings which denied to man the right of worshipping God as he pleased. He coincided in the propriety and justice of the proposition of Lord John Russell, namely, that from the present hour every thing like a qualification consequent on conscientious belief should be removed from the statute-book.

Lord John Russell said, that his principal reason for addressing the House at present was to explain to Mr. Gladstone the precise nature of the measure which he was about to propose in the Committee. His resolution would be in the following terms:—"That it is expedient to remove all civil disabilities at present existing affecting Her Majesty's subjects of the Jewish religion, with the like exceptions as are provided for Her Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion." The Bill, which he should afterwards found upon that resolution, would be couched in the same terms as that introduced by Sir R. Grant in 1833. His lordship then entered into a refutation of a report to which Mr. Law's speech was calculated to give confirmation—that his (Lord John Russell's) recent election for the city of London had been carried by means of his association with the Baron Rothschild, and that he had in consequence proposed this measure to bring the baron into Parliament. He entered into a long detail of facts to show that there was not even

a shadow of foundation for either of these allegations.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

Ayes	253
Noes	186

Majority for the resolution 67

After some observations from Sir R. H. Inglis, Lord John Russell stated his intention to propose the first reading of the Bill in a few days, but to defer the second reading till the 7th of February.

The special business for which Parliament had been called together having been now concluded, and Christmas approaching, it was moved in both Houses on the 20th December that they should stand adjourned till the 3rd of February. In the Upper House Lord Ellenborough took a short retrospect of the proceedings of Parliament since its meeting, which he pronounced to be of a very unsatisfactory character. He also urged that it would have been better to have continued their sittings through January. In the House of Commons Mr. Spooner moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. Newdegate, that the House should adjourn till the 13th of January; but, after some discussion, it was withdrawn; the motion of Ministers was carried, and the two Houses separated for the recess.

CHAPTER IX.

FRANCE.—*Opening of the Session of the Chambers—Royal Speech—Discussion on the Address in the Chamber of Peers—Speeches of MM. C. Dupin, Duchatel, and others—Question of the Spanish Alliance—Speeches of M. de la Lozère, Duc de Broglie, Duc de Noailles, M. Passy, and M. Guizot—Discussion on the Incorporation of Cracow with Austria—Debate on the Address in the Chamber of Deputies—Amendments of MM. Billault and Dufaure—Speeches of Comté Roger, MM. Desmoussaux de Givré, and Garnier Pagès—Montpensier Marriage—Speeches of MM. de Lesseps, de Lavergne, Crémieux, Guizot, and Dufaure—Other paragraphs of the Address voted—Reopening of the Discussion on the Spanish Marriages by M. Thiers—Speeches of MM. Thiers, Guizot, and Berryer—Paragraph relating to Finance—Speeches of MM. de Lasteyrie, de Castellane, Ledru Rollin, Lacave Laplagne (Minister of Finance), and others—Amendment by M. Duvergier de Hauranne rejected—Address voted by a large Majority—Reply of the King—Purchase of French Government Stock by the Emperor of Russia—Defeat of Ministers in the Chamber of Deputies—Motion by M. Duvergier de Hauranne for Electoral Reform—Opposed by Ministers, and rejected—Change in the Constitution of the Cabinet—Ministerial Explanations.*

ON the 11th of January, the session of the French Chambers was opened by the King, who delivered the following Speech:—

"Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies,—

"In summoning you to resume the labours of the session, my first wish is that you should afford my Government all your co-operation, in order to relieve the sufferings which this year distress a part of our population. I have hastened to order the measures best calculated to attain that object. I trust, that by the firm maintenance of order, by the liberty and security of commercial transactions, by an ample and judicious application of

the public resources efficiently aiding the zeal of private charity, we shall mitigate these trials, with which Providence sometimes visits the most prosperous states.

"My relations with all the Foreign Powers afford me the firmest confidence that the peace of the world continues secure.

"The marriage of my beloved son, the Duc de Montpensier, with my beloved niece the Infanta of Spain, Luisa Fernanda, has completed the satisfaction and consolation which Providence has vouchsafed me in my family. This union will be a fresh pledge of those good and intimate relations which have so long subsisted between France and Spain, and the

maintenance of which is as desirable for the prosperity as for the reciprocal security of the two States.

"I have reason to hope that the affairs of La Plata will, before long, be adjusted conformably to the views adopted by my Government, in concert with that of the Queen of Great Britain, for the re-establishment of the security of our commercial relations in those countries.

"I have concluded with the Emperor of Russia a Treaty of Navigation, which guarantees to us, by a just reciprocity in our maritime relations with that Empire, advantages which it was important to us to preserve.

"An unexpected event has impaired the state of affairs founded in Europe by the last Treaty of Vienna. The republic of Cracow, an independent and neutral state, has been incorporated with the empire of Austria. I have protested against this infraction of the Treaties.

"At home the constant progress of the public revenue, despite of causes which might have checked it, demonstrates that the activity and resources of the country continue to increase. The finance laws, and various other laws relative to important improvements in the legislation and administration of the kingdom, will be submitted to your deliberation.

"The great public works which we have undertaken shall be completed with the perseverance which the interests of the country command, and with the prudence indispensable to the maintenance of public credit.

"You will also have to direct your attention to measures calculated to second in our African pos-

session the progress of colonization and its internal prosperity. Tranquillity, so happily restored in Algeria by the valour and devotedness of our army, permits us to examine maturely that important question, respecting which a special Bill shall be presented to you.

"Gentlemen, a common feeling animates us. You are all, like me and my family, devoted to the happiness and grandeur of our country; and already long experience has enlightened us as to the policy best suited to her interests, both moral and material, and which must secure its present prosperity and the future pacific and regular development of its destinies. I expect with confidence, from your patriotism and wisdom, the co-operation necessary to the accomplishment of this great task. Let us assist each other in supporting the burden, and France will reap the fruit of our efforts."

On the 18th of January, in the Chamber of Peers, M. Barthé read an Address in answer to the Speech of the Throne, which was merely an echo of it, and the discussion then commenced.

M. C. Dupin, the first speaker, began by admitting that the relations of France with Foreign Powers had been greatly impaired since last session. He was a staunch partisan of the English alliance. He admired the English nation for its discoveries in the sciences and arts; he beheld its power, wealth, and glory without any feeling of envy, and was disposed to make many sacrifices to secure the maintenance of that union for the sake of mankind and civilization. But he did not find that England was actuated by the same spirit of reciprocity, particularly on the question of the Spanish marriage, when

she complained of the pretended violation of a Treaty which had long since ceased to be in vigour. He could not conceive the strange persistency with which the English Cabinet had opposed, ever since September last, the realization of an event which was not to be attended with immediate consequences. He had long combated the Cabinet, and he did not fear to be charged with inconsistency when he declared, after reading the documents communicated to the Legislature, that the English despatches were a tissue of *imperturbable* frivolity, whilst those of the French Government were dignified and full of sound reasoning from beginning to end. M. Dupin next contended that the long wars and revolutions which had agitated Europe had long since annihilated the Treaty of Utrecht, which had not even been referred to in the conventions of Vienna. If it still existed, then parties would be similarly entitled to demand the dismantling of Dunkirk, which was formally stipulated in that Treaty, England, in the case of Belgium, had not shown herself so ardent a defender of recent and solemn treaties when she aided France in separating that country from Holland, with which it had been inseparably incorporated by the conventions of 1814. M. Dupin next examined the conduct of the Cabinet in reference to Cracow, to which he gave his entire approbation. He regarded the protest of M. Guizot as a wise and proper measure, and thanked him for placing in the King's mouth a formal denunciation of the violation of the Treaties.

M. Villiers du Terray next read a manuscript speech on the internal situation of France, and par-

ticularly insisted on the revision of her municipal laws.

The general discussion was here closed, when the debate opened on the first paragraph of the Address.

M. Flavigny said that the Cabinet had acted wisely in not prohibiting the exportation of grain, but he regretted that the Minister of Commerce, whose scruples he respected, had not considered himself justified in permitting the free importation of grain during the recess.

M. Dubouchage, who followed, denounced the inefficiency of the measures adopted by the Ministry to prevent the disturbances occasioned by the scarcity of provisions in the different points of France. The Government was to blame for its improvidence, and, if the National Guard existed all over the country, as the law required, the free transport of grain would not now be interrupted in eighteen departments.

M. Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior, replied that every measure calculated to protect the liberty of trade, and the security of persons and property, had been adopted. The Government had not thought proper to enact by ordinance the free importation of grain, in violation of the formal text of the law, because it regarded the measure as unnecessary and inopportune. Had Ministers considered it expedient, they would not have hesitated to submit it to the approbation of the King. Besides, if the prohibition had been raised during the recess, it would have alarmed the population, and been attended with fatal consequences.

The Marquis de Boissy condemned the parsimony of the Government in granting only 1,000,000*f*.

to the six departments ravaged by the inundations of the Loire. 20,000,000*fr.* should have been applied to the relief of the victims, and nobody would have found the sum too large. In the course of his speech, having complained of an alleged insult offered to the corps of artillery at the reception at the Tuileries, on the 1st instant, and blamed the appointment of Princes of the Royal family to the command of certain *armes*, the Chamber interrupted him by loud murmurs, and the President admonished him to return to the question.

M. Barthé (the reporter of the Address) stated, in reply, that 1,000,000*fr.* had been distributed among the victims of the inundations, but that eleven other millions were allocated to repair the disasters.

M. de Boissy, the Minister of War and the Interior, and M. Barthélemy afterwards took part in the discussion, and the first paragraph was carried.

The second paragraph, relative to the foreign relations of France, was next read; when the Prince de la Moskowa rose, and observed that the Chamber could not concur in the firm confidence expressed by the King's Speech that the peace of the world was assured. The manifestation of a mere hope would be more opportune in the present circumstances, and more in accordance with truth and the evidence of facts.

M. Barthé said that it was intentionally the Commission had repeated the words of the Speech, because it would not impair that confidence. The Committee had satisfied itself that the conduct of the Government, in the question of the marriages and Cracow, had

been dignified and pacific, and it was for that reason it had given the expressions used in the Royal Speech its entire adhesion.

The Marquis de Boissy then proceeded to examine the state of Europe, and the position of France with regard to the four great Powers, but the Chamber paid but little attention to his remarks. After a short time he complained that he was not attended to, and demanded the *appel nominal*.

The Prince de la Moskowa here rose and said, that as the Minister of Foreign Affairs did not seem inclined to give the explanations which he had hoped to draw forth by this (the Prince de la Moskowa's) announcement of an amendment, he would now renounce his intention.

The Marquis de Boissy again insisted on the *appel nominal*, and the debate was adjourned.

The next day the discussion commenced on the following paragraph of the Address:—

“The marriage of your beloved son the Duc de Montpensier with your beloved niece the Infanta of Spain, Luisa Fernanda, has added to the satisfaction and consolation which Providence has granted you in your august family. Hailed with joy by two independent and friendly nations, that alliance will contribute to maintain between France and Spain those amicable and intimate relations conformable to the traditions of both States, and so desirable for their mutual prosperity and security.”

M. Pelet de la Lozère, after protesting his anxious desire to add to the satisfaction and consolation of the King in his august family, said he nevertheless could not help blaming the conduct of the Ministry throughout the negotiation of

the Spanish marriages. In the documents submitted to the Chambers, he had not been able to trace a single obligation on the part of England to accept a Bourbon candidate. The French Cabinet had renounced presenting a son of the King of the French, and Lord Aberdeen had not agreed that the husband of the Queen should be exclusively chosen from the House of Bourbon. Lord Aberdeen never urged, it is true, any objection against the proposal of seeking among the descendants of Philip V. for a husband for the Queen; but, in all his despatches, he constantly stated that, if a member of the House of Bourbon could not be safely chosen consistently with the happiness of the Queen, or with a due regard to the tranquillity of Spain, the Government of Madrid, in the exercise of their independent judgment, should act in such a manner as might be dictated by a sense of their own dignity and interest, and, in this case, it could be no cause of displeasure to Great Britain if they were to select a Prince from some other family. M. Pelet de la Lozère contended that Lord Aberdeen had consequently made no engagement at Eu, and that the French Government was not justified in considering itself relieved therefrom when Lord Palmerston included the Prince of Coburg amongst the candidates for the Queen's hand.

The Duc de Broglie next rose, and, after disclaiming all intention on the part of his country to exercise any undue influence over Spain—such as that possessed by England in Portugal—declared that it had been perfectly legitimate, necessary, and conformable to sound policy, to prevent a foreign influence from establishing itself so

near the French frontier. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs at the death of Ferdinand VII., and it was he who proposed the recognition of Queen Isabella, and recommended the resumption of the policy that had since been pursued towards Spain, and which had originated with Cardinal Mazarin. It was the interest of France to secure the amity of Spain. In her present situation, the latter could only communicate with the continent through France. If a hostile influence prevailed in the country, Madrid would soon become the centre of intrigues and attacks against France. Any Government jealous of the latter would materially create embarrassments for her beyond the Pyrenees, in order to divide her forces and weaken her power. The establishment of a Prince of the House of Bourbon on the throne of Spain by the Treaty of Utrecht had ever been regarded by England as a severe check sustained by her policy. France could not, consistently with her security, consent to the accession of a prince closely allied to the Queen of England, for London, Madrid, and Lisbon would have been brought into such close connection, that the entire influence over the Peninsula would have been monopolized by Great Britain. France was, of course, deeply interested in counteracting such an alliance. Since 1841 many marriage projects had been suggested and abandoned. Princes of the Houses of Naples and Lucca were successively proposed and abandoned, and ultimately only two candidates were left in the field; and it became obvious that the affair should terminate either by a rupture between France and Spain, or a compromise. This last alter-

native was preferred; the Queen married the eldest son of the Infant Don Francisco de Paula, and her younger sister married the fourth son of the King of the French. M. de Broglie then proceeded to examine if the union of a Prince of Orleans with a Princess of Spain constituted a violation of the Treaty of Utrecht, and entered into a long historical disquisition, to prove that the sole object of the parties to the Treaty, invoked by England, was to prevent the union on the same head of the Crowns of France and Spain. That Treaty was still in force, and to-day, if the Royal families of either country became extinct, the members of one could not inherit the rights of the other, and, if it happened that one heir survived on whose head these rights were united, he should choose either one or the other Crown. M. de Broglie then undertook to vindicate the French Cabinet against the charge of duplicity and violence, and contended that the liberty of the young Queen had been fully respected. The arrangement concluded had been positively agreed to by the Ministers of England and France. If the memorandum forwarded to the French Minister in London had not been found in the Foreign Office, it was because it had never been communicated, but merely read to Lord Aberdeen. The English Government, in his opinion, should not complain of not having been apprized beforehand of what was going on. That Government was at that time endeavouring to resume the position it held at Madrid seven years ago, and was courting with that intention the friendship of the party most hostile to France. England should not be *d'une susceptibilité si point-*

illeuse. Sincerity alone commands sincerity. France, throughout the affair, had merely exercised her right and defended her interests.

The Duc de Noailles, who followed, said that the deplorable results produced by the Spanish marriages might have been avoided had the Queen of Spain been wedded to her cousin, the eldest son of Don Carlos. This would have been the wisest and most advantageous arrangement for all parties. He differed, however, from England in her interpretation of the Treaty of Utrecht, and gave his entire adhesion to the conduct of the French Cabinet throughout the negotiation. It had maintained the Crown of Spain in the House of Bourbon, and, by marrying the Duc de Montpensier with the Infanta, it had imparted a French character to the transaction. It was the interest of France and Spain to be allied to each other, and France, being now in possession of Algeria, was particularly interested in drawing closer the ties which united her to Spain. England found her advantage in Spain being weak and poor; whilst France had a different interest. No sincere alliance, in the opinion of M. de Noailles, was possible between England and France; and he complimented the Cabinet on having shaken off the British yoke, and wrested from Great Britain the protectorate she was labouring to usurp over Spain.

M. Passy observed that this was not the first time a misunderstanding had occurred between the Governments of France and England; but, on this occasion, if one was to judge from the bitterness of the complaints of England, all reconciliation was at present out of the question. This result was the

more deplorable; as the accord of the two Powers was indispensable for their fundamental interests. The grievances of England reposed on an alleged violation of the Treaty of Utrecht, and on a supposition that the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier would insure to France an exclusive influence in the Peninsula. For his part, he only regarded this last event as an additional pledge of the friendly relations between the two countries, equally desirable for the prosperity and security of both, and the confirmation of existing interests. Those were not the motives that inspired the English policy in that question; history was there to prove that Spain had always resisted the establishment of foreign influence over her councils, and France had never possessed such influence, even when most intimately allied to that country. M. Passy professed the most sincere respect for the eminent men in whose hands the destinies of England were now placed. Her statesmen were accustomed to succeed in all their negotiations; and, having failed in the Spanish marriage affair, it was natural they should suppose that perfidy had been resorted to with a view to defeat their policy. He, however, was inclined to believe that the misunderstanding between the two Governments would soon cease, being fully persuaded that on their union depended the peace of the world and the progress of civilization.

M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who followed, said, that he was not going to vindicate a policy which had been feebly attacked, and strongly defended by his friends and by men whom he was happy not to meet among his

adversaries. His position was delicate, and imposed upon him as much frankness as reserve; and he trusted that, after hearing the explanations he had to give, the Chamber would find that he had neither been wanting in sincerity or prudence in his relations with the Court of London. As early as 1842 he had sent to London, Vienna, and Berlin, an experienced diplomatist, M. Pageot, to apprise Europe of the views of France in respect of the marriage of the Queen of Spain. He had taken no Power by surprise. He had told them all that France would not suffer any but a descendant of Philip V. to marry the Queen of Spain. All the national interests, the dignity of the Crown, and the security of France made that resolution imperious. France had not opposed the union of the Queen with a son of Don Carlos, and had even assented to it, on condition that Spain and her Sovereign assented to that arrangement. In the despatch he had addressed to Count Flahault, the French Ambassador at Vienna, on the 19th of April, 1842, after describing the difficulties such a project would meet, he announced his determination to concur in it, provided the Infanta recognised the rights of Queen Isabella, and that the choice should be agreeable to the Spanish nation. In 1841 M. Guizot had offered England to co-operate with her in the marriage question; but down to 1843, the latter, without accepting her offer, and without combating her policy in Spain, had observed the greatest reserve. France desired that co-operation because she thought that in Spain, as elsewhere, France and England could live at peace with each other. It was only in 1843, after the

downfall of Espartero, which inflicted a severe blow on English influence in Spain, and when fears were entertained that the Queen might make choice of the Duc d'Aumale for her husband, that England consented to co-operate with France. A definitive arrangement was proposed at the period of the first visit of the Queen of England to the King. Lord Aberdeen did not actually concur in the doctrine proclaimed by France, that a descendant of Philip V. should alone marry the Queen of Spain, but he accepted that principle, and pledged himself to give instructions in that sense to his envoy in Madrid. M. Guizot had hastened to inform M. Flahault of that agreement, and in a despatch, dated September 1843, he informed that envoy that, if any other candidate should be proposed, the arrangement of Eu should be no longer binding on France, and that the Duc d'Aumale would be again proposed as a suitor. In 1844, an overture was made to him (M. Guizot) to the effect of marrying the Queen to Prince Trapani, and the Infanta with the Duc de Montpensier. M. Guizot replied on the 26th of November, 1844, to Count Bresson, that those unions were perfectly suitable. At the second visit of the Queen of England the question again came on the *tapis*. M. Guizot had told Lord Aberdeen that the proposed marriages were agreeable to the King and France. His lordship raised no objection, and it was agreed to wait until the succession was assured to unite the Duc de Montpensier with the Infanta. Shortly afterwards, however, the name of the Prince of Coburg having been put forward by an eminent person in Spain, M. Guizot

felt alarmed, and wrote to Lord Aberdeen, who replied, that he might rest perfectly reassured, and that he had nothing to fear on that side. M. Bresson, however, insisting that an intrigue was on foot to favour a Cobourg candidate, M. Guizot wrote to him on the 10th of December, 1845, to be on his guard, and, as the arrangement was contrary to the doctrine maintained throughout the affair by France, to defeat the pretensions of the Prince of Coburg by all means in his power, and to propose the Duc de Montpensier either for the hand of the Queen or the Infanta. In June 1846, England and France were still agreed, and he (M. Guizot) had every hope that, had Lord Aberdeen remained in office, that concert and common action would have continued to subsist. Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel were both convinced of their necessity. Those Ministers having retired, M. Guizot found himself in presence of a Cabinet which might be influenced by a different policy from that of their predecessors. He entertained not the least suspicion respecting the good faith of the present Minister for Foreign Affairs of England. All discussion would be impossible in presence of such an accusation. Without, however, going back as far as 1840, various circumstances had occurred which proved that the successor of Lord Aberdeen was not animated with the same friendly feeling towards France. The Cabinet had thought proper to observe a prudent reserve. When Lord Palmerston was re-elected, it was supposed that he would enlighten his constituents as to the course of policy he meant to pursue, but he remained silent; and on several occasions that subsequently offered

to make known his intentions he also continued silent. Finally, M. Guizot instructed the representative of France to take the initiative, and call on Lord Palmerston to support in common the pretensions of one or other of the sons of Don Francisco de Paula. It was only in Lord Palmerston's despatch of the 19th of July that his policy towards Spain was disclosed. The Prince of Coburg in that despatch was placed the first on the list of candidates for the Queen's hand. He was described as having a chance, and Lord Palmerston added that his choice would be agreeable in London. "I omit Counts Trapani and Montemolin," said his lordship, "as there appears to be no chance of the choice falling upon either of them." It was impossible not to see in that step a breach of the common concert, and nevertheless, to the last moment, Count Bresson, by M. Guizot's desire, conformed to the stipulations of the conference of Eu, and did every thing in his power to have the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier postponed until the succession to the Throne should be secured. The Spanish Ministry, however, insisting on the two marriages being celebrated together, on the 28th of August, when M. Bresson found it impossible any longer to resist the wish of that Ministry, he caused this clause to be inserted in the contract signed with M. Isturiz:—"The marriage of the Infanta with the Duc de Montpensier shall be celebrated simultaneously with that of the Queen." It was only on the 4th of September that M. Guizot forwarded to Count Bresson a telegraphic despatch, authorizing him to assent to the simultaneous celebration of the two marriages. M.

Guizot, in conclusion, declared that France had violated no treaty or engagements. The relations between England and France, he was sorry to say, had been affected to a certain extent ever since. But he had too much confidence in the justice and respect for right which distinguished the British nation not to hope that they would perceive the necessity of the firm union of the two countries. The King's Government was decided to remain isolated, to abstain from all advances and concessions; and he was certain that the English discontent would ultimately subside, in the presence of the grave interests which had already manifested themselves in England as well as France.

When he had concluded, the paragraph was put from the chair and voted, as well as the paragraph relative to the affairs of the River Plate, which gave rise to no discussion. Next day the Chamber entered on the discussion of the following paragraph of the Address:—

"The Chamber has learned with a painful astonishment the incorporation with the empire of Austria of the Republic of Cracow, an independent and neutral state. This event has impaired the order of things founded in Europe by the last Treaty of Vienna, and inflicted a new blow on the nationality of Poland. In protesting against that infraction of the Treaties, your Majesty responded to the sentiments of France."

Count de Montalembert, the first speaker, said that he was not coming to draw up a bill of indictment against the spoliating Powers, nor to make an attack upon the Ministry which he was in the habit of opposing. Last year

he had shown that the massacre of Galicia was a mere game played by Austria, and a snare laid to prepare the way for a measure which was now consummated. Some mercenaries had calumniated him, but no act of the Austrian Government had contradicted his language. He did not wish to indulge in recriminations, however well founded, against the Ministry, lest he should weaken and divide that unanimity with which all political parties in France had reproved the annexation of Cracow. He was anxious that the entire assembly should rise like one man, and unite with the throne in protesting against violence and the contempt of treaties. It behoved a Conservative assembly not to leave the field open to democracy; for he did not hesitate to declare that the decree suppressing that republic was more favourable to the progress of democratic and anarchical ideas than were the ordinances of July 1830. M. de Montalembert then proceeded to contend that the annexation of Cracow was a flagrant violation of the Treaties of Vienna, which contained no clause more formally consecrated, or more expressly stipulated, than the perpetual independence of Cracow. However he might regret the suppression of that state,—however attached he might be to the nationality of Poland,—he nevertheless believed that the measure was not a great misfortune for that cause. Cracow was at no period independent, owing to the extreme weakness exhibited by England and France. The three Powers were masters in the country. They had usurped the right of occupying it; they had reorganized the courts of justice, which were entirely devoted to them; the bishop, being

considered too patriotic, had been banished, and the university all but suppressed. The republic was Polish only by its name and heart. They deprived it of the former, but the latter remained. Since Christ came into the world, no nation that had embraced his religion had disappeared from the face of the world. Poland and Ireland were instances of that truth. The three Powers had attempted the destruction of a whole people, but had merely created a volcano, which could no more be extinguished than Vesuvius. M. de Montalembert then examined the consequence of the violation of the treaties of 1815. He cited the delicate position in which Hamburg, in particular, was placed. That free city, which possessed an extensive trade and a considerable navy, had refused to join the German Customs Union. Now, that union required a harbour on the North Sea, and what was to prevent Prussia from declaring that the independence of Hamburg was incompatible with the security and prosperity of Germany, and decreeing its incorporation? Why should not Austria apply the same theory to Bavaria and the other petty states of Germany, which had given constitutions to their subjects? Might not the same theory be extended, with similar reason, to Italy and the Danubian provinces of Turkey? Public opinion in Germany, he was certain, indignantly reproved the destruction of Cracow; and many men in Austria seriously deplored the day when Maria Theresa laid her hands on Galicia; and if France was to give Germany a pledge of her determination not to extend her frontiers, she might array at this hour the entire population of that country against the spoliators

of Poland. France contained a population of 36,000,000 of men, firmly united, and resolved to defend their independence and institutions. She required no territorial aggrandizement; she had no Ireland to make her expiate three centuries of spoliation and crime; she had no Lombardy, no Poland attached to her sides, and consequently no eternal sources of debility and inferiority. Had France insisted in 1832 on a consul being accredited at Cracow; had she not proclaimed in 1840 the doctrine of peace every where and at any price; had not the Cabinet, instead of branding with infamy the authors of the massacres of Galicia, extolled the sagacity and wisdom of Prince Metternich, the crime of the suppression of Cracow would not have been perpetrated. M. de Montalembert, in conclusion, regretted that the language of the French King, on opening the session, was not so energetic as that of the Sovereign of Great Britain; he nevertheless accepted, and fully adhered, in the interest of the Polish cause, to the protest of the French Government, backed by that of the Chamber of Peers, and expressed the firm conviction that, unless justice was banished from heaven and earth, Poland would be resuscitated.

M. D'Harcourt regarded the protest of the French Government against the incorporation of Cracow as insufficient, and was sorry that England should have attached greater importance to a marriage question than to the enslaving a portion of Europe.

M. de Tascher also spoke to the same effect.

The Marquis de Boissy next rose, and accused Ministers of having known of the measures con-

templated by the three Powers long before its accomplishment.

M. Guizot denied the assertion in the most emphatic terms. M. Guizot then added, that if he had hitherto abstained from taking a part in the discussion, it was because he found so much analogy between the views and sentiments expressed by Count de Montalembert and those of the Cabinet that he could not think of disturbing that perfect accord and unanimity. He had to combat no opponent. The principles which had directed the conduct of the Government were the same that animated the Chamber some days ago, when the envoy of Austria presented to him the reply of Prince Metternich to his protest of the 3rd of December, 1846; he declared that he could not consent to change a single word in that document, and maintained all the terms he had used.

M. Villemain next addressed to the House a most pathetic and energetic appeal in behalf of the whole Polish nation, and against the incorporation of the grand duchy of Warsaw with the Russian empire.

M. Guizot said, that he had received that morning from the envoy of Russia the copy of a despatch of Count Nesselrode, dated the 30th of December, 1846, in which he authorized that envoy to contradict, in the most formal manner, the report of the incorporation of the kingdom of Poland with Russia, which had been invented and circulated by the Polish emigrants, always to calumniate the intentions of the Imperial Government. What had served as a pretext for that rumour was, the contemplated suppression of the Customs' Line existing between Russia and Poland, which was

entirely to the advantage of the latter.

The paragraph was then put and voted.

Subsequently the Address was voted by a large majority.

In the Chamber of Deputies the discussion on the Address commenced on the 1st of February.

Two amendments were laid on the table. The first proposed by M. Billault and M. Dufaure, to the third paragraph of the Address, relative to the Spanish marriages, was to the following effect:—

“If, on the occasion of that event, any difference has manifested itself between your Government and that of a neighbouring nation, France has a right to expect that friendly relations will be re-established without any cost to its interests or dignity.”

The second amendment, proposed by MM. Gustave de Beaumont, Bethmont, and Leon de Malleville was to be added to the last paragraph, and was as follows:—

“Let a liberal and moderate policy insure to the Government the moral authority necessary to it; to the administration, the respect commanded by loyalty; to our institutions, their peaceable and regular development; and your Majesty may rely on our independent and disinterested co-operation.”

The general discussion on the Address was opened by Comte Roger, who asked leave to present to the Chamber some observations upon the relations of France with the Northern Powers since the annexation of Cracow to Austria. Those Powers, he said, would never have dared to consummate such an act had not England separated her policy from that of France. England, however,

was not better treated by them than France. Neither was consulted, and one morning both were informed that Cracow had been absorbed by those Powers without any previous notice, or their even taking the trouble to palliate by any explanation so flagrant a violation of solemn treaties, hitherto regarded as the fundamental law of Europe. M. Roger fully concurred in the opinion of M. Guizot and the Committee of the Chamber, that those Treaties had ceased to exist the day on which that odious attempt had been perpetrated. He next proceeded to blame the conduct of the French Government in respect of Poland. Its interference in behalf of that unhappy country had been confined to a mere protest, which was disdainfully received by its despoilers; and, although the German newspapers had, as early as April 1846, divulged the intentions of the latter, the French Cabinet had suffered itself to be taken by surprise, and done nothing to prevent the annihilation of an independent state. After some further strictures on the course pursued by France on this occasion, M. Roger threatened the spoliators of Poland with Divine justice, which was tardy but sure.

M. Desmousseaux de Givré, who followed, fully approved the sentiments expressed by M. Roger. He then examined the foreign situation of France, and thought that the King's Speech and the Address went too far in asserting that the peace of the world was assured. He did not, however, believe that peace would be disturbed by the immediate consequences of the two great events that were lately accomplished abroad. There was not a rational

man in England who would involve his country in a war for the sake of the Spanish marriages, nor would the destruction of Cracow be productive of war. The marriage of the Duc de Montpensier was now an accomplished fact, and sharing the opinion of Lord Aberdeen, who desired that all correspondence relative thereto should cease, he trusted that the conversation to which that event would give rise in the Chamber (for it could not be an object of discussion) should be moderate and reserved. M. de Givré next discussed the consequences likely to accrue from the destruction of Cracow. That act had deeply impaired the European order, and it behoved France to prepare for every contingency. Her Government, he knew, had already achieved much for her defence. It had erected fortifications, abundantly supplied the arsenals with warlike stores and *matériel*, and it had displayed considerable activity in constructing military railroads; but that was not sufficient, it should immediately present to the Chambers a good law on the organization of the reserve of the army. In conclusion, M. de Givré advised the Conservative majority, which supported the Cabinet, to be active and vigilant, to assume the initiative of the presentation of laws destined to improve the condition of the indigent and labouring classes, to effect the reform of the tariffs on iron and coal, to reduce the tax on salt, &c.

M. Garnier Pagés, who followed, began by declaring that, whatever might be his opposition to the Cabinet, in presence of a threat from abroad he was ready to support it, and France would rise like one man to defend her independence. Then, arriving at the dif-

ference existing between England and France, he asked if the Cabinet had exposed itself to such a contingency for the mere sake of establishing a family alliance. If so, he would deplore it; but if it was to draw closer the ties that united the French and Spanish nations, and thereby contribute to assert the preponderance of French influence in the Mediterranean, he would give the conduct of the Ministry his entire and cordial approbation. No concession derogatory to the honour and interests of the country should be made for the purpose of cementing again the alliance between Great Britain and Spain, but he had no objection to its being restored on honourable conditions. M. Garnier Pagés next contended that dynastic alliances had ever been fatal to France, and cited the words of Napoleon at St. Helena, who ascribed all his misfortunes to his union with the Imperial family of Austria.

The first two paragraphs having been voted, the Chamber proceeded to discuss the third paragraph of the Address, which was as follows:—

“France, which has shared your father’s afflictions, unites with you in the consolations which Providence sends you. The marriage of your well-beloved son, the Duc de Montpensier, with your well-beloved niece, the Infanta Luisa Fernanda, at the same time that it completes the satisfaction reserved to your family, is hailed by us as a new pledge between France and Spain of those sound and intimate relations so many years established, and the maintenance of which was necessary as well for the prosperity as for the reciprocal safety of the two States.”

M. de Lesseps began by draw-

ing a contrast between the peaceable and prosperous position in which France was placed at the period of the last elections and her present state of isolation and uncertainty, and ascribed this rapid transformation to the manner in which the Spanish marriages had been concluded. The precipitation with which the negotiations were carried on, he said, was now sufficiently explained by dates and facts; it was evident that the fear of England's interposition to prevent the realization of the Montpensier marriage had alone prompted the French Cabinet to conclude it so hastily. The negotiation, he maintained, had been conducted in opposition to the principles of the revolution of July. France had no right to insist on the Queen of Spain marrying a Bourbon to the exclusion of all other princes. The chief of the Orleans family had been elected King of the French, *quoique Bourbon*, in spite of his being a Bourbon. Had a monarch of the elder branch of that house put forward such a pretension, it would have been justifiable, for it reposed on the principles of legitimacy; but a prince elevated to the throne by a popular revolution should have recollected that, in virtue of the principle he invoked, the Duc de Bordeaux was the legitimate King of France, and Count Montemolin the lawful sovereign of Spain. M. de Lesseps afterwards denounced in indignant terms the unfairness of the course pursued towards England throughout the negotiation, and observed that a Government strengthened itself much more by good faith and respect for engagements than by cunning and intrigue.

M. Leonce de Lavergne, who next ascended the tribune, said,

that he would not follow M. de Lesseps on the ground he had chosen to attack the Cabinet. He considered the question of form had been set at rest by the publication of the documents by the Governments of England and France, and the explanations given by M. Guizot in the Chamber of Peers. He would examine the question in its real point of view, and show that England and France were not alone interested in it, and that the will of Spain had been of weight in fixing the choice of the husbands of both princesses. In 1842 France had declared that none but a Bourbon should marry the Queen of Spain. This declaration did not please the Spanish emigrants then residing in France, several of whom were Ministers at the time the marriages were concluded. They observed that France circumscribed them within too narrow a circle; they wished to marry the Queen to a Prince belonging to one of the great reigning families, and, France refusing to give her one of her Princes, they announced the intention of applying to England for a Prince of the house of Cobourg. M. de Lavergne differed with M. de Lesseps with regard to the principle which had directed the conduct of the French Cabinet. In virtue of the charter of 1830 it was a Bourbon who was seated on the throne of France, and that monarch was the uncle of Queen Isabella. That monarch saw an attempt to substitute another dynasty in Spain to that of Bourbon, and, the enemies of France anxiously labouring to achieve that object, his Government acted wisely in defeating that scheme. M. de Lavergne then proceeded to repeat the reasons already adduced by M. Guizot in

the Chamber of Peers, to justify the conduct of the French Government. The precipitation with which the marriages had been concluded was demanded by the accession of Lord Palmerston to the direction of Foreign Affairs, and by the preference he evinced in favour of a Prince of Coburg in his despatch of the 19th of July. His lordship was the friend of Espartero, and the Moderado Ministers naturally regarded him as their greatest enemy. An English fleet had appeared on the coast of Spain, and the Progressista party had declared that they would oppose the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier by every means in their power. The Spanish Cabinet found it necessary to realize the projected marriages without delay, and proposed to France their simultaneous celebration. France yielded, and the Spanish Cortes unanimously ratified the choice of the two princes, notwithstanding the intrigues of Mr. Bulwer to influence their vote.

M. Crémieux said that he should not dwell at any length on the mode in which the negotiations had been conducted, nor attempt to decide between Lord Palmerston and M. Guizot. It was immaterial to him which of the two was right. Both were to blame. Lord Palmerston was the aggressor, but M. Guizot was, on the other hand, not excusable. What he considered in the Spanish marriage was, whether it was likely to be productive of advantageous results to France. He then proceeded to examine which was the real national party in Spain—the Moderados or the Progressistas. The former, he maintained, had been imposed by France upon Spain to her eternal shame, for

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since they were in possession of the Government they had ruled with the sword. The Progressistas, in his opinion, were the real national party, for the constitution and legality had never suffered any violation at their hands. M. Crémieux blamed the Ministry for making the election of a descendant of Philip V. a *sine-qua-non* condition, and asked, if to-day the Consort of the Queen was to die, where would a Prince of the blood of Philip V. be found? The interest of the people should be considered in preference to that of a family, and he could perceive no compensation in the Montpensier marriage for the rupture of the cordial understanding, which would endure as long as the statesmen who now ruled on both sides of the Channel remained in office.

M. Guizot declared that the Parliament of England had, on a recent occasion, manifested a true spirit of moderation and conciliation. Men eminent by their rank, character, and eloquence had expressed a sincere desire that peace and an amicable understanding should subsist between the two countries, and had carefully avoided every thing that could tend to aggravate the question. It was evident that the sentiments of the British Parliament and people were friendly towards France. The French Government, at the same time that it strenuously defended its policy and interests, had always been convinced that the existence of cordial relations between the two countries was indispensable to the peace of the world. He (M. Guizot) fully concurred in those sentiments of moderation and conciliation, and, to respond to them in a becoming manner, he had re-

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solved to abstain from adding another word to what he had already said on the subject.

This declaration of M. Guizot was received with applause by the great majority of the Chamber, and the paragraph, having been put from the chair, was adopted.

M. Dufaure said that he had not expected that the discussion on the Spanish marriages would be terminated that day, and therefore had not calculated on being called upon to expose the arguments he had to present in favour of the amendment he and his friends had proposed. But, in the situation in which the absence of discussion and the silence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs placed him, he would proceed to explain to the Chamber the spirit and the intentions which had dictated the amendment. It intended three things. Their first motive was to supply an omission that it seemed to them had been made in the Address. Their second was, that they desired the Chamber to express a wish that good relations should be re-established between France and England. Without entering into long developments on those relations, he would say, that not only had concessions been made to the maintenance of good relations between the two countries that ought not to have been made, but that the relations themselves and their importance had been exaggerated. In certain discussions they had been given to understand that the safety of France depended thereon, which was a serious exaggeration, and had produced great evil in Europe. But, though it was not true that France depended for her safety upon her English alliance—for she was strong enough

to live in isolation—the progress of civilization in the world made the maintenance of good relations between France and England a matter of necessity. Their third motive was, that they desired that friendly relations should be established in a manner conformable to their honour and interests, and not otherwise. In the negotiations of the Spanish marriages faults might have been committed, but he would not stop to examine that point. He, however, declared that no right had been violated, and that, if England had protested, she was wrong. They had done what they ought to have done, what was their right to do, and they owed no reparation to England. He knew not if the Ministry would make a concession to a Tory Cabinet that it would not make to the Whigs; but what had happened in the past created distrust for the future, and, when the Minister ascended the tribune to reassure them, the past did not permit him (M. Dufaure) to place entire confidence in the honourable gentleman's promises. He would add, that if he had confidence in the promises of the Cabinet he had no reason to believe that it would endure for ever; and what security had they that the successors of Ministers would keep any promises that might be made? The precautions that they took in their amendment were against both the present Cabinet and against that which might be called upon to replace it. Such was the object of the amendment. It supplied an omission that they believed it useful to supply; it expressed a wish that they believed it useful to express; it took a precaution that they believed it useful to take.

M. Guizot rose to thank the honourable Gentleman for the clearness and frankness with which he had explained his amendment. He had shown that it referred to a vote of confidence relative to the conduct which the present Cabinet, or that succeeding it, might hereafter think fit to adopt. As the distrust thus testified was in his (M. Guizot's) opinion not more called for now than previously, he must consider it his duty to oppose it. He had to add that, as the honourable deputy declared his anxiety to see a renewal of a friendly intercourse between the two Governments, he (M. Guizot) thought that, with such an object in view, it would be better not to speak of a difference not alluded to in the Speeches from the Throne either in France or England. In consequence, he should call on the Chamber to reject the amendment.

M. Billault said, that the object of the amendment was to prevent all confusion in confounding together two systems of policy quite distinct. His friends and himself had, during five years, predicted the events that were then passing, and had consequently no reason to feel surprise; but, if the majority of the Chamber should believe that friendly relations with England ought to be renewed, they desired to indicate what in their opinion should be the conditions of such an act.

M. de Tocqueville felt that, as he was about on this question to separate himself from a part of his honourable friends, he should explain the motives which influenced his vote. The two great questions which he had asked himself were, whether the policy pursued by the

Government in the subject of the marriages was conformable to the interests of the country, and whether the past conduct of the Ministry was such as to justify confidence in them for the future. The amendment proposed was, in his opinion, an answer to these questions. He saw in the policy of that portion of the opposition a new course in which he could not join, and he felt it his duty thus loudly to declare it.

M. Odillon Barrot respected profoundly the independence of his colleagues; but when an amendment was presented without any previous concert, and probably for the purpose of effecting a separation in a great political party, he must be permitted to say, that the honourable deputies who acted with him could not consent to give their support to a foreign Government towards which they did not lavish insult or use wretched subterfuges, but accorded the respect which it merited. He beheld with grief that the French Government engaged its policy in a common responsibility with Spain, of which fact England would hereafter be sure to take advantage. The Cabinet thought it had found additional strength, whereas it had, in truth, only linked itself to danger. He rendered his honourable friends the justice of declaring, that they had not been moved by motives of personal ambition. He could not believe that they had for ever abandoned their colours and separated from him. Therefore, in order not to embitter the discussion, he should say no more on the subject.

The Chamber then proceeded to a division on the amendment, when the numbers were—

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Against it 242
In its favour 28

Majority 214

The amendment was accordingly rejected.

The Chamber then rose, and next day the following paragraph of the Address was proposed.

"You have reason to hope that the affairs of La Plata will be speedily arranged, in conformity with the views adopted by your Government, in concert with that of the Queen of Great Britain; the just representations of our commerce, the relations of which have been so long suffering in that country, cause us to hope that this expectation of your Majesty will soon be realized."

Nobody rising to speak on this paragraph, it was adopted without a division.

The President then read the next paragraph:—

"Your Majesty has concluded a treaty of navigation with the Emperor of Russia. The Chamber, called on to deliberate on the financial enactments of this treaty, will examine with interest a convention which, by a just reciprocity in our maritime relations with that empire, is to guarantee to us all the advantages which it is useful to us to preserve."

After some observations presented by M. Clapier, respecting the exclusion of the Mediterranean harbours from the benefit of the treaty, the paragraph was voted.

M. Thiers here rose, and begged leave to explain his silence in the discussion relative to the Spanish marriages. He was, he said, fully prepared to discuss the question, but the appeal of M. Guizot to the

Opposition had induced him to desist.

M. Guizot replied, that the Government was always ready to discuss its acts, which were before the Chamber and the public. Having, however, explained in the Chamber of Peers the motives which had directed his conduct, he had thought proper to wait until he was attacked, and did not elude the discussion.

M. Thiers observed, that he was not animated with a spirit of systematic opposition; but, if M. Guizot did not consider the discussion inopportune and dangerous, he would propose that it should be resumed.

M. Guizot rejoined that the discussion having terminated, and nobody asking to address the Chamber, he deemed it expedient to inform the assembly why he had not spoken; but he had not thought proper to take the initiative in the discussion.

M. Berryer observed, that the question might come on again in the debate on the paragraph in which the King announced that his relations with all the Foreign Powers afforded him a firm confidence in the maintenance of peace, when M. Guizot must necessarily explain the motives that justified that confidence.

M. Guizot, in reply, declared, that if a single member of the House wished again to enter on the discussion, when the paragraph referred to by M. Berryer would come before the Chamber, he would be ready to give the fullest explanations.

M. Crémieux remarked, that the Minister did not deign to reply to the deputies who had impugned his acts, because those members were not candidates for

his portefeuille. The Minister's conduct was an insult to the Chambers. He had not considered himself seriously attacked, because M. Thiers had not assailed him. This alone was the cause of his silence.

M. L'Herbette having called on the reporter on the Address to explain some discrepancies in the paragraph relative to Cracow, previous to the opening of the debate on that question, M. Vitet, the reporter, said that the Committee did not wish to involve the Government in a controversy with the Northern Powers; that it merely intended to establish that the incorporation of Cracow with Austria had impaired the state of things founded in Europe by the treaties of 1815; that it was a flagrant violation of those treaties, signed by eight Powers; and that three of the parties thereto had no right to interpret them as they pleased: he thought it inexpedient and useless to enter into other details. All the Committee desired was, that the Government should solemnly protest against that manifest infraction of treaties, and prepare to meet all future contingencies.

The subject which excited most interest during the debates this session was the policy of France in the affair of the Spanish marriages; and as M. Guizot had expressed his willingness that the question should be fully discussed, although the paragraph appropriated to it had already been formerly voted, M. Thiers rose on the 4th of February, and delivered a long and able speech upon it. He said, "If the Chamber deigns to pay attention to my actions, it must have perceived the extreme repugnance which I have for some days past exhibited to interfere in this dis-

cussion, though not because I can find in the subject which occupies us any cause for embarrassment. How, in fact, can it be possible for us, the members of the Opposition, who are not the authors of the present situation, to be embarrassed in expressing our sentiments? That situation, as you are aware, is this—that France, by the deplorable event of Cracow, is separated from the continental Powers, and by the Spanish marriages is embroiled with England; so that the isolation which a few years back we recommended to her as a momentary policy—as a dignified means of re-entering the European concert, and which the Government then rejected as altogether objectionable—is now forcedly the policy of France. Nor is that all; at home, a bad harvest, which is the fault of no one, coinciding with a financial position, which is the fault of some one, has rendered the internal situation of the country as disastrous as the foreign one. All this the Opposition certainly has not caused, and therefore could not feel embarrassment in alluding to it in presence of the persons whose duty it was to act. The object of my hesitation was therefore different—it was an apprehension of aggravating by my words the inconveniences of the situation. But in a representative Government it is impossible to pass over in silence events so important as those which now occupy our attention. I come forward, therefore, to speak, not that I pretend to succeed the honourable Minister of Foreign Affairs—long since I have given up all ideas of that kind—not because I imagine that I can express myself better than has been already done by gentlemen noted for their talents

and reasoning powers, but because I have my own views to expose and defend. It is my custom to think aloud—to speak freely; and since these events have occurred I have not concealed my opinion—it has been known and published. If, therefore, at the grand moment of discussion I were to hesitate; I should expose myself to the charge of weakness. I have beheld in what was going on a most lamentable confusion of ideas, and I cannot disguise from the Chamber of Deputies my sentiments on the subject. It is now seventeen years since I have taken part in public affairs, and, if during that period I have learned in some degree the art of stating matters difficult to be exposed, I shall employ it to-day, while infusing into my language all the reserve that is desirable. If you do me the honour to listen to me patiently to the end, I shall testify to you my gratitude both by the moderation and, pardon me for adding, the utility of my words. I now proceed to examine the whole situation, characterized principally by the two facts of the Spanish marriages and the incorporation of Cracow. As to the former, my opinion is, that the union of Queen Isabella with the Infante Don Francisco de Assis is good; but that the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier with the Infanta Donna Luisa was attended in several respects with grave inconveniences—that it was premature, and that it will complicate the situation. It will be said—and I am prepared for the assertion—that this opinion serves the pretensions of a foreign Government. I bring to this place the most perfect impartiality, and I have always thought that the interests of Spain were closely united to ours; and

it was with that idea that I was one of the authors of the treaty of quadruple alliance. That treaty had two objects,—the first, to prevent a counter-revolution in Spain; the second, to establish good relations with England on a question of a most difficult character, and at the same time most likely to create differences between the two countries. The first object was but imperfectly obtained—Spain was only partially saved from a counter-revolution. In the second we were more unfortunate, as the two nations entered on a struggle for influence in Spain, France patronizing the Moderado party, and England the Progressista. That was an unfortunate policy; for, in adopting it, France and England exposed themselves to protect only the intriguants of both parties. It was on the marriage question, in particular, that this struggle of influence was certain to manifest itself. Permit me to state to you the object pursued severally, with respect to this matter, by France, by Spain, and by England. France laid down the principle that the choice of the Queen could only fall on one of the descendants of the House of Bourbon. I will not repeat what has been said on that point; I will only make one observation, and that is, that formerly such an exigency might have been understood; but since one part of the house of Bourbon is engaged in the principles of the revolution, the other in those of the counter-revolution, how is it possible to lay down so absolute a principle? I can understand that I shall be asked—“What would you have said if the pretensions of the Prince of Saxe Coburg had triumphed?” I should, it is true, have blamed you.

But permit me to ask what you yourselves would have said, if, conquered by events, you had not been able to prevent the Prince of Coburg from obtaining the hand of Queen Isabella? Would you not have said—"The Prince of Coburg is closely allied to the Royal family of France; the Prince of Coburg adopts the principles of the revolution; the head of the House of Coburg occupies a constitutional throne at the very frontier of France?" But you have done well to exclude the Prince of Coburg: good. France desired a prince of the House of Bourbon: good again. And what did Spain desire? Spain in this case was represented by Queen Christina, by the Sovereign who had long governed the country, and who, moreover, is the mother of the Queen, and, as such, had rights worthy of respect. What then did Queen Christina desire? She, above all, was opposed to her nephews. This I declared last year, but the assertion was treated as erroneous; the documents have since shown that I was right. She had first thought of obtaining for the Queen the hand of the Duc de Montpensier. When it was proved to her by French and European reasons that such a union was impossible, she turned towards the Prince of Coburg, and demanded him from every body in the warmest manner. It was only when Queen Christina, the real head of the Moderado party in Spain, had learned, to use Lord Cowley's expression, that a union with a Prince of Coburg would fling you into consternation, that she gave up the idea. In order to obtain that Prince, two consents—that of the House of Coburg, and that of France—were necessary.

The House of Coburg saw in such an alliance fresh ties uniting it with the two countries with which it was connected; it saw in it the completion of its greatness. Nevertheless, not to give offence to either of the two nations, it refused; or, what amounts to the same thing, made its consent dependent on that of France. As to England, she would assuredly have desired that a Prince of the House of Coburg might be placed on the throne of Spain. But, considering the unheard of vivacity with which France repulsed the candidature of the Prince of Coburg, Queen Christina understood that, if France and Spain became embroiled, the advantages of the marriage of the Queen with the Prince of Coburg were not to be placed in comparison with the dangers which it might produce to the tranquillity of Europe. She, therefore, renounced the idea, and sought another union for her daughter. It was then that she entered on the policy which I blame, and turned her attention to a prince who had placed himself at the head of the Progressista party. Don Enrique was, however, soon abandoned. You did not consider him a very dangerous candidate, since you did not think of opposing him. But I agree with you that above all things it was important to remove the Prince of Coburg. This, then, was what was desired by the three Powers—France wished for a Bourbon; Spain, represented by Queen Christina, for a Coburg; and England the same, but she afterwards gave up that desire, and to indemnify herself demanded Don Enrique. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has said that a kind of understanding was come to at Eu on the subject of the Spanish

marriages. I shall not discuss the object of that arrangement, but I shall state on what point it bears. According to it, France renounced the hand of the Queen for the Duc de Montpensier, and declared furthermore that she should not put forward any pretensions for the hand of the Infanta except in the event of the Queen giving heirs to the Crown. As the price of these concessions, the French Cabinet demanded that England should not support the marriage of Queen Isabella with the Prince of Coburg. The honourable Minister pretends that he observed those engagements faithfully as long as those agreed to by England remained inviolate. Well, then, I have read all the documents, and I sincerely declare that they absolutely contradict the double allegation of the honourable Minister. They appear to me to prove that the conduct both of the Whigs and Tories was absolutely the same with regard to the Spanish marriages, and that, if there were any difference, it was that the Whigs showed themselves more opposed than the Tories to the marriage of the Queen to the Prince of Coburg. (*Murmurs.*) I shall not read the documents to the Chamber, but shall merely give a brief analysis of them. If any thing I say is contested as being inexact or incomplete, I can reply by reading the part in question. In the first place, in the despatches of Lord Aberdeen to Lord Cowley, was there any thing in contradiction to this—that the question of the Spanish marriages is a purely Spanish one, with which no one had any right to interfere? and Lord Cowley never went beyond the assurance that a candidate of the House of Bourbon would meet with no opposition on the part of

England. You see that the Tories confined themselves to simple inaction. On a communication from the Spanish Cabinet, the Tories replied that that Government was free to choose the candidate which appeared to it the most suitable, and that, if it selected one not belonging to the House of Bourbon, it might, in order to maintain the independence of its choice, reckon on the warm sympathies of England. Lord Aberdeen and the Tories appear to me in this instance to have departed from that indifference attributed to them by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Whigs afterwards came into power. I shall, at a later period, explain myself more at length on what is improperly called the English alliance, but for the moment I shall confine myself to the Spanish question. The Whigs succeeded to power; they were still beneath the weight of the reminiscences of 1840; they were full of regrets; they felt that they had not followed a sound line of policy, and that that fault had nearly prevented their return to power. In the state of the world at that time, it was a fortunate circumstance that the Whigs came into power in that frame of mind. For my own part I think it would have been easy for the French Government to have come to an understanding with the Whigs, if the former had not been influenced by a feeling of distrust. What was the conduct of the Whig Government? It declared, in its turn, to Spain that she was perfectly free to act, and only addressed to her some representations on certain unwise and violent measures of its Government, which every one blamed. It is true that the Prince of Coburg is pointed out in the despatch of the 19th of

July in the list of candidates. But this was not doing more than what had been done by Lord Aberdeen when he assured Spain of the warm sympathies of England in the event of her choice falling on a Prince not of the House of Bourbon. I admit that the despatch of the 19th of July was in some measure equivocal; but immediately after a discussion arose between the English and French Cabinets. France spoke of the engagements at Eu; Lord Palmerston replied—"I know nothing of them; England has no particular candidate; but, if you wish to know our opinion, we prefer Don Enrique." The answer of France was—"If you wish for Don Enrique, unite with us at Madrid to promote his candidateship." I find despatches dated 29th of July, and the 3rd, 16th, and 22nd of August, and these all begin with these words:—"I told M. de Jarnac;" so that the contents of the despatches addressed to Mr. Bulwer could be no secret to us. All of these despatches said—"We accept a Prince of the House of Bourbon, and we desire that Prince to be Don Enrique." On the 3rd of August, Lord Palmerston wrote to Mr. Bulwer—"We should desire the Queen to choose the Prince of Saxe Coburg, if that choice should be agreeable to Spain, and should not embroil us with France; but in the present state of things Don Enrique is a preferable candidate." On the 22nd of August, Lord Palmerston addressed a despatch to Mr. Bulwer, which was communicated to M. Guizot by Lord Normanby on the 28th. Its substance was that "England adhered to the candidateship of a Prince of the House of Bourbon; there were three Princes of that House—the

Count de Montemolin, whom it was impossible to choose, as he did not recognise the rights of the Queen; Don Francisco de Assis, whom England could not recommend; and Don Enrique, whom she recommended." What was the reply of M. Guizot? That "he could not adhere to the condition which gave an exclusive preference to one of the two brothers, but that he had no objection to make to the candidateship of Don Enrique; that he willingly agreed to the policy of England, on condition that the two brothers might be equally put forward." Such are the terms on which matters stood on the 28th of August. What has since taken place? I shall not say; read the despatches and consult the official facts. At Madrid, at this period, it was known that the Duke of Saxe Coburg would not give one of his children out of regard to France, and that England desired Don Enrique, chief of the Progressistas. It was in this situation of things that M. Bresson came on the scene. It has been said in England that he has acted most shamefully, and in France that he has done marvels. Gentlemen, I know Count de Bresson, and I can say that he is incapable of doing unworthy things; but he had no need on this occasion to achieve wonders. He addressed himself to M. Isturiz, one of the leaders of the Moderado party, and showed him that France and England were agreed to favour the candidateship of the chief of the Progressistas. Queen Christina was aware both of the refusal of the Prince of Coburg, and of the agreement of the two countries to make the Queen marry one of her cousins. Her resolution was taken. In the night of August 28 a council was

called, and it was decided to marry the young Queen with Don Francisco, chief of the Moderado party. This first result was excellent for us. We had thrown out the Prince of Saxe Coburg, and Don Enrique, chief of the Progressistas. So far all was well; for, though I blame the policy which identifies itself with one of the parties that divide a foreign country, I believe that, when such a policy is once entered on, it must be followed up until the triumph of the party is assured. Up to this point, therefore, all was in our favour, but there the success ought to have stopped. I am, above all, a partisan of the policy of my country, but I have no need to remind you that we should remain within certain limits. There remained to effect the second marriage, that of the Infanta Donna Luisa with the Duc de Montpensier. The Moderados desired it in order to exclude Don Enrique, chief of the Progressistas, from the second rank, as they had excluded him from the first. In this desire we coincided. We all desire, as sincere partisans of the dynasty, whatever may contribute to the happiness and distinction of the Royal family. The Infanta Donna Luisa joins to qualities that every one knows the most illustrious birth. You were then right to desire this marriage. We should have desired it ourselves; but on the condition that it involved nothing contrary to the policy of France: but, in the circumstances in which you concluded it, it did not possess that character. It has been said that the simultaneousness of the two marriages was an essential condition of the first. I have searched every where for the proof of this condition, and I have not been able to find it;

but I have found direct proofs of the contrary. If Queen Christina, in presenting to you the two marriages at the same time, had said (excuse the frivolity of the expression), "You must either take it or leave it," I should have understood that we ought, perhaps, to have oeded. But nothing of the kind took place. Every thing attests that the two marriages were determined on the condition that they should be celebrated at the same time, if possible, or, to use the expression of the contract, *autant que faire se pourrait*. The official facts completely deny the contrary pretension. It was in the night of the 28th of August that the first marriage was settled, and in the morning of the 29th it was officially announced in the *Madrid Gazette* in these words:—"I, Isabella II., announce to Spain, that I have chosen for my husband my cousin, the Prince Don Francisco de Assis, and I convoke the Cortes for September 14." Thus, on the morning or the 29th of August the first marriage was a *fait accompli*. It was your duty to use all your efforts to cause the second marriage to be postponed. It is said that the Cortes could have annulled the first marriage. But what were the Cortes at that time? Out of 180 members there were 100 Moderados, and was it to be expected that that majority would have declared against the marriage which placed their chief on the throne? As to the Progressistas, they were 20, and it was natural that they should refrain from pressing the conclusion of a marriage which excluded their chief from the second rank, as from the first. It is said—"But, if there was nothing to fear from the Cortes,

out-of-doors' movements and insurrections were to be dreaded." It is forgotten, then, that what excited the reclamations of the press, and the excesses that had to be suppressed by arbitrary means, was the person selected for the second marriage.

M. de Lavergne here rose, and said a few words addressed to the speaker.

M. Thiers.—You do wrong to interrupt me; this cause has no need of such help as yours; it is defended by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. (*Laughter.*) The first marriage, then, was definitively settled by the proclamation of the Queen of Spain, dated 29th of August. The second marriage was to be concluded so far as was possible. Those were the expressions of the honourable Minister in the Chamber of Peers. What was the situation? The French Ministry was in presence of the English Cabinet and the engagements of Eu. The honourable Minister pretends that he felt himself at liberty by the attempts of the Whigs in favour of the Prince of Coburg. But if that were the case he ought to have said to them—"We are free." But the common action was accepted up to August 28. On September 1st the honourable Minister received a visit from the English Ambassador, and, on that gentleman inquiring if the marriages were to be celebrated at the same time, he was told by M. Guizot—"No, not at the same time." (*Laughter.*) He, in fact, left in the Ambassador's mind a firm conviction on the subject. The honourable Minister declares that the order to celebrate the two marriages at the same time was only despatched on September the 11th.

I may remark, *en passant*, that this is a proof that you were still free to act on September 2nd, on which day the English Ambassador communicated to you a despatch. At last came September 4th, and the Minister, who on the previous evening was in accord with the English Cabinet, gives the order to celebrate the marriages at the same time. You were, you say, conquered by circumstances. Well, on the 5th of September you should have sent for the Ambassador, and told him the truth; but, instead of that, time is allowed to run on, and the press of Europe is permitted to learn the facts, and comment on them; and then, when on the 25th the English Ambassador comes to remonstrate, the honourable Minister replies: "It is too late." The Minister and the Ambassador then separate to remain in the relations with which the Chamber is acquainted. Permit me, gentlemen, a simple reminiscence. In 1840, when I sustained a policy that for my part I found too bold, but which I believed good for the honour of the country, a victim was required to expiate the backward step that was made in the path in which I was engaged with others. Then it was said—not, it is true, in this tribune, but in another—that I had deceived England. Ah! gentlemen, I have no desire to recriminate, and I will not do so; but I can say that assuredly I did nothing like what has been done in this affair of the Spanish marriages. (*Sensation.*) In my conviction the Government did well in bringing about a first and second displeasure for England—in foiling her in any desire she might have had for the Prince of Coburg and in her preference of

Don Enrique; but as to the third, which consisted in celebrating the two marriages immediately, it ceded to a movement of inconsiderate haste. I rejoice at the joys of the Royal family when not contrary to the interests of the country; but in this case the duty of the Ministers clearly was to arrest the accomplishment of that measure. I firmly believe, that in effecting the two marriages together the Government has done a thing either null or dangerous; and, when I shall have proved that to you, I shall examine if it has not done wrong to compromise our relations with England, and if the moment was well chosen so to compromise them. I shall now examine in a threefold point of view our relations on this question with Spain, with England, and with the Continent. As to Spain, your policy is either null or dangerous. You continually talk of the policy of Louis XIV. Permit me to say a few words on that point. What, to my thinking, our history clearly shows, is, that it is the first interest of France to maintain herself constantly in such relations with Spain as to prevent the latter from being our enemy. You know that, if whilst we fight on the Rhine we have Spain as an enemy, we are as an army taken between two fires. We had an example of that in 1814, when Napoleon fought in Champagne with a handful of men, but when the armies of Marshals Soult and Suchet were fighting in the south. If the troops of these generals had been united to his, the face of things would probably have been changed. We must then have a friend in Spain; and, in consequence, our policy towards her must be a friendly one. That is the first point. The second is

this: when the Spanish character is examined, there may be remarked in it a great aversion to foreign influence. That feeling is derived from the geographical position of Spain and from her historical traditions. The Spaniards have always been subjected to foreign dynasties—those of Germany and of France. If we wish to find a political friend in Spain, we must not pretend to exercise any influence over the Spanish Government. The Spaniards, though tractable towards their rulers, are ungovernable with regard to foreigners. There must not be permitted to exist at Madrid a policy necessarily inimical to us; but beyond that no influence must be attempted in Spain. The worst means, therefore, of exercising any influence in Spain is by marriages. The political results of the policy of Louis XIV. towards Spain were compromised by his having founded them on his relationship; and it was precisely that relationship, uniting as it did the two crowns, which after the death of that monarch threw Spain into the German alliance. It was not until a later period that that Power, enlightened by its true interests, attached itself more closely to us. It again estranged itself to attach itself once more and definitively to us in those latter days under the influence of the revolution. What ought to have been our conduct after the Revolution of July? I declare loudly that our part is pointed out to us by a common revolution. There was between France and Spain an evident community of interests; each of the two nations has its Pretender; the Duc de Bordeaux in one, and the Comte de Montemolin in the other.

In the midst, also, of the desperate struggle between the Moderados and the Progressistas, when the treaty of the 15th of July was signed, and war was spoken of, the most violent of the Spanish journals changed their language in the most apparent manner. When France was seen to be in danger, and coalesced Europe threatened the French revolution, in all parts of Spain public opinion espoused the cause of France. It was not only in Spain that this took place; it was also in Belgium. The public mind in those countries comprehends that a common revolution created common interests, and imposed common duties. Such was the way in which France ought to exercise her influence over other nations. I do not wish to recriminate, but I may say that when Spain demanded your real support you refused it; you would not do any thing whatever to prevent counter-revolution. What, then, do you hope for from the Spanish marriages? It is not to-day, for the first time, that I say the position of a French prince in Spain is a difficult one, and I will give you a proof of it. Queen Christina is not French; and yet go into Spain, and from Bayonne to Cadiz you will be told that the greatest difficulty experienced by her is that she is regarded as the agent of French policy. What, therefore, would the Duc de Montpensier do in Spain? His superiority even would be an obstacle; he would often be a living impediment for his brother-in-law and for the Queen. You thought like me, since you recalled the duke, and declared that you had only given France an additional princess. You have, therefore, done an act, which is, politically speaking, null. But you will

perhaps say, why then attack it? It is because you have not only done an act which is null, but because it is dangerous. Let us suppose, then, that the Queen of Spain has no children—and God grant she may have some—what difficulties will you not have created! I need not remark here that I do not admit any of the objections drawn from the Treaty of Utrecht (*sensation*); but it is not the less true that, in the hypothesis of the Queen having no children, you have created great cause of embarrassment, and compromised peace. You have, therefore, done a thing which is both null and dangerous, and what price have you paid for it? You have paid the price of the English alliance, for which you have made so many sacrifices. Therefore, in admitting that you might have renounced that alliance, was the moment, I may ask, well chosen? (*Movement.*) I have always been a partisan of the English alliance, and I have given proofs of it. My enemies have taken advantage of this feeling to render me unpopular; let me therefore be allowed to avail myself of their attacks to repeat that such has always been my predilection. I do not seek popularity, I respect the opinions of my country as I respect my King; I incline before the one as I do before the other, but to both I will express my opinion frankly. If I obtain from the nation and from the King any portion of their esteem, that will be my recompense; but I would not purchase that esteem by giving an injurious counsel. It has been frequently said—"It becomes you truly, who for many years sought to embroil France and England, to reproach us with not having set sufficient value on the English

alliance!" To that I might reply—"It is very well for you, who have done every thing to preserve the English alliance, and have consented to so many sacrifices, to now hold it so cheaply!" I am, I repeat, an advocate for the English alliance, because it is useful to the progress of liberty in the world, because it is the best guarantee for the independence of states, and that is our cause—the cause of the Opposition. (*Approbation on the left.*) When you see Switzerland threatened in her liberty by three Powers, do you not feel that your own frontiers are threatened? (*Renewed approbation.*) When you see the last remnants of Poland perish, do you not feel that the liberty and independence of other states are seriously endangered? Place yourself, therefore, at the head of nations who are jealous of their liberty and independence. I do not advise a policy of propagandism. The revolution was propagandist. It had been provoked by that coalition of Pillnitz, which attacked not only the liberty but the grandeur of France; and the great victories and the mad conquests of the empire were the reply to these provocations. We, in those latter days, have not had the right given us to be either propagandists or conquerors; there has been no congress of Pillnitz against us; let us, therefore, be neither the one nor the other. To make ourselves propagandists, to excite people against their governments, would be to attack their liberty, to disturb the peace in the midst of which they prosper and improve in knowledge; far be it from us, therefore, to become propagandists. As to conquests, were I to be offered for France the monarchy of

the world, I would not accept it. Let there be no conquests either, but enlightened protection for liberty, and a resolute defence of the independence of States—that is the policy best suited to France; and if, the better to express my ideas, I might be permitted to borrow an image or an expression from the arts, I would represent France holding in one hand a chart, on which should be written "the rights of humanity;" and in the other hand the hilt of her sword, on the blade of which should be written the names of Zurich, Austerlitz, and Friedland. Can we hold out the hand of fellowship to those who oppress Italy—who threaten the Swiss confederation—who destroy Poland? To make war on them would be senseless; let us keep up good relations with them, but without being on an intimate footing. Your alliance would be given the lie to by every pulsation of your heart—by every groan uttered by Italy and by Poland. Where, then, lies the true alliance for France but in a country possessing the same feelings? It is only to be found in a nation whose heart beats in unison with yours—in England. It is true there is an old spirit of rivalry between France and England; there are serious difficulties, no doubt, in the way; but I firmly believe that it would be possible to unite the two countries without sacrifices on our part. I know there is now a boast of the power of France to combat the whole world. Yes, she has done so, and might do so again; but to remain in a systematic isolation is, I maintain, a bad policy. I blame the present Cabinet for putting forward an exclusive sympathy for the Tories, for a party which has in

their Parliament abandoned Cracow. Let there be no preference shown for either Whigs or Tories, although more hope might be entertained from one than from the other. It has been said that I forget that the Whigs outraged France in 1840, but I reply that it is you who have forgotten it. Is it not you who anxiously hastened to re-enter the European concert with the Whigs in 1840? and yet you now oppose my sympathy for them. I reproach the Government with not having foreseen the danger of Cracow. You, the Ministers, saw nothing because you had been told that Cracow had nothing to fear. You believed, in fact, what you were told. But, when the Whigs told you that they did not desire a Coburg marriage for England, you did not believe them. And yet, I repeat, you believed what the three Powers said when they told you that they entertained no designs against Cracow. Nay, more, you defended them from the tribune! When the massacres of Galicia were spoken of, you cried, "They are revolutionists who do those things!" See, then, if you did right in ceding to certain pre-occupations? The honourable deputy here entered into an examination of the state of Europe, and, referring to Rome, rendered justice to the efforts of the Pope to reform the Roman states. Lately the people cried from behind the Pope, "Courage, Holy Father! Courage!" and I also cry in the name of France, which is calumniated at Rome, "Courage, Holy Father! Courage!" But suppose that France and England, notwithstanding the difference of their policy, had united and cried also to the Pope the same exclamation, do you believe that it would

not have been a great benefit for humanity in Switzerland and in Germany? Do you believe that France would not have been greater when united to England? And Poland, what would she not have gained if you had not by the second marriage severed the union of France and England? The event of Cracow has, no doubt, made a painful impression on you. If the Tories had been still in power, be assured that you would have seen the three Powers uniting with them. But he who represents the Whigs is, permit me to use the expression, odious (*interruption*), disagreeable, if you will, to the three continental Cabinets. Why did you not profit by that circumstance to unite your protest to that of England against the incorporation of Cracow? As to ourselves, I hope we shall know how to fulfil our duties, and I wish with all my heart that the Queen of Spain may have heirs, and that the work you have concluded in making the Spanish marriages may become merely null—for that I believe to be the happiest thing I can wish to my country.

Next day M. Guizot replied as follows:—

"Gentlemen, I owe to M. Thiers an act of justice and a grateful acknowledgment; he clearly defined and brought before you the only questions that could remain doubtful and obscure, and which are now the only subject of debate; he also treated these questions with moderation, for, whilst he fully expressed his sentiments, he did so in such a manner as to compromise as little as possible the great national interests at stake. I shall imitate the honourable gentleman in going straight to the examination of the points attacked, and

those alone. I shall also employ in my defence the same frankness and moderation as have been displayed in the attack. Even with such conditions the discussion remains grave and difficult ; but it may at least be useful to the country and the Government, for both have an equal interest that light be every where diffused, without any destructive conflagration being the consequence. M. Thiers did not attack completely and unreservedly the double marriage, and the policy which led to them. He fully approved of that of the Queen with Don Francisco, to the exclusion of the other candidates ; he did not even disapprove at bottom of the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier with the Infanta, but he considered that it had been concluded precipitately and inopportunately. In his opinion the Government did wrong to urge the matter on so actively, and was wanting in a fair and respectful mode of proceeding and consideration towards a friendly Government, the result being a dangerous position for France with respect to England and Europe. There was no necessity, therefore, according to M. Thiers, to conclude the second marriage immediately ; and there was a want of fairness in the manner of doing so. I shall examine this double accusation, and I shall reproach myself strongly, if I descend from this tribune without having proved to you that there was a strong necessity for our conduct, and that such conduct was marked by honourable dealing. In order to judge of that necessity, it is necessary to have a precise idea of the very different situations in which we were placed in June last, when Lord Aberdeen was in power, and

in July, when Lord Palmerston had succeeded him. From that comparison arose the solution of the question which I am now examining. Lord Aberdeen, on this subject, employed language somewhat different from ours. In principle he professed the greatest possible respect for the independence of Spain and of the young Queen. When any allusion was made to this principle, he appeared to accede to it in the fullest sense. But on this point I said to him—" You imagine you do not in any way attack that principle in declaring that a French prince would be seen with displeasure by England as the Queen's husband. If you think that in this you do not in any way attack the independence of Spain and of the Queen, what more could we do in acting in the same way with respect to some other candidate ? " Lord Aberdeen did not completely admit this parity in the two situations. But in practice and fact there was a complete concert and accord between us. We also proclaimed the same respect, but we added to it the declaration that we could not consent that the Queen should marry any other Prince than a descendant of the House of Bourbon. This was in 1843, before the interview at Eu, our way of thinking, as will appear from the following despatch which I wrote to M. de Chabot. [The honourable Minister here read the document.] The English Government fully agreed to our views, as is apparent from the despatches of Lord Aberdeen to Lord Cowley. The two Governments consequently were to act together without employing the slightest coercion, but merely by counsel and influence to get the Queen to

select a descendant of Philip V. This agreement necessarily set aside the Prince of Coburg. This is a fact which is proved by a direct act of Lord Aberdeen. When the English Minister at Madrid joined in the steps taken with the reigning Duke to demand the Prince of Coburg as a husband for the Queen of Spain, what did Lord Aberdeen do? He disavowed that Minister's acts. I have no right in this Chamber to make use of the letter which Lord Aberdeen wrote on this subject to the British Minister. I shall not do so but with his consent, although I have it in my portfolio. It contains the declaration that the English Minister had acted beyond his instructions, and it at the same time forbids similar conduct for the future. These, then, I must repeat, were the two points on which the concert was established—to recommend the descendants of Philip V., and to remove any other candidate foreign to them. What has been brought forward in opposition to facts so clear and so positive? A letter to the Duc de Sotomayor of the 22nd of June. I may remark, in the first place, that the letter in question is not an instruction given to an English agent, who acts in a particular sense—it is simply a reply to a question put by a Spanish Minister. What did Lord Aberdeen declare in that letter? He maintained completely the independence of the Queen of Spain, and reminded the Spanish agent that Spain had good and powerful reasons to seek for a husband among the descendants of Philip V. He points out one candidate as preferable to the rest, he also being of the House of Bourbon, and added that, if France wished to constrain the choice of Spain,

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the latter country might reckon on the sympathies of England. What was there in this contrary to the two points on which the concert was established? Positively nothing. I establish, then, that our situation with Lord Aberdeen was as I have stated; and I may add that never was any mention made between Lord Aberdeen and myself of the Treaty of Utrecht; never was there a word spoken of any right; never did Lord Aberdeen make any objection to the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier with the Infanta. Such was the situation in the month of June; let us now take the month of July. Let me here be permitted to throw aside all idea of comparison between the Whigs and the Tories with respect to the policy that France ought to follow relative to England. These distinctions have lost their value in the present day. All parties in that country are equally devoted to her interests; all are equally animated by a friendly feeling towards France. To convince yourselves of this you have only to glance over the debates of Parliament, and examine the speeches of all the chiefs of party in England, from the Tories to the Radicals—from Lord George Bentinck to Mr. Roebuck—all employ the same language, all express the same desire for friendly relations and good understanding between France and England. Nor do I forget more than another that in difficult times the Whigs were the true friends of France. I have heard more than once the most important members of the Whig party express their regret that the two dissensions between France and England—1836 and 1840—broke out under a Whig Cabinet. I am certain that that regret was

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sincere, but yet we must not disregard facts. Now, on the return to power of Lord Palmerston, it was impossible for me not to remember that during five years the policy of Lord Aberdeen, particularly his policy towards France, was accused in England of feebleness, of condescension, of connivance. I have even in my portfolio extracts of the speeches that were delivered during that interval, and I could quote them to you if necessary. I think I should have been negligent if I had not remembered these facts, not to feel distrust (I will not use offensive words), but reserve, to see if the policy of England would be changed. It was my duty to be reserved, and I was so. So much for the general facts. Particular ones soon occurred to command still greater reserve. I shall reduce those facts to two; the despatch of July 19, and the silence so long maintained before replying to my letter. What did that despatch contain? In it the Prince of Coburg is named, and why was he mentioned if he had no chance of success? The despatch contains the declaration that England had no objections to make to any of the candidates named; but not a word is said of France—nor a suggestion to Spain on the policy to be pursued towards us. There, is, then, this difference between the letter of Lord Aberdeen to the Duc de Sotomayor, and Lord Palmerston's despatch of July 19, that in the latter there is the Prince of Coburg the more, and a mention of France the less. That, then, is the difference between the two situations, the two policies. It is now said, Lord Palmerston ceased to support the Prince of Coburg, and admitted that the candidanship of Don En-

rique was preferable. Let us see the value of this double fact. On the 20th of July we proposed to England to concert with us to support the candidanship of the princes, the sons of Don Francisco de Paulo, and on the 28th of August only we received a reply. I shall now point out what was done in that interval. [The honourable Minister here read the despatches of the Count de Jarnac of the 21st and 24th of July, and the 13th of August, and continued.] I ask the Chamber whether these despatches are reassuring on the subject of the candidanship of the Prince of Coburg. In fact, it was on the 28th of August only that England spoke of Don Enrique, and of him alone to the exclusion of every other. I ask whether this was not rather late? But I take as an hypothesis, for a moment, the exclusive candidanship of Don Enrique. It was evident that that prince had little chance of being favourably received at Madrid by the Queen, by the Queen Mother, or by the Government. We should, therefore, have been very imprudent had we reduced our wishes to that sole candidate. Are you aware that, if Don Enrique had triumphed, it was a revolution; a change of policy in Spain must have ensued. The agent of England had several times written to his Government that it was his conviction that Don Enrique might become the husband of the Queen by a revolution; that he might enter the palace of the Queen as conqueror, though not as a pretender to her hand. The entry of Don Enrique into the palace as conqueror implied the destruction of our policy at Madrid. We could not accept such a combination. (*Approbation from the centre.*) I now return to the

Prince of Coburg. I admit that the influence of England in no way pushed him on ; I admit that she left the question to the choice of Spain alone. I am here compelled to repeat what I have many times said, both in the Chambers and in my despatches. The Spanish Government has always wished for one or other of these two marriages—either the French or the English one. She wished, after that event should have taken place, to have the support either of France or of England. The Spanish Government, menaced by revolution, was anxious to conclude the marriage. It would no longer postpone the solution of that great question; the Queen Mother, the Queen, and the Government—all were anxious to have it completed. The Spanish Government absolutely wishing to terminate the question, what took place? A proposition was made to us by the Court of Madrid ; and at the time the case for us was pressing, for there danger threatened. On the 9th of August the Spanish Government proposed to us to marry the Queen to Don Francisco de Assis, on condition that the other marriage, that of the Infanta to the Duc de Montpensier, should be also agreed to. In this state of the question we should have been blind and culpable—we should have failed in our relations with Spain, to have refused that proposition ; for, had we done so, we should have thrown Spain under the influence of England. I was right, then, in saying, at the commencement, that there was for us a necessity, which arose from the difference of our situation with respect to Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston. I consider this to be established on irrefragable evidence. (*Approbation from the centre.*) I now arrive at

the question of honourable dealing. For my part, I have never accused the intentions or good faith of any one, but in discussing them have always assumed that they were only errors and faults of conduct. I have always respected and observed this rule in every situation; the liberty and dignity of diplomatic relations and of parliamentary discussions depend on it. Whatever, therefore, may be the conduct observed towards me, or by whom, I shall always follow this course. I protest, first of all, against the introduction of a name which has been improperly employed at London in this discussion. Not more abroad than at home, not more between two constitutional Governments than in each individually, ought that name to be mixed up in political discussions. To introduce it, to make use of it, is conduct deserving of the strongest censure. I shall, as I do at present, always protest against such a violation of constitutional rules, from whatever quarter it may proceed. (*Movement.*) I now enter into the question of good faith, and what is called *procédés* ; and in doing so I feel the necessity of laying textually before the Chamber the documents and the language of the Government. I speak not of documents concocted after the event has taken place, and for the purposes of defence, but of documents that passed during the conduct of the affair. The Chamber will see that every where, at London, at Paris, and in Spain, our proceedings have been upright and honourable, such as they ought to be between Governments that respect each other. [Here the honourable Minister read a long despatch written by himself, in which he expressed surprise at the reproach

made by Lord Palmerston of the failure of *procédés*; insisted on the facts which intimated, on the part of the English Government, not a policy of cordial understanding, but an isolated one; and indicated that France might also have an isolated policy in Spain.] Such (he continued) was our conduct at London, departing in no respect from the consideration and good faith which the Government of Great Britain had a right to expect from the French Cabinet. Let us now see what were our proceedings at Madrid. The employment of violent means, of moral coercion, of a consent wrung from the Queen in the midst of an orgie, have been spoken of. A despatch of Lord Palmerston contains these odious accusations, and I repel them in the strongest manner. As soon as M. de Bresson heard of them, he was profoundly moved, and hastened to deny them. [M. Guizot here read letters from M. de Bresson, protesting strongly against such allegations; he stated that he passed the evening of the 28th of August at home, in his house at Madrid, and that it was only on the morning of the 29th that he received a note informing him that the marriages were settled.] The Queen adopted, therefore (continued M. Guizot), her resolutions in full liberty. M. de Bresson said not a word, took not a step that could influence her determination; never did he go out of the range of commonplace proceedings, and whenever he obtained an audience of Her Majesty the doors of the Cabinet were left open. There was then no moral coercion, no cunning tricks, no violence, but all was done freely. Let us now see the *procédés* at Paris. The Chamber will pardon me for enter-

ing into details, but I desire to leave no doubt in the minds of my adversaries. When I informed Lord Normanby that the marriages were settled, he asked if they would both be concluded at the same time. I replied that they would not; and I was right in so replying, for, at the moment at which I spoke, not only was nothing as yet decided, but we were labouring at Madrid to prevent the simultaneousness of the two marriages. The Queen-Mother insisted strongly on that point, but we opposed it; and M. de Bresson wrote to me that he had had to contend a whole day against Queen Christina, and that it was with the greatest trouble that he had succeeded in maintaining in the stipulations the words *autant que faire se pourrait*, which constituted our liberty of action. We were then in the right in saying that the two marriages would not be simultaneous, for we laboured to prevent them, and M. de Bresson, in order to obtain that point, even went the length of threatening to annul all that had been done. At a later period, however, M. de Bresson wrote word that the Spanish Ministers manifested deep regret that the marriage of the Infanta had not been announced to be celebrated at the same time as that of the Queen. He recognised all the gravity of the reasons that the Spanish Ministers put forward, namely, the importance of closing the lists against pretensions and intrigues; and, as the Opposition was preparing its thunders, it was necessary to hurry on the affair, or incur the risk of never being pardoned by the susceptibility and dignity of the Spanish nation. The two marriages had been agreed on; if we again gave up to all the chances

and all the uncertainties of the future the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier, we should have failed in all we owed to the Spanish Government. We had decided on concluding the marriage of the Queen with Don Francisco de Assis; we could no longer resist allowing that of the Duc de Montpensier with the Infanta, which had been the condition for the first, without breaking our faith and deceiving the confidence reposed in us. Our Ambassador pointed out to us incontestable dangers in delaying the marriage of the Infanta; we were pledged not only in honour, but also in policy, to agree to the simultaneousness of the marriages; we had still many shoals to avoid; the Spanish Cabinet might go out of office. Our Ambassador every day became more urgent, and we agreed to the measure. Just as much as I was right on the 1st and 2nd of September in saying that the marriages would not take place at the same time, so was I right, on the 4th of September, on deciding that they should be simultaneous. It is true that I did not inform Lord Normanby of it; but I think I should have been wanting in the most common prudence if, in presence of a declared and active opposition, I had given Lord Palmerston time to prepare his weapons. (*Agitation.*) I now arrive at the second despatch of the English Ambassador, dated the 15th of September, and to the conversations which I had with him. I have a few preliminary remarks to offer. When an Ambassador does me the honour to call on me and to ask me questions, it is not to an interrogatory that I submit; I am in such a case bound to the truth, but I only reply so

far as suits the interest of my country. (*Applause from the centre.*) Another observation that I have to make is, that I cannot admit the accounts of a conversation sent by an Ambassador to his Government as an authentic and unobjectionable document. In order to simplify the question, I will say that the English Ambassador entertained the same opinion on this point, for he came to me on the 2nd of September to communicate to me his despatch of the 1st, and to ask whether he had rendered an exact account of our conversation. The Ambassador considered that a despatch could not acquire a character of authenticity and of irrefragability until after this proof. The Ambassador was right in his opinion; and I will prove this to the Chamber, by remarking, that when it was shown to me I pointed out an omission which the Ambassador supplied. Gentlemen, in the documents which, on my part, I considered it proper to make public, I imposed great reserve on myself. I carefully withheld all which had a character of personality or uncertainty. The Chamber may have convinced itself of this by examining the documents which have been laid before it. In this discussion, also, I only read those which I consider as strictly necessary and incontestable. I do not wish to reproach any one, but I must be allowed to say, that if the English Ambassador had done me the honour of showing me his despatch of September 25, as he did that of the 22nd, I should have spoken otherwise, and perhaps better, than he has made me speak. (*Agitation and laughter.*) On the 25th of September, the state of affairs was completely changed; the Bri-

tish Ambassador brought me the protest of his Government against the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier—a protest announcing that England would do every thing in her power to prevent that marriage. I received despatches at the same time from Spain, announcing to me that, in fact, nothing was neglected to accomplish that end. I saw a great effort made at home and abroad against the solution which we had agreed to. I saw and felt myself—and the expression that I am about to use is not intended to offend any one—I felt myself in the presence of an adversary. (*Sensation.*) I felt myself obliged to say nothing but what was true, but also to refrain from saying any thing that might injure my cause. Here, then, is the second question, that of good faith, set at rest, and as completely cleared up at Madrid, at London, and at Paris, as the question of necessity. We have throughout done nothing but what we ought to have done. This double question, then, is resolved by the proof, that it was impossible for us to conclude one of the marriages without the other, and by the demonstration that good faith had been scrupulously respected. We took into serious consideration the engagements into which we had entered, but we looked also to the necessity which arose. A second question now remains, more important than the first; but I shall be brief upon it. I allude to the consequences that the solution given to the Spanish marriages may produce on our situation in Spain, in England, in Europe. I do not deny the gravity of the situation; on the contrary, I wish that the Chamber and the country may per-

fectly understand it. Grave situations create wise conduct, and wise conduct decides grave situations. I repeat, then, that I will say nothing that can have the effect of lessening the gravity of the situation; so far from it, I could desire that my words should make the Chamber more alive to it. But, at the same time, it must not be represented as graver or more complex than it really is. M. Thiers has perfectly defined the situation that we ought to maintain with respect to Spain. We have nothing to ask, nothing to desire from her, but a friendly policy. If there be in that country a Government friendly to France, we desire nothing else; it is not true to say that we have made ourselves the patrons of a party. The Chamber will see the proofs of that in despatches which I wrote in 1843 and 1844. On the fall of the regency of Espartero, by the union of the Moderado party with a portion of the Progressistas, I wrote to recommend to Spain union and conciliation, and condemned every thing approaching to party rancour. [The honourable Minister read a despatch that he had written to that effect.] We had not the false idea of making ourselves the followers of a party, but it is true that we have been faithful to our friends. We would not hesitate again to act in the same manner. What has been the consequence? That France and Spain have concluded a great act—have contracted new ties. I do not exaggerate the value of family unions; but, when the interests of two countries are identical, the marriages of princes have a powerful effect in drawing closer their connection. And in that lies the importance

that I attach to these marriages. Do not believe the grave error which becomes day after day more credited, that relations between nations result only from material influences, and nothing of interest, when the truth is that personal sentiments play a grand part in them. Policy is founded on the sentiments, on the instincts, on the wants of the soul; and this mechanical system to which it is at present desired to reduce the life of societies is false, and to be deprecated. We are evidently in a better situation with respect to Spain than we were before the marriages. These marriages were contracted freely, and the elections that took place afterwards in Spain were also made in full liberty. At the present moment the Spanish Cabinet is undergoing a change. But does not that completely prove the independence of Spain—the free play of her institutions? Yes; the Ministry which concluded the marriages gives up its place to another; but is that a reaction against us? No; for one of the principal members of the new Cabinet was the reporter on the marriages in the Cortes. There is no anti-French movement—there is free play of institutions—that is all, and our policy sustains no injury! Such is our position with respect to Spain. A word on England. Deceive not yourselves—the interests, the instincts, the causes of action which induce England and France to desire to live well together, in spite of so many circumstances incessantly arising in opposition to harmony, are so powerful that they will surmount passing dissensions. England believes that what has occurred is injurious to the liberty and the

foreign policy of Spain. I trust to time to prove to England that there may be good relations between France and Spain, without dependence on the part of the latter country. England believes herself to be threatened in the Mediterranean. This is a serious error. When the Treaty of Utrecht was concluded, the influence of England in the Mediterranean was not what it is at present. That treaty gave Gibraltar to England, but then she had not yet Malta, on the other side. For the last hundred years the equilibrium of the Treaty of Utrecht has been always broken for the benefit of England and to our detriment. The possession of Algeria, and the good intelligence between France and Spain, are at the most but a compensation for what England has acquired. I am very far from regarding the Mediterranean as a French lake. That is one of those unfortunate expressions calculated to cause difficulties between nations. The Mediterranean neither is nor can be a French lake; but it possesses too much importance for France for her not to watch with much solicitude on all the changes that may take place in that quarter. I repeat, that for a hundred years all those changes have been to our detriment. The uneasiness of England is unjust and erroneous. Facts will, before long, demonstrate this, and will prove the justice of the considerations which I submit to the Chamber. I begin to feel fatigued, and I shall in consequence be very brief in my remarks on continental Europe. As to the three great Powers, their conduct and their attitude with regard to the question of Spain have given us no sign of complaint. They have

not adhered to the policy of England, notwithstanding that solicitations have been made to induce them to do so. Only—do not deceive yourselves—these solicitations will be probably confirmed, and fresh efforts will be made. If the King's Government guards well the position it has taken—if it continues the policy of preserving European order without abandoning any thing of the principles in accordance with the revolution of July—do not fear that the great Powers will engage themselves against us. You cannot reckon on their sympathy, but you may on their prudence, their intelligence, and on their well-understood interests. (*Sensation.*) They have proved this to you for the last sixteen years, and they will continue to prove it if you do not depart from the line of policy which is our own. A last word on the secondary Powers to whom M. Thiers alluded *en passant* yesterday, and who must be taken seriously into account. Will you allow me to say what has happened to them in this affair of the Spanish marriages? When the secondary Powers do not fear France as a revolutionary and conquering Power, they are well disposed towards her, and desire to see her strong. I venture to say that they have not now any apprehensions from her. (*Laughter on the left.*) And I congratulate myself on it for the interest of my country; for be assured that, on the day when France shall no longer be regarded as a revolutionary and a conquering Power, her strength, already so great, will be considerably increased. The secondary Powers have seen in the affair of the Spanish marriages a proof of the strength and of the independ-

ence of our policy. They have all declared this opinion. Gentlemen, the affair of the Spanish marriages is the first grand thing that we have effected completely single-handed in Europe since 1830. (*Sensation.*) Impartial Europe has delivered her judgment to that effect. Be assured that this event has strengthened us in Spain and given us strength in Europe, particularly in the ideas of the secondary Powers, who witness with joy the success of our policy. Let us not, then, depart from the line of policy which I have traced out: with Spain, good relations and common interests; with England, good conduct and sentiments of kindness; with the continental Powers, provided you persevere in the policy of Conservatism. (*Loud interruption on the left.*) If it is necessary every instant to recommence the struggles which we have sustained in this Chamber—if it be again necessary to prove that the policy of order and Conservatism is not one of abasement, but that it has increased and honoured the name of France in Europe—(*approbation in the centre, murmurs on the left*)—discussion is no longer possible. We must start from points already settled—results obtained by our discussions here during the last seventeen years. No, this policy of order and of Conservatism has not humbled France, but it has elevated her, has doubled her influence, and has made her name respected in Europe. And, if that policy had not been followed, we should not have been in a state to have resolved the question of the Spanish marriages; or, rather, the decision would have been against us." (*Marks of approbation, followed by great agitation.*)

M. Billault: "The Minister for Foreign Affairs was right when he said that wise conduct arranges difficult situations; but he ought to have added that it foresees them also. The discussion yesterday showed the great gravity of the present situation; that of this day has not diminished that gravity, and we are on the eve of again seeing in Europe four Powers against us. During seventeen years the great difficulty of our policy has been that eventuality, and we have already encountered it on more than one occasion. The task of a great Government is to triumph over difficulties, to seek new combinations which assure at the same time the liberty and the security of the country. But, though we have had this difficult problem before us for more than seventeen years, I demand if a single step has been made towards its solution? Have the embarrassments of 1840 prevented a new cloud from arising in 1846 and 1847? The Government has never dared to grapple boldly with the difficulty; but successive palliatives have been employed, sometimes towards one Power, sometimes towards another. Such conduct is not worthy of a great people; it is perilous to a Government; and it is important to ascertain this day how the danger may be conjured away. For seventeen years the three Powers have entertained the same sentiments towards you; they have been the same in the affair of Belgium, in the affairs of the East, and in other questions. Recently, too, you found them in this Cracow business offensive in what they did, and in the manner of doing it. Thus a Government, which for seventeen years has sought to main-

tain good relations with all, has seen the treaties of 1815 torn to pieces before their eyes. During that period England has created for herself a marvellous position; each day she profits by our difficulties with Europe, and menaces us. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has told us that reiterated efforts would be made against us among the continental Powers. What is the reason, then, of this difficulty with respect to the Continent and England? Between the Continent and ourselves there are no reasons which prevent an alliance. Russia, for her interests, has more reason to dread England than France. With Austria also we have no commercial rivalry. Prussia, by her geographical position and the spirit of her people, approaches nearer and nearer to us every day; but she dreads the spirit of conquest, by which she supposes us animated. The Northern Powers are well aware that the France of the present day does not possess the spirit of conquest felt by preceding generations; but it is necessary for them to guard those appearances with the nations which they govern. It is for us to protest against such a supposition, and to destroy these calumnies. At the commencement of this discussion I endeavoured to remove the accusation of perpetuating amongst us that spirit of conquest, and I was happy to hear the same ideas expressed both by M. Odillon Barrot and by M. Thiers. (*Murmurs.*) When, after seventeen years, the Government has done every thing to destroy the opinion that France is animated with the spirit of conquest, and the whole Opposition here makes the same declaration, it is of importance that those words should

resound beyond the Rhine, and that it should be clearly understood that those who make the accusation calumniate France. As to the spirit of liberty, it depends on no one in this assembly to stop its development—it extends every day beyond our frontiers—it works an effect throughout Germany which no power can arrest. This progress of the spirit of liberty is the law of the world, and far from being an obstacle it will soon be a bond between those people and ourselves. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has just told us that, by continuing our general policy—that moderation and spirit of Conservatism which the Government has constantly followed—all difficulties will disappear. For seventeen years we have practised that moderate policy, and such has not been the result. (*Murmurs and marks of approbation.*) France, by her position, cannot relinquish the part which she has performed in Europe. Whenever you have made a special concession to the Northern Powers you have not solved the difficulty, you have only postponed it. The situation of affairs is ruled by a necessity which escapes your power; but fortunately the evil carries with it its own remedy. What will best secure the future welfare of our country is to break the union of the three Northern Powers in the point of view of the liberty of their people. For some time Germany has evinced strong constitutional tendencies, and, from the day when the Prussian nation shall have a constitutional Government, the alliance of the three Powers will be destroyed. I know that our part is not to combat, but to aid, support, and to encourage. There is a remarkable movement

now going on in the world; the smaller Powers display uneasiness at the attitude taken by the great ones. Look at what is passing in Sweden and on the banks of the Rhine. The English alliance was in a former sitting pointed out as the remedy for the present state of affairs, and it is to this remark that I would more particularly call the attention of the Chamber. Were it a sincere and serious alliance with England, we should heartily applaud it; but the question is to know what price we should be required to pay for it. Do you imagine that the fall of any political personage from power would consolidate our relations with the British Government? Do you not rather believe that a good understanding with England must be repurchased at the price of fresh concessions? What it is important to our country and the Chamber to know is, by what conduct we may avoid the dangers which have been pointed out, and find a sure support in Europe. Is it by concessions in words or in deeds that we shall re-enter into the English alliance? If the facts are as grave as they are represented, we must do something if we want to effect our reconciliation. At what price shall we purchase it? (*Murmurs from the centre.*) But that is not what ought most to excite our attention, for to re-enter the English alliance is not to resolve the great difficulty which separates us from continental Europe, but to adjourn it. Do you believe that England will aid us to establish a good understanding with the Cabinets of the North, when, during seventeen years, her interests being different to ours, she has turned towards them, and compelled us to purchase her co-operation, whilst

to obtain something from the three Powers she has promulgated a more intimate union with us? Is it likely she will abandon from pure liberality a position that enables her so to act? A great deal had been said about England having recognised the Revolution of 1830, but her doing so was a simple calculation to create distrust between France and the Northern Powers, which during the Restoration had been on such friendly terms as to lessen her ascendancy. The proof that such was the cause is that the recognition was made by a Tory Government. At a later period, in the heroic times of the English alliance, did England either in Belgium, Spain, or Portugal, sustain a liberal and generous policy when her material interests did not suffer from it? We cannot then again enter into the English alliance without sacrifices. But is that alliance indispensable to us? M. Thiers and M. Guizot, who have carried it out, have not believed that. [Here the honourable deputy read extracts from the speeches of those statesmen to prove that assertion.] The attitude of England is such that you have nothing serious or stable to expect from it, and yet you will recommence a third time what you have already proved twice. If that is what the alliance promises, why return to it? Why not maintain our independence with good relations? Do you believe that it will suffice to be friendly and circumspect towards Foreign Powers? You will not advance your affairs in that way. Seek not then an alliance with England; seek not alliances with the Northern Powers. But be certain that you cannot find any better auxilia-

ries than the generous ideas which ferment among nations. In that is strength, in that is the future! But you will be alone, you are told. Yes, if you call it being alone to have all generous sympathies with you! In conclusion, I will call to mind a fact. One day it was desired to place France apart, or, rather, to treat her as if she no longer existed; it was the day of the Treaty of Vienna. But it was thought that nothing could be stable without her, and she was called in. Do you believe that the Powers of Europe will dare refuse to the France so powerful by her strength of cohesion, and by the sympathies of nations, what they spontaneously offered to the France of the conquered empire? We fear it not. I will only add, that I have not endeavoured to arouse the passions of the Chamber; I have only sought to expose to it some useful ideas, and I believe I have done that."

On the demand of M. Berryer, the debate was adjourned to the next day.

M. Berryer, on the following day, said that the explanations on the Spanish marriages, given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, were now complete, the facts were clearly stated, and it was possible to appreciate their consequences, and to judge the policy of the Cabinet. He would not prolong the discussion, but he could not help remarking that, in speaking of the desire felt by all parties in England to live on good terms with France, M. Guizot had expressed a confidence that might be fatal, and even create for France a situation fraught with dangers. Had the marriage of the Infanta not taken place at the

same time as that of the Queen—had the choice of her husband not been at once decided, but adjourned—had any uncertainty prevailed respecting that choice, the difference which had arisen between England and France would certainly not have exploded so suddenly, but would have exploded the moment that choice had fallen on any but an English candidate. The French policy towards Spain had endured for ages, and before it could change the two countries, should be separated by a convulsion of the globe. England had, in Spain, interests widely different from those of France; and, when the abolition of the succession in the masculine line was inconsiderately proposed, England seized, with avidity, an opportunity thus offered to destroy the work commenced by Louis XIV., and which Napoleon had vainly attempted to complete, and willingly entered the quadruple alliance. All the Ministers who had subsequently directed the foreign affairs of France had perceived that fault, and endeavoured to repair its consequences, and I congratulate them on their patriotism. In 1713 England might rest satisfied with the possession of Gibraltar and the monopoly of the slave trade; but since then her commerce and manufactures had assumed an immense extension, and the market of Spain was more indispensable to her than to any other nation. The Ministry vainly indulged the hope of appeasing the irritation created in England by the marriage of the Infanta, the preponderance of that power in Spain being the desideratum of all parties in the country. For his part, he approved the policy of the French

Cabinet. He cared not who triumphed in Spain, Don Carlos or Christina, provided France was instrumental in that triumph, and thus acquired rights to the gratitude and good feelings of the Spanish nation. The conduct of the Cabinet, he repeated, had been perfectly wise and national; its necessity was fully proved; its advantages were obvious for France; and he trusted they would complete their work by re-establishing the Salic law in Spain. M. Berruyer next proceeded to examine the act by which Cracow was incorporated with Austria, and contended that France was particularly bound to extend her protection to Poland. It was the French negotiator at Vienna who had insisted on, and caused to be inserted in the treaties, the clause by which the Poles, whether placed under the sway of Russia, Prussia, or Austria, should preserve their religion, their laws, their language, and free institutions. The National University of Cracow was likewise maintained at the special desire of France. It was idle to say that France had been taken by surprise by that recent act of spoliation. During the last sixteen years the three Powers had respected none of the clauses of the treaty, and they now flung the gauntlet to England and France, by declaring that they were mere guaranties, and not contracting parties to those treaties. It was impossible that the two Governments, having ambassadors accredited to the three Northern Courts, could be ignorant of what was preparing against Cracow, between March and November 1846, when all the German papers of that period denounced the projects of those

Courts. The *Portefeuille* of April 1846 had stated that, at one of the last conferences held at Berlin, General De Berg had proposed a plan for incorporating Cracow with Austria, which had been at first rejected by Messrs. De Canitz and Fiquelmont, but ultimately accepted by those diplomatists. M. Berryer then undertook to prove that the policy of France towards the absolute Powers had been mean and pusillanimous, and that the apprehensions of the Cabinet were completely illusive. France, with a population of 35,000,000 of inhabitants, determined to defend the integrity of their territory and institutions, could not be said to stand alone. France had a glorious mission to fulfil in the world. Italy, Switzerland, and the secondary states placed under her immediate protection, sympathized with her, and there was no fear of her remaining alone. She was strong by her unity; she had no Poland nor Ireland to paralyze her power; she had not even any internal party to apprehend, for all would unite against the common foe. For that reason, he proposed that the Chamber should add to the paragraph under discussion, "that France desired peace, and would maintain it under the safeguard of her dignity and legitimate interests."

M. Odillon Barrot supported the amendment, and hoped that it would be voted unanimously.

M. Hebert, in the name of the Committee, opposed it as useless and dangerous.

M. de Lasteyrie replied that, under existing circumstances, it behoved the Chamber to omit the paragraph altogether.

M. Guizot said, that the conviction expressed in the Speech from the Throne was shared in

England; that the Queen, in opening the Session of Parliament, had also expressed her confidence in the maintenance of peace, and that both Houses, in replying to Her Majesty, had concurred in that sentiment. Every where in Europe that confidence existed, and the Chamber would be the first, and alone in Europe, to declare that peace was not assured.

M. Bureaux de Puzy seconded the proposition of M. Lasteyrie, and, M. Berryer having withdrawn his amendment, the original paragraph of the Address, expressing "a firm confidence that the peace of the world was assured," was put from the chair, and voted by a large majority; when the President read the following paragraph of the Address:—

"We learn with satisfaction that, notwithstanding the causes that might have suspended its progress, the public revenue has not ceased to improve. But, whatever may be our confidence in the powerful resources of France, the unexpected charges which have just come to weigh on the Treasury impose on us the duty of this year employing in the examination of all financial bills the most attentive economy. We shall, in particular, guard against allowing the introduction of any new expense not justified by an evident necessity."

M. de Lasteyrie begged leave to offer a few observations. He saw with pleasure that, notwithstanding the calamities with which France was visited in 1846, the revenue had increased by 35,000,000*f.*, but he was sorry also to remark that the expenditure had augmented in a nearly similar proportion. He particularly blamed the Government for demanding, in the face of the pub-

He misery, an increase in the salaries of certain functionaries of the State, already so amply remunerated, which amounted to 6,000,000*f*. The sufferings of the people were not to be relieved by an appropriation of money, but by allaying the public burdens, and he would recommend the Cabinet to bring forward, during the Session, a new project of law on salt, reforms in the system of mortgages, in the assessment of tolls, the conversion of the Five per Cent. stock, &c.

M. de Castellane, who followed, said that the finances of the country were not in an alarming condition, but that they nevertheless deserved the serious attention of the Chamber. Since 1839 the budgets submitted to its deliberation constantly presented a deficit. Even in that of 1846, in which the receipts were stated to exceed the expenditure by 35,000,000*f*., there is in reality a deficit of 79,000,000*f*. The remedy, he thought, could not be applied by the Chamber. It was the business of the Government. The Chamber could only effect a reduction of a few hundred thousand francs in each department of the State. Nothing salutary could be done unless the present situation of the finances were materially modified. A serious inquiry should be instituted into the various public administrations, in order to ascertain if it had been necessary to increase the number of functionaries by upwards of 40,000 since 1831. M. Castellane likewise proposed a revision of the civil pensions—a modification, if not the entire abolition, of the tax on salt, postal reform, &c. The army, he added, could also, without danger, undergo a considerable reduction. The preservation of order could not require a

permanent force of 279,000, when the Restoration, which had also to repress riots and conspiracies, was able, in 1823, to maintain tranquillity with only 172,000.

M. Ledru Rollin, who spoke next, condemned the Government for permitting the Bank of France to raise its rate of discount at so critical a moment, and thereby causing a most deplorable perturbation in commercial relations. The Bank was a private institution, but being placed under the surveillance of the Government, which was represented in its administration by a governor and two vice-governors, the Minister of Finance had a right to interfere, and prevent the adoption of so disastrous a measure. The Bank possessed ample means to meet its difficulties; it might have sold, by degrees, a portion of its capital lodged in the public funds, and with the reserve existing in its coffers it would have paid all the notes in circulation. M. Ledru Rollin contended that the necessity of purchasing foreign corn was not the cause of the present penury; that, during the last five years, the imports had exceeded the exports by 551,000,000*f*., and no less than 400,000,000*f*. had been withdrawn from the country by foreign speculators in French railroads. This was the real cause of the scarcity of money. In concluding, M. Rollin described the present Ministry as placed under the influence of bankers and monopolists, and incapable of effecting any reforms at home, or assuming a firm attitude abroad.

M. Lacave Laplante, the Minister of Finance, denied that the trade of the country was in a suffering condition, and his statement was fully borne out by the accountants

received by the Government from all the principal commercial and manufacturing centres of the country. He would say nothing of the measure adopted by the Bank of France, but he would not accept for the Government the share of responsibility assigned to it by M. Ledru Rollin. The Government exercised an influence over the institution, but it was not one of domination. The Minister next contended that the Conservative party alone was capable of effecting salutary reforms; that the other parties represented in the Chamber were not competent for that task. He now came to the real point of discussion—the examination of the paragraph submitted to the Chamber. With regard to the state of the finances, he was aware that the very sincerity of the explanations which he was about to furnish to the Chamber might be sought to be turned against him; but he considered this an inconvenience of slight importance in presence of the necessity of not allowing the country to remain in any exaggerated alarms. He should in the first place examine the ordinary budget, and then allude to the great public works. He was anxious also to correct some errors into which the Marquis de Castellane had involuntarily fallen. It was not correct to say that the state of affairs was now more grave than when his honourable and regretted friend (M. Humann) was in office. The honourable deputy had said that at one period it had been thought that the deficits would be entirely wiped off with the reserve of 1847; but he (M. Lacave Laplagne) did not remember having any where seen that statement. The deficit, which had risen to 434,000,000*f.*, was not, when the

budget of 1843 was presented, more than 362,000,000*f.* The budgets of 1844 and 1845 were nearly in *equilibrio*. As to 1846 and 1847, he admitted that the expenses had been increased, not only by the inundations and the scarcity of food, but by unforeseen events, particularly by the sacrifices imposed by Algeria, and the execution of the treaty for the repression of the slave trade. But, nevertheless, it was not true to say that the state of their finances was now worse; there had been, on the contrary, a notable improvement; and, if he were permitted to compare the estimates of 1847 with those when M. Humann was in office, they would find an advantage of 20,000,000*f.* over 1842, 15,000,000*f.* over 1843, and 25,000,000*f.* over 1844. Besides, although they had not obtained the equilibrium of the expenses and the receipts, all the sacrifices made by the country had not been sterile. The budget of 1841 amounted to 1,115,000,000*f.*; that of 1847, 1,330,000,000*f.* The difference between these two sums was divided amongst the different Ministries; those of Public Works, the Marine, and War, had in particular taken a large part. They had, on the ordinary budget, to meet necessary and important expenses. Their military *matériel* had been augmented by 6000 cannons, two-thirds of which were of bronze, and the other third in iron, for the navy. The number of muskets had also been increased, and a great number altered on the percussion principle; the horses and stores had also been considerably increased. The department of the marine had expended 30,000,000*f.* for the increase of its *matériel*, and 19,000,000*f.* for its fleet; it had

besides built eighteen vessels. The finance department had likewise caused nine new steamers to be built. The Chamber would therefore see that the expenses which had increased the budget were necessary ones. During this time also the sinking fund had purchased 6,000,000*f.* of *rente*, and the great works voted by the Chamber were advancing rapidly; the defences of the country had been completed, their ports improved, roads made, new barracks built, which had caused a great diminution in the mortality of their horses. Algeria had been improved by the building of hospitals and barracks, and the formation of roads, in order to expedite its complete pacification and increase the public production. In presence of these results, the Chamber would see that he was prepared to reply to a question put on a previous evening, and might say that, if a policy of conservatism had guaranteed the past, it was able to provide for the future. He had always believed that the question of expense was but a secondary matter in presence of grave interests to be promoted; and among those he placed in the foremost rank the creation of ways of communication—elements of the strength and wealth of the country. Besides securing the defence of the country, they enriched its commerce, and facilitated its supplies to such an extent, that if they had railways every where there would be an economy to the nation of 120,000,000*f.* per annum on articles of food alone. He did not therefore regret the expense that had to the present time been incurred in those works, and he was far from thinking the country reduced to the sad necessity of not completing them. They had al-

ready disbursed 750,000,000*f.*, but a smaller sum would be required to complete the works, and to secure magnificent resources to the country. Nor did he regret that these works had been executed by the assistance of companies. The ardour for railway enterprise had cooled down. Some persons entertained fears from that change in the public mind, but he did not; for he was convinced that the farther they went the more would the heterogeneous elements disappear, and the more would serious men interest themselves in railway enterprises. All information that he received from the Bourse proved that railway shares, as well as the funds, had not unduly changed hands, and that money was so abundant that it could not obtain a fair price for being employed. It now remained for him to examine the resources of the Treasury. Their floating debt was 481,000,000*f.*, which included 30,000,000*f.* of the sinking fund; the real amount might therefore be set down at 451,000,000*f.*, and that figure was an alarming one; they were not in a situation to permit them to go below it. On this debt of 451,000,000*f.* there were 400,000,000*f.* obligatory, and 50,600,000*f.* in Treasury bonds that might be deducted. At another period their debt had been as high as 640,000,000*f.*, and the country had supported it. Every year the sinking fund reserve increased, offering ample resources for meeting the floating debt, and permitting the continuation of the public works. He could, therefore, assure the Chamber that the Government would be able to find full employment for the labouring classes, as his colleagues and himself had always felt the necessity

of providing for that point. In 1846 there had been 62,000,000*f.* dispensed in public works more than in 1845, which proved the importance which the Government attached to the question. The receipts of the Treasury for January 1847 were 30,000,000*f.* more than the average from 1828 up to the present time. He could, therefore, safely say that the unhappy circumstances in which they found themselves placed could not be considered as a retrograde step, but a mere slackening of pace. Still their present situation contained a warning which should not be neglected. The honourable Minister concluded by calling on the Chamber to vote the paragraph as presented by the Committee.

M. A. Fould asked the Minister of Finance to state the items of the floating debt, and in what category he placed the funds of the Savings Bank.

The Minister of Finance said that on the 1st of February, 1847, they stood as follows:—Arrears of the Receiver-General, 45,000,000*f.*; Funds of the Communes, 130,000,000*f.*; Accounts of the Treasurer of the Invalides, 30,000,000*f.*; Deposits, 45,000,000*f.*; Savings Banks, 87,000,000*f.*; Bonds of the Receivers-General, 54,000,000*f.*; Sinking Fund Bonds, 12,000,000*f.*; Investments, 12,000,000*f.*; Draughts of the Receivers-General, 5,000,000*f.*; different funds, 36,000,000*f.*

M. A. Fould said that there were 300,000*f.* for the Savings Banks.

The Minister of Finance replied, that in 1837 there had been a consolidation of 107,000,000*f.*, and three years later a new consolidation of 4,000,000*f.*

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M. A. Fould said that those funds must be repaid when demanded, and that that made them a floating debt.

M. Quinette observed, that the Minister of Finance had stated that M. Humann had had a deficiency equal to his own, but he forgot that he had 200,000,000*f.* more of annual receipts. Since 1841 there had been spent 2,013,000,000*f.* out of the extraordinary resources; there had been a decrease of 917,000,000*f.* in the resources of the sinking fund; and the floating debt was 451,000,000*f.* Such was their balance-sheet.

The Minister of Finance said that he had admitted the increase in the receipts, and had stated that they had been employed in the amelioration of the resources of the country.

M. Gauthier de Rumilly entered into an examination of the general situation of the finances of the country. He considered the Cabinet, who wished to be styled one of great policy, very well deserved the title of the Ministry of Great Expenses, to which might properly be added, "without foresight," which character was plainly given them in the Speech from the Throne on the event of Cracow.

M. Mauguin accused the Bank of France of want of foresight in placing itself in a situation not to be able to pay its bills. He did not wish to alarm those parties who had its notes in their possession, for the State and the Chambers would watch over its actions. He did not consider the Bank in danger, but that its administration had not exercised proper foresight.

M. D'Eichtal did not speak as a representative of the Bank of France, but he could not avoid attempting to reassure the Chamber against

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the senseless alarm which had been endeavoured to be disseminated. The council of the Bank might answer for itself when it thought proper; his only object was to reply to the attack made on the credit of the establishment, and on that of its governors.

M. Mauguin did not wish to throw discredit on the solvency of the Bank; he merely wished to blame its managers for want of care.

M. D'Eichtal.—It had been said that the Bank would not be able to pay their notes on demand, and that it had not rendered to commerce the facilities which it had a right to expect. Whatever might be the causes which had diverted the specie from its natural channel, between May 23 and December 31, 1846, 165,000,000*f.* left the coffers of the Bank. It had besides advanced 140,000,000*f.*, either to commerce or on bullion. That statement he thought would exonerate that establishment from the charge of not having assisted commerce. As to the question of security, its position on the 31st of December was as follows:—It owed 357,000,000*f.* to private accounts, and 53,000,000*f.* to the Treasury. It had in hand 320,000,000*f.* in securities, 21,000,000*f.* in bullion, and 90,000,000*f.* in specie. This entire capital was disposable. To inspire uneasiness, therefore, was an act of imprudence against which he must protest; he believed that the Chamber was convinced that the Bank occupied itself less with the interests of its shareholders than with those of commerce, and had conscientiously fulfilled all its duties.

The Chamber then rose, and next day resumed the discussion.

M. Mauguin contended that the

Bank of France had violated the law of its constitution; that the Minister of Finance, who had it in his power to prevent that violation, had not done so; and, finally, that the Bank owed the Treasury the interest of the 100,000,000*f.* deposited during so many years in its coffers. He had no intention of injuring the credit of that establishment; he considered the Bank the most solid financial institution in Europe, for it always gained and never lost. He merely wished to prove that it had acted imprudently in issuing so large an amount of bills without having at its disposal funds sufficient to reimburse them. M. D'Eichtal, who defended the Bank, had himself admitted that at the close of December last the bills in circulation amounted to 357,000,000*f.*, whilst the reserve was then reduced to 63,000,000*f.* It had not, consequently, one-third in specie of the amount of paper. Moreover, those 63,000,000*f.* did not belong to the Bank; 54,000,000*f.* were deposited in its hands by the Treasury, and might be withdrawn at any moment, in which case it would have found itself with only 9,000,000*f.* in its coffers. The danger, he knew, was passed; but it was indispensable to adopt measures to prevent its recurrence, and the Bank should be recalled to the observance of its statutes.

M. Lacave Laplagne, the Minister of Finance, replied, that the speech delivered by M. Mauguin, on the preceding day, contained many inaccuracies. It was not true that the merchants were withdrawing their deposits and limiting their accounts. This was so little the case, that on that day the current accounts exceeded 64,000,000*f.*, a sum greater than

the average amount at the corresponding periods of 1845 and 1846. M. Mauguin had asserted, that on the 31st of December last the Bank had only 63,000,000*f.* in its coffers, but M. Mauguin did not take into account 25,000,000*f.* in specie, belonging to its branch banks in the departments. The Minister then vindicated himself against the charge of having allowed the reserve of the Bank to fall under one-third of the amount of its bills in circulation, and cited the article of the statutes which authorized it to place in Government securities not only the reserve, but also a portion of its capital. The charge of M. Mauguin was, he said, consequently unfounded, as well as that of not requiring an interest from the Bank for the deposits lodged in its hands. No article of its statutes authorized the Bank to borrow money on interest. Those funds had been applied by it to the advantage of trade for the general benefit of the country, so that they were not altogether withdrawn from circulation. The Minister had no right to require the payment of interest, and the Bank was not authorized to pay that interest if he had demanded it. A want of specie he admitted had been felt, and the Bank had been obliged to supply the deficiency; its discounts had not diminished; it had violated none of the articles of its statutes, and the measures it had adopted to meet temporary difficulties had obtained his entire approbation.

M. Léon Faucher, who followed, observed that the Bank of France was the only establishment in Europe whose metallic reserve consisted of funds that did not belong

to it. He likewise condemned its recent operations, and thought that in September last, when difficulties presented themselves, the Bank should have sold a portion of its *rentes* on the state, instead of recurring to foreign capitals. M. Faucher then proceeded to examine the estimates for 1848, and contended that the free admission of grain, &c. would necessarily occasion a diminution in the receipts of from 40,000,000 francs to 50,000,000 francs.

M. Duvergier de Hauranne succeeded M. Faucher, and moved the following amendment to the paragraph:—"The burdens which press on the Treasury impose upon us the duty of re-establishing order and economy in the finances of the State." In developing his amendment, M. de Hauranne entered into a series of calculations to prove that the actual deficit in the finances amounted in reality to 1,000,000,000 francs. That deficit he attributed principally to the maladministration of the finances, and to the prodigality with which the Ministry had lavished the public resources in an electoral interest.

The Minister of Finance replied. He recapitulated his former statements relative to the prosperous state of the finances, and added, that the extraordinary credits complained of were introduced, against his wish, to provide for additional expenses required in Algeria. The Minister, in conclusion, defended the system pursued in the construction of railroads, and observed, amidst much laughter, that their grandchildren would derive the benefit of them. The amendment proposed by M. Duvergier de Hauranne was then rejected by a great majority, and the seventh para-

graph was passed as amended by the Committee.

On the 12th of February the Chamber of Deputies adopted the Address in reply to the King's Speech by 248 against 84 votes.

The following is the reply returned by the King to the Address, which was presented to His Majesty by M. Sauzet the same evening :—

"Gentlemen Deputies,—

"I receive your Address with a most lively satisfaction. I thank the Chamber for the loyal co-operation it affords my Government with respect to the general welfare, and, thanks to that co-operation—thanks to our union and to the strength it secures to us—we have a right to reckon on the maintenance of a policy which guarantees internal order and the peace of the world. Thanks to that co-operation, we will also relieve the sufferings which afflict a portion of our population, at the same time that we will maintain public order, and the security of commercial transactions. I am much affected by the cordiality of the congratulations you offer me upon the marriage of my son, the Duc de Montpensier, and I am no less gratified by your confidence in the sentiment which animates us, which is mine as well as yours, and which is also that of my sons. They will prove, as I have done on every occasion, that their entire lives are devoted to France."

On the 17th of March, the following announcement appeared in the *Moniteur* :—

"An arrangement has been concluded by the Bank of France for the disposal of a portion of the Government stock of which it is proprietor. On the 27th of

February last, the Emperor of Russia gave, through Count Nesselrode, orders to M. Kisseleff, his Chargé d'Affaires in France, to present himself to the Minister for Foreign Affairs to inform him that the Russian Government was ready to purchase the French Government stock of which it wished to dispose, at the medium price of the day (March 11th instant) to the extent of 50,000,000 francs (2,000,000*l.* sterling). This sum will be placed in cash at St. Petersburg, at the disposal of the Bank of France.

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs immediately put the Chargé d'Affaires of Russia in communication with the Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Bank.

"The propositions submitted by the orders of the Emperor have been discussed and accepted; and a convention to that effect was signed yesterday, the 16th of March, between the Governor of the Bank and the Chargé d'Affaires of Russia. This convention has been approved by the Council-General of the Bank of France at its meeting of this day."

On the 22nd of March, Ministers experienced an unexpected defeat in the election of M. Léon de Maleville, as Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, in the place of M. Hébert, who was appointed Minister of Justice and Public Worship.

There were three candidates—M. Duprat, supported by Ministers; M. de Maleville, a leading member of the Gauche; and M. de Belleyme, a Conservative, and formerly one of the Vice-Presidents. On the first ballot there were present 321 Deputies: the numbers were—for M. Duprat, 122; M.

Léon de Maleville, 101; M. de Belleyme, 43; other votes were given to Deputies who were not candidates. Neither had the "absolute majority" of voters, and a fresh ballot was therefore necessary. There were now 346 Deputies present: and the result was for M. Duprat, 166; M. de Maleville, 136; M. de Belleyme, 34; other votes being thrown away as before. A third ballot was ordered; and now the contest lay between the two candidates having the greatest number of votes. The number of those who voted was 358; for M. Duprat, 178; M. Léon de Maleville, 179; majority against Ministers, 1. M. de Belleyme had given his own vote and those of 34 friends against the rival Ministerialist and for M. de Maleville.

After the election of a Vice-President, M. Duvergier de Hauranne brought forward his plan of electoral reform. His proposition involved these points,—first, a slight diminution in the qualification of electors; second, an augmentation in the number of electors in colleges where they are under 400; third, the addition of voters by the admission of physicians, advocates, and other professional men; and, fourth, a more equitable division throughout the kingdom of the Deputies to be elected, which would have the effect of creating 79 new members.

The debate lasted for several days, but excited very little interest. Ministers opposed the motion, and had a triumphant majority after a spirited speech from M. Guizot.

On a division, there were for the motion of M. Duvergier de

Hauranne	154
Against it	252

Majority for Ministers . 98

In the course of the Session some important changes took place in the constitution of the Soult-Guizot Ministry; and, on the 10th of May, the following announcement of the new appointments appeared in the *Moniteur*:—

"M. Dumon, Secretary of State for the Department of Public Works, to be Minister of Finance, in the place of M. Lacave Laplagne. M. Trézel, Peer of France, Lieutenant-General commanding the Twelfth Military Division, to be Minister of War, in the place of Lieutenant-General Moline de Saint Yon; whose resignation is accepted. The Duc de Montebello, Peer of France, Ambassador at the Court of the King of the Two Sicilies, to be Minister of Marine and Colonies, in the place of Admiral Baron de Mackau; whose resignation is accepted. M. Jayr, Peer of France, Prefect of the Department of the Rhone, to be Minister of Public Works, in the place of M. Dumon; nominated Minister of Finance."

A separate ordinance charged M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the *interim* of the Ministry of Marine and Colonies, during the absence of the Duc de Montebello at Naples.

In the Chamber of Deputies, a few days afterwards, M. Odillon Barrot put some questions to the Government respecting the late changes in the Ministry, claiming the information as a right due to the representatives of the country. M. Guizot admitted the right of the Chambers to demand explana-

nations, though it was the prerogative of the Crown to select Ministers. The reason why the late Ministers were called on to resign was, that they did not, either by their language or in their persons, afford that support to the policy of the Cabinet which they were expected to give. M. Lacave Laplagne then rose. He said that

he spoke only for himself. It was true that he had refused to resign, and had been forced to do so: but he made this admission without any asperity of feeling, and he recommended the Conservatives to forget their differences, and unite in cordial co-operation for the future.

CHAPTER X.

Debate in the Chamber of Deputies relative to the Policy of France in Affairs of Portugal—Speeches of MM. Crémieux, Guizot, and Odillon Barrot—Charges of Corruption against M. Teste, General Cubières, M. Parmentier, and M. Pellapra—State Trial, and attempt of M. Teste to destroy himself—Conviction of the delinquents, and Sentence—Charges made by M. Emile de Girardin that the promise of a peerage had been sold—Demand by Chamber of Peers to prosecute him—Discussion thereon in the Chamber of Deputies—Trial and acquittal of M. de Girardin—Violent Scene in the Chamber of Deputies between M. de Girardin and the Minister of the Interior—Explanations by M. Guizot as to French Policy in relation to Italy and Switzerland—Law authorizing the negotiation of Loan of 350,000,000 francs—Prorogation of the Chambers—Royal Ordinance relating to Algeria—Resignation by Marshal Soult of Presidency of the Council—M. Guizot succeeds him—Letter from Marshal Soult to the King—He is created Marshal-General of France—Appointment of the Duc d'Aumale as Governor-General of Algeria—Reform Banquets during the Autumn—Opening of the new Session of the French Chambers—Critical position of the Guizot Ministry.

ON the 14th of June a debate arose in the Chamber of Deputies, owing to some questions which M. Crémieux had given notice of putting to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to the policy of the French Cabinet in Portugal.

M. Crémieux said he was well aware of the interest of England in the question; but France had no plausible motive to interfere, and could derive nothing but shame from her intervention. He next recapitulated the events which had occurred in Portugal since the death of John VI., and the abdication of Don Pedro in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria. The

clauses of the treaty of the quadruple alliance, he said, were not applicable at this moment. That treaty had been concluded for the purpose of expelling Don Carlos from Spain and Don Miguel from Portugal. Those two results had been achieved. Don Miguel had formally pledged himself not to engage in any further attempt against the rights of Donna Maria, and his principal adherents, at the head of whom figured Povoas, renounced at Evora Monte, in 1834, their allegiance to Don Miguel, whom they declared ineligible to the throne of Portugal. M. Crémieux subsequently described the difference existing between the

charter of Don Pedro and the constitution of 1837. The one was the voluntary gift of the Sovereign, whilst the other had been freely discussed and voted by the representatives of the nation. M. Crémieux easily conceived the preference of the French Ministry for the former, because of its being less liberal than the popular charter. He next referred to the administration of Costa Cabral, that scourge of his country; his libricide intrigues, his overthrow of the constitution on the 25th of January, 1842, and his proclamation of absolute power in Portugal. Then, arriving at the revolution of October 1846, he branded in energetic terms the perjury of the Queen, her abolishing trial by jury, suspending the liberty of the press, and signing that atrocious decree, in virtue of which any citizen suspected of being disaffected could be shot without trial by the soldiers who arrested him. Charles X., he maintained, had not been guilty of one-thousandth part of the atrocities perpetrated by Donna Maria, and yet he had been dethroned and irrevocably banished, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs himself (M. Guizot) had acted a prominent part in the insurrection which had overturned that monarch. In conclusion, M. Crémieux contended that the presence of Povoas at Oporto could not be invoked to justify the *casus faderis*. Since 1834 Povoas had ceased to be a Miguelite officer, and no more represented the interests of the usurper at Oporto than did Das Antas or Sa da Bandeira. The interference of France was unjustifiable, and could only be accounted for by the desire of M. Guizot to curry favour with foreign powers. "We are," added

M. Crémieux, "the humble servants of England in Lisbon, and the precursors of Austria in Switzerland."

M. Guizot said that, as the affairs of Portugal were alone the object of the interpellations of the honourable deputy, he should confine himself at present to that subject, but, whenever the honourable gentleman might think proper to put any questions to him on the subject of Switzerland, he should be equally ready to reply to him. He should not go so far back as the honourable Deputy had done in the history of Portugal and her internal dissensions; if the struggle had only been between two charters for Portugal, the discussion which now engaged their attention would never have been raised, and they would have heard nothing about intervention. Neither should he say any thing either in praise or disparagement of the men who had played a part in the affairs of Portugal, for he considered it best to confine himself to the simple question before the Chamber. When the events of 1846 broke out, when the Queen adopted those measures which caused the civil war against the Queen, who had suspended, he would not say annihilated, the constitutional guarantees—(*Loud interruption.*) He must beg honourable members to allow him to make use of such expressions as he thought best.—The Queen, by an illegal decree, had suspended the constitutional guarantees. An insurrection broke out against her. At that moment the Government declared in favour of the principle of non-intervention. That principle was the common right of nations and the duty of all Governments. They had immediately proclaimed it. They

had, however, interests at stake in Portugal which compelled them to be very close observers of what was going on. When they saw the Sovereign endeavour, even apparently, to force back a people which had just entered on the path of liberty into an absolute line of government, they felt presentiments of evil; they considered that a people which had just entered on a constitutional path should not be made to retrograde. Sovereigns who flattered themselves that they could pursue such conduct were deceived; and, if they affected to use the language of absolute power, they drew on themselves the same dangers and the same misfortunes as the absolute power itself. They had therefore proclaimed the principle of non-intervention. From October to January not a word was said contrary to that principle, but at the end of January three fresh facts arose. In the first place, the Miguelite party developed itself, and began to play an important part. That was a point which he should not attempt to establish by proofs gathered from interested parties, but from testimony given on the spot by persons the least suspected of being biassed by the acts of the Pretender himself. On the 14th of October the British Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon informed his Government that a great movement was visible among the Miguelite masses; that formidable bands went through the country in the name of Don Miguel, and that a body of 1200 peasants had attacked a village, from which they drove all the authorities and the troops. On the 26th of November he again wrote that the English consul at Oporto had always led him to believe that the Miguelites gave no cause for

alarm, but that nevertheless that party was showing itself; that its agents were preparing for a *coup de main*, and that, if the Government did not take care, it would have to repent; for the strength of that party was every day increasing in a most alarming manner. On the 5th of March he again represented the Miguelite party as actively engaged in raising the people, and employing agents in every quarter, and on the 10th of April Don Miguel addressed a proclamation to his party, in which he spoke in high terms of his rights, his pretensions, and his hopes. These were acts which did not permit them to doubt but that the Miguelite party were concerned with the events which were taking place in Portugal. Don Miguel had left Rome; he had gone to London to be more within the reach of passing events, and that circumstance coincided with the manifestations made by his partisans. The Queen of Portugal had already demanded the support of the powers who had signed the quadruple treaty. These facts changed the state of affairs for them both in right and in fact—in right, because they called for the application of the treaty of the quadruple alliance, a special law for that part of Europe, for France, Spain, and England. It was easy at the present time not to attach any importance to that treaty, but it was their guarantee against the re-establishment of Carlism in Spain. The causes of Don Miguel at Lisbon, and of Don Carlos at Madrid, were closely united. One was never seen to rise up without the other, and, when the Government saw the Comté de Montemolin and Don Miguel both repair to London at the same time, it was

impossible for it to avoid noticing what was passing. When the Comté de Montemolin was at Bourges, and Don Miguel at Rome, every thing was quiet in Spain; but when the former was in London, and received as he had been, the hopes of his partisans gained strength. Those facts had changed their resolutions. They had not demanded the intervention of England. They had demanded a united action to bring about a mediation—a declaration of the four Powers to the effect that they would not allow Don Miguel to establish himself in Portugal. Such a declaration he confidently expected would have influenced public opinion; directed against Don Miguel, it would be remarked that it in no way affected the Junta; and, offered at a moment when neither party considered itself sufficiently strong, there was every reason to believe that it would have been attended with decisive results. When this mediation was offered, a different opinion was entertained at London; the reply was that, for a special case, the treaty of the quadruple alliance was not applicable. And why? Because England wished to act alone without France and Spain taking any part in it. Such was the idea which dictated the reply, and of this the Government had proofs. At a later period the Queen of Portugal addressed at the same time the Courts of Paris, London, and Madrid, to demand their intervention, and then it was reported that France wished to intervene alone, and without the participation of England; that report was contradicted, and was proved to be without foundation. The Spanish Government showed itself disposed to interfere alone in favour of Queen

Donna Maria, and the English Government then changed its line of conduct. [The Minister here read a letter from Lord Palmerston to Mr. Bulwer, in which he showed himself disposed to come to an understanding with Spain on the subject of an intervention in Portugal, and in which nothing was said of France taking any part in it.] In presence of these facts, continued the honourable Minister, it was impossible for the Government to avoid calling for the application of the treaty of the quadruple alliance, which they accordingly did. On this occasion the English Government admitted the principle of that treaty, but it said that the time for action had not arrived, and that it was necessary to wait for the effect of a proposed compromise. The Government did not seek for the intervention; all it wished was the pacification of Portugal, and it willingly joined in the arrangement proposed by the English Government to the two parties. The arrangement was rejected, and it was necessary to return to the combined action of the several Powers. They had always said to England as to Spain, "Do not intervene alone." That had been said from the commencement, and after trying every means it was necessary to return to what they had proposed. That certainly could not be considered as humiliating to France—that could not be called following in the wake of other powers. They, the Government of July, certainly were not now going to protect the absolute principle in Spain and to overthrow Portuguese liberties. For seven years the policy pursued by the French Government had been regarded by the electors, by the country, and by the Chambers as

the only true and good policy. It had not been free from attacks. The Opposition had made use of all its freedom to show France and the country that the Government was in the wrong, but neither the one nor the other believed it. Because they were the Government of July, were they to be the supporters of every insurrection? There was nothing to prevent their interfering to put an end to a civil war which might be desolating a friendly country. (*Violent murmurs on the left.*)

M. de Girardin.—There had been also a civil war in Galicia.

Other Voices.—And in Poland—and in Italy.

M. Guizot.—The Government of July did not set itself up as the redressor of all grievances and all injustice; it could only interfere when the clear and direct interests of France were concerned. There were other things in France besides revolutionary interests. There were also French interests and French policy, which were beyond mere party interests. (*Murmurs.*) It was the interests of the country which they supported in Spain. (*Interruption.*) When he met with these interruptions, he chose those to which he felt happy to reply, and let the others pass unnoticed. The Government considered that the policy of the country was engaged in Spain. It thought that their influence in that country was compromised by the events in Portugal. It considered that the affairs of the Peninsula should not be regulated without them, and they had taken their part in the influence. And why should that not be the case? He was happy to resume on that occasion relations of good understanding and common action with

the English Government. (*Cries of "England again!" from the left.*) The Government had two things to watch over, two interests to pursue. In whatever country national interest and French interest were concerned, they would be supported. (*Loud laughter on the left.*) Were he to smile every time that those honourable members who interrupted him made use of expressions that were neither true nor suitable, he should have to do so very frequently. (*Applause from the centre.*) He would repeat that, wherever the national interest was concerned, the Government would support it, whatever might be the embarrassment which their policy might meet with in the presence of an adverse power. "We have," said the honourable Minister, in conclusion, "pursued this line of conduct in Spain and in Greece, and we shall do it elsewhere; but every time that we may meet with the opportunity to effect any thing in accord with the English Government, to act with it, to be agreeable to it, we shall seize on such an opportunity with eagerness. We have met with it in Portugal; we have made no sacrifice, either of principle or of interest; we allowed all means to be exhausted, and, when they were found to be completely unsuccessful, those we proposed were resorted to, and we congratulate ourselves on it. All parties in Portugal will reap the advantages of this intervention. The same influences which have been used to put an end to the war will extend further. It is not only necessary to put an end to the effusion of blood; it is also requisite to firmly re-establish peace, and to close the wounds of that unhappy country. That can and must be done, but it can only be

effected by the concurrence of the same influences which have put an end to the civil war. This is the object proposed, and what I trust will be attained."

M. O. Barrot said that the Chamber, unfortunately, was called on to interfere in the present question when every thing was terminated; it could, therefore, only protest against the results obtained, on which it could produce no effect. When a conflict arose between the French nation and the Crown, had a foreign power come forward and attempted to impose on the people its mediation, what would have been the conduct of the latter? Would it not have said to it, "We think fit to act for ourselves?" Was it to be supposed that, because Portugal was a small state, its rights were not as sacred as those of France? Because Portugal was not a powerful nation, was the French Government justified in interfering? Such a line of conduct on the part of France was not only a violation of natural right, but a most glaring inconsistency. These same men who now admitted so lightly the legality of intervention were the very same who, when Don Carlos, the very incarnation of counter-revolution, was almost thundering at the gates of Madrid, solemnly refused to intervene, though earnestly requested by the Government of Spain to do so! Thus the French Government refused to act against Don Carlos, but joined in an intervention against a people defending its rights and liberties. The Cabinet had not sufficient courage to prevent the fall of Cracow; but it did not hesitate to signify to Switzerland that it must not change its constitution, founding

that declaration on the treaties of 1815. A great right, truly, the Cabinet had to appeal to them. He should only add a word on the question of Portugal. All was not terminated by the submission of the Junta of Oporto. The world had been afforded the spectacle of three great nations, regulating the proscription of certain proper names, excluding from the Administration such and such categories of persons. Such interference in the most delicate affairs of a nation was not intervention, but downright government. But government could not be conducted by three powers, but by one, and that one was England! "When at last," said the honourable Deputy, addressing the Ministers, "you are tired of acting a subordinate part—and be certain that such a period will at length arrive—beware of conflicts, for they will be disastrous to you. As to this new departure from your principles, it will take its place by the side of the other violations which have marked your career, until such time as the country shall open its eyes to the true state of things, until reason shall penetrate into the minds of that class in which political rights are concentrated. Light will at last appear, and the triumph of justice will take place before the eyes of all."

On the 8th of July a State Trial commenced at Paris, which from the high station of the parties, and the nature of the charges brought against them, excited very great interest. The persons accused were M. Teste, formerly Minister of Public Works, General Cubières, a Peer of France, M. Parmentier, and M. Pellapra. The charge which they had to answer will be

best understood from the following summary of the indictment, preferred against them by M. Delangle, the Procureur-Général:—

That document began by stating the circumstances under which an association, between General Cubières and M. Parmentier, was formed for the purpose of working a mine of rock salt, in 1842. The letters which passed between them indicated the project of purchasing with money the support of the Minister of Public Works, and M. Parmentier, in his interrogatory, had not hesitated to admit that the criminal bargain had been concluded, and actually carried into effect. As early as 1839, General Cubières had purchased an interest in the enterprise for a sum of 25,000*f.*, and in 1841 and 1842 he was a proprietor of shares to the amount of 159,000*f.* In June 1840, the monopoly of the salt works, hitherto possessed by the Government, was abolished, and those establishments were to be in future adjudicated by public auction. M. Parmentier and his associates, to whom the mine of Gouhenans had been conceded by royal ordinance in 1825, made an application to that effect to the Government. In November 1841, M. Parmentier arrived in Paris, and waited on General Cubières, with whom he prepared the means of securing to themselves the concession of the mines. On the 14th of January, 1842, General Cubières wrote to his associate, apprising him of a conversation which he had had with M. Legrand, Director-General of the Department of Public Works, and urging him to supply him with the means necessary to ensure an interested support in the Council of Ministers. "I can," he said,

"obtain that indispensable support, and it behoves you to devise the means of propitiating him. This subject is not easy to treat by correspondence; your presence is necessary, indispensable in Paris. You must dispose to that effect of a certain number of shares. When we meet, we will talk over the affair; but you must contrive that you and I should have those shares in our possession, in order to carry our point with as little delay as possible. Remember, my dear sir, that the Government is placed in greedy and corrupt hands; that the liberty of the press runs great risk of being suppressed without noise one of these days, and that right never stood more in need of protection than at this moment."

That letter remained unanswered until the 24th, when M. Parmentier replied that he approved the means the General recommended, but thought that they might be postponed until the period when the law came into full operation. M. Cubières, however, insisting, M. Parmentier adhered to his proposition on the 28th, and it was agreed between them that the original 100 shares should be converted into 525, and that 25 should be placed at the disposal of General Cubières and M. Parmentier, to employ them as they thought proper, for the benefit of the enterprise, without being obliged to give any account of the use they had made of them to the company. Subsequently, however, it was found that those shares would not suffice, and 50 were demanded by the General, the better to secure, first, the concession of the 20 kilomètres demanded by M. Parmentier; second, the favourable opinion of the Minister of Finance; and, third, the assistance

of the Administration. On the 18th of April the General wrote to M. Parmentier to urge him to fulfil his engagements. M. Parmentier repaired to Paris. Having made several unsuccessful attempts to negotiate the shares, they at last offered them to M. Pellapra, who agreed to lend on them 100,000 francs. That sum was actually paid by M. Pellapra. Another sum of 100,000 francs was subsequently realized by the sale of 25 other shares belonging to M. Parmentier. Those two sums were then placed in the hands of General Cubières, to be employed as he thought fit, to insure the grant of the concession. From that moment the negotiation was carried on by the General with the utmost activity. On the 22nd of June he informed M. Parmentier of the result of an interview he had had with M. Legrand. The affair was to have been examined by the Council of Mines on the 24th, but, as M. Teste was to leave for Neris the day before, the Minister withdrew the documents, and informed M. Pellapra of his motives for not allowing the affair to take its course on that day. M. Cubières added, that he had himself written to their protector (M. Teste) to insist on its being speedily terminated. The General having left Paris in July, M. Pellapra was charged with the interests of the company until his return on the 6th of September. M. Pellapra saw M. Teste on the 18th of July, and was assured by the latter that he would exert himself to procure for the company the 14 kilomètres to which it had limited its claim, and he (M. Pellapra) added, that M. Teste would himself preside at the meeting of the Council of Mines, at which the

affair was to be discussed. M. Pellapra told M. Parmentier that the demands of the three rival parties had been set aside at the desire of the Minister, who, however, had been unable to procure from the Council the concession of more than six kilomètres. M. Teste and M. Legrand had advocated the grant of fourteen, but had been outvoted by the majority of the Council. M. Pellapra, nevertheless, regarded that result as a most complete success; the more so as M. Teste had caused to be inserted in the resolution of the Council, that no decision should be adopted for the present respecting the destination of the non-conceded ground. M. Parmentier fully concurred in that view of the measure, and on the 8th of August he wrote to M. Pellapra not to insist, in his memorial to the Council of State, on the concession of the 14 kilomètres. General Cubières was of the same opinion. M. Teste had likewise evinced much interest in obtaining from the Minister of Finance a reduction in a fine to which M. Parmentier had been previously sentenced, and had actually succeeded.

The indictment then explained how the 200,000 francs, placed at the disposal of M. Cubières, had been appropriated by him, and cited several acts, signed between him and M. Pellapra, from which it appeared that the latter had given to certain parties a sum of 115,000 francs to forward their claim. M. Parmentier likewise corroborated that fact, in a letter dated 14th of February, 1845.

Differences, however, subsequently arose between General Cubières and M. Parmentier, and the latter threatened to publish the letters of the General if he

did not return to him his 25 shares. He accused him of having sought by the most culpable means to monopolise the mines of Gouhenans, and ultimately offered to make over to him his interest in the enterprise for a sum of 2,000,000 of francs. "You are," he said, "perfectly free to reject my offer, but I am equally free to publish a memoir, which I have nearly prepared, and which will enlighten the public on the means resorted to during the negotiations relative to the concession of those mines." The 6th of February was the day assigned to the General to satisfy that demand. The General declined to accede to it. M. Parmentier repeated his menace, and forwarded two copies of his memoir to the wife of the General. The latter then endeavoured to prevail on some capitalists to purchase the mines, and M. Parmentier, affecting to see in those indications an indirect mode of satisfying him, suspended his persecution. M. Parmentier was afraid to publish the correspondence because it might have involved himself in a prosecution. Several foreign speculators having at that period offered a large sum for the concession, a new act of association was prepared and signed on the 21st of April, 1846. M. Parmentier was anxious to sell his share for 1,200,000 francs; an offer of 1,100,000 francs was made to him, but was afterwards withdrawn. He then became outrageous; the menaces suspended since 1845 over the head of General Cubières were repeated in March 1847, and at last M. Parmentier instituted a civil suit against the latter, which led to the disclosure of the whole affair.

M. Pellapra absconded before the trial commenced, but it proceeded against the others. Various letters were given in evidence, consisting chiefly of a correspondence between General Cubières and Pellapra, which strongly implicated all the parties.

During the early part of examination, General Cubières was reserved in his answers. He refused to accuse any one, but admitted that he had used means liable to reproach. Among those means, he mentioned the procuring for influential persons shares at a moderate price. He did not touch a sum of 100,000 francs; for which, indeed, M. Pellapra was responsible, and, when closely pressed, he admitted that M. Pellapra told him he had given this money to M. Teste.

At this point the Chancellor invited M. Teste to explain himself. The ex-Minister, however, contented himself with an energetic denial of the charge, stating that he would reserve his defence. He declared the whole matter to be a machination against him.

The next examination was that of M. Parmentier, who said that he had never believed in corruption: "no one believed in corruption." General Cubières was to employ the funds at his disposal for "the interests of the company;" not, however, by that term meaning corruption.

M. Teste was examined on the 10th. He complained of the embarrassment to his case caused by the absence of M. Pellapra. He would not, however, be an accuser: it was for the Procureur-Général to prove the corruption if it existed.

The Chancellor inquired the reason of the sudden solicitude for

the Company Parmentier shown by M. Teste in the Council, after appearing so little anxious about it? M. Teste answered, that at first the Company Parmentier was in an unfavourable position; but, having afterwards obtained an accession of capital, it became worthy of the attention of the Government. It was at that period that he had deemed it his duty to support the demand. He maintained that he was not responsible for the allegations contained in letters not written by himself, but by persons who had combined to extract money from other parties.

On the 12th, a communication was read from Madame Pellapra, forwarding a mass of papers, letters, and accounts, which she gave up at the special desire of her husband. He declared his absence to be caused by bad health, and his desire not to be an accuser. By an account and banker's book it clearly appeared that a payment of 95,000 francs had passed from M. Pellapra to M. Teste. The correctness of the entries was attested on oath by M. Roqueberg, M. Pellapra's agent de change.

About half-past eight in the evening, shortly after his servant had left him, M. Teste placed a pistol to his mouth, but it missed fire: he then discharged a second close to his breast, so close that the ball did not penetrate the flesh, but fell to the ground, leaving a black mark on the waistcoat and skin. M. Teste admitted that he had attempted to commit suicide, because he held honour more dear than life. He declared that he would not name the person who had supplied him with the pistols; that it was not his son; but that, if it were, he would regard it as an

act of filial piety. A letter was read, addressed by M. Teste to the Chancellor, to the effect that he would refuse to present himself in the court on that day. "The incidents," said he, "which occurred in the court yesterday, leave no room for contradiction. So far as regards me the debate is closed; my presence is useless; the Court will not wish to constrain me, nor to triumph by force over a resistance which would be desperate." An officer was then sent to summon him to attend; but he refused, protesting, at the same time, his respect for the Court, and declaring that, in the face of the evidence of the only act of weakness with which he had to reproach himself in his whole professional life, and which he must expiate so cruelly, his attendance would be useless. The Chancellor then ordered that the trial should proceed notwithstanding the absence of M. Teste.

M. Delangle urged the accusation, and demanded the condemnation of all the accused. M. Baroche spoke in defence of General Cubières, endeavouring to throw all the responsibility of the attempts at corruption upon M. Parmentier and M. Pellapra. M. Dehout spoke a few words on the part of M. Teste, the object of which was to protest against the fatality which mixed up in this sole act of weakness the name of an innocent son, who was ignorant of the whole proceeding. The advocate terminated in adjuring the Court to lean towards mercy. M. Benoit spoke for M. Parmentier, whom he sought to justify without throwing blame on the other parties accused, except M. Pellapra.

On the 17th, the judgment of the Court of Peers was delivered. The prisoners were not present; but their counsel, with the exception of M. Parmentier's, were in attendance. The Court, after recapitulating the charges, and quoting at length the articles of the Penal Code bearing on the case, declared all the prisoners guilty, and pronounced the following sentence:—

“The Court declares confiscated to the profit of the hospitals of Paris the sum of 94,000 francs, given to Jean-Baptiste Teste to consummate corruption. Condemns him, therefore, to place the said sum in the chest of the hospitals. Condemns Jean-Baptiste Teste to civil degradation, to a fine of 94,000 francs, and to three years' imprisonment.

“Condemns Amédée-Louis Despans-Cubières to civil degradation, and to a fine of 10,000 francs.

“Condemns Marie-Nicholas Parmentier to civil degradation, and to a fine of 10,000 francs.

“Orders that each of the persons so condemned be held personally, and without any joint action, responsible for the payment of the pecuniary penalties mentioned above.

“Condemns Jean-Baptiste Teste, Amédée-Louis Despans-Cubières, and Marie-Nicholas Parmentier, to be conjointly responsible for the costs of the suit; of which costs the payment shall be effected conformably to law, both for the portion to be supported by the persons condemned and for that to be borne by the state.

“Fixes at five years the duration of imprisonment that may be exercised towards the condemned in case the pecuniary penalties above mentioned are not duly paid.

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“Orders that the execution of the present judgment shall be diligently looked to by the Procureur-Général, who shall see that it be printed, published, and placarded, wherever he may deem fit, and who shall have the same duly read and notified to the persons condemned.”*

Almost immediately afterwards M. Pellapra surrendered himself to take his trial, but he did not attempt a defence, and, when interrogated by the Court, he explained in detail the mode in which the corruption was effected.

“I did not at first calculate,” said M. Pellapra, “that we should have recourse to corruption. I spoke of the affair to M. Teste, who told me that he had a great number of applications to examine, and that it should come in its turn. ‘I understand, however,’ said the Minister, ‘that it is an excellent affair.’ I replied, ‘In that case, why do you not take some shares in it?’ ‘As a Minister,’ observed M. Teste, ‘my name cannot well

* The consequences of civil degradation, as stated in article 34 of the Penal Code, are as follows:—

“Civil degradation consists, first, in the exclusion of the persons condemned from all public functions and employments; secondly, in being deprived of the right of voting or being elected, and in general of all civil and political rights, and of the privilege of wearing any decoration. Thirdly, in being incapable to serve on a jury, or to be a witness to a legal deed, or to give testimony on oath in a court of justice. Fourthly, in being incapacitated from forming part of any family council, or of being guardian, or judicial counsel, unless for his own children. Fifthly, in being deprived of the right of carrying arms, of serving in the National Guard or the French Army, of keeping a school, or being employed in any establishment of public instruction, as master, professor, or usher.”

[Y]

figure on the subscription list. Besides, I have no money.' 'We require no money from you,' I answered: 'I am authorized to give you twenty-five shares as a present.' The Minister asked me what those shares were worth? I said, 100,000 francs; and he then told me that he should prefer the money to the shares."

M. Pellapra admitted his guilt in offering a bribe to a member of the Cabinet; and, in doing so, he burst into tears. After some deliberation, the Court sentenced the accused to civil degradation, and a fine of 10,000 francs. The fine was paid in the course of the evening, and the prisoner was released.

About the same time, when these charges of corruption were under investigation, and before the parties were put upon their trial, an article appeared in a Parisian journal called *La Presse*, of which M. Emile de Girardin, a Member of the Chamber of Deputies, was editor, stating that the promise of a peerage had been sold for 80,000 francs. Upon this the Chamber of Peers demanded leave from the Chamber of Deputies to prosecute M. Girardin as having made a scandalous attack upon the former body, and attempted to bring it into discredit with the nation. A Committee was appointed, which recommended that the prosecution should be authorized, and on the 17th of June a debate arose on this question in the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Billault, the first speaker, contrasted the conduct of the Chamber of Deputies in 1835, when called upon to deliver up M. de Cormenin for an alleged libel, and the course proposed by the Committee in the case of M. de Girardin. In the first instance,

the Chamber was satisfied with a single affirmation of M. de Cormenin, whilst, on this occasion, the Commission, after hearing a frank declaration from M. de Girardin, who disclaimed all intention of insulting the House of Peers, nevertheless recommended that the authorization to prosecute M. de Girardin be granted. M. Billault contended that the Chamber of Deputies had a right to examine the incriminated article, and, if the fact did not appear to them of a nature to justify a prosecution, to decline acquiescing in the demand of the House of Peers. This was the more incumbent upon them, as the Chamber of Peers was not an ordinary court of justice, but a tribunal judging in its own cause. The Chamber should accordingly proceed with reserve and precaution, the more so as the perusal of the article clearly demonstrated that the accusation was solely directed against the Ministry, who alone should prosecute the offender. The Chamber of Peers at first viewed it in that light, for, when the Marquis de Boissy denounced the article, the Chancellor interrupted him and recalled him to the question. The Ministry itself was of the same opinion, and it was only after an incubation of twenty-one days that, in order to extricate itself from the difficulty, it bethought itself of handing over M. de Girardin to the exceptional justice of the Chamber of Peers. M. de Girardin had written that promises of seats in the House of Peers had been sold. The assertion required examination, and it should be established that either the Ministry was guilty, or that M. de Girardin was a calumniator. M. Billault, however, thought that the truth could not

be arrived at, if the affair was tried by the Peers. The accused, he said, would be freely allowed to present his defence; but, if he attempted to produce proofs, he would not be suffered to do so, for, if the imputation was an offence, the proof would be a still greater one. The Ministry might have adopted another course, and imitated Casimir Perier, who, under similar circumstances, brought his accuser before the Court of Assizes. If it distrusted the jury, it might have made it a subject of discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. The consideration of the Government was at stake. The scandal denounced during the last six months gave foreigners a deplorable idea of the situation of France, which it was necessary to remove. If M. de Girardin accused the Government without proofs, he should be condemned as a calumniator by the ordinary justice of the country; but, if he came forward with proofs in his hands, substantiating his accusation, it was not he, but Ministers, who should be tried by the Chamber of Peers.

M. d'Haussonville, a member of the Committee, observed that it was indispensable to hear the explanation of M. Girardin, in order to guide the Chamber in its decision.

M. de Girardin, having ascended the tribune, stated that he had declared before the Committee, and he now repeated the declaration before the House, for it cost him no sacrifice to do so, that he had no intention whatever to insult the Chamber of Peers. His political principles were well known. During the last fifteen years he had not ceased to defend that Chamber, alone, among all the organs of the press, and he could not con-

ceive that the simple affirmation of M. de Cormenin had satisfied the Chamber in 1835, and that his declaration should be deemed insufficient by the Committee. The Chamber of Peers, he maintained, was disinterested in the question. There was no offence where no intention to offend existed. He had every confidence in the justice of that assembly; he would not recur to an eloquent voice to advocate his cause, he would confine himself to reading out of *La Presse* the 200 articles he had written in its defence, to prove that he had no intention to insult it. The real question was between him and the Cabinet. Such was his conviction that the Peers were incapable of pronouncing an iniquitous sentence, under the influence of the Cabinet, that he did not hesitate to accept them for his judges.

M. Plougoalm, who followed, examined the question in a legal point of view, and contended that the Chamber of Deputies had no right to inquire if the demand of the other Chamber was well grounded, in order to grant the authorization to prosecute M. de Girardin. The question was this—either the Ministry was guilty, or M. de Girardin was a calumniator. It was indispensable that the truth should come to light.

M. Odillon Barrot, the next speaker, maintained that M. de Girardin had had a right to denounce to the country the facts mentioned in the incriminated article of *La Presse*, on the condition of substantiating their truth, not before a political tribunal, where no proofs were admitted, but before the ordinary justice of the country—the jury. He approved the susceptibility of the Chamber of Peers, in presence of the silence of the Ministry, to desire that the

truth of the accusation should be known. But that Chamber should not have taken to itself an imputation which was evidently directed against the Cabinet, and claimed the right of trying an alleged insult to its dignity. The affair, in his opinion, should be tried according to the forms and laws of the country. In conclusion, he declared that M. Girardin had another right and duty to perform. He had the honour of being a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and as such it was incumbent upon him to repeat from the tribune the accusation he had directed against the Ministry through the press.

M. de Girardin here ascended the tribune, and stated that he would enter into a full explanation if the Chamber resolved itself into a secret committee.

The secret committee was however not granted, and the Chamber of Peers proceeded with the prosecution. On the 22nd of June the Duc de Broglie, Vice-President, having taken the chair, announced to the assembly that M. Emile de Girardin was ready to appear before them, and directed the secretary to call over the names of the members, adding that the Peers present at the explanations to be given by M. de Girardin would alone be admitted to participate in the deliberation and ballot.

M. Emile de Girardin was then ushered in, and placed in a small dock erected for the purpose.

M. de Broglie next proceeded to interrogate M. de Girardin, who, after mentioning his name, observed that he could not legally establish his age, having no certificate of birth, although M. Guizot had not been ashamed to betray a family secret from the

tribune (by stating in the Chamber of Deputies that he was the son of General Alexandre de Girardin). He then added that he was one of the editors of the *Presse*, and had written the incriminated article.

M. de Broglie next read that article, in which M. de Girardin had asserted that the promise of a peerage had been sold for 80,000*fr.*, and asked M. de Girardin what he had to say in his defence.

M. de Girardin replied, that he would confine himself to a few explanations. He then read a short address, in which he expressed his regret at having made a statement which he considered himself in honour bound to leave unexplained. The assembly, composed of illustrious warriors and of eminent men, who had ever carried susceptibility to the highest degree, would, he was sure, appreciate and approve his discretion. Such was his confidence in the justice of the Chamber, that he did not hesitate to present himself before it unassisted by counsel. That confidence he had at all times professed. He had constantly expressed it in his journal, and proclaimed it on every occasion. He could not distrust a body for which he entertained the most profound respect. In writing the article inserted in the *Presse*, he did not, and could not, consequently, mean to offer the slightest insult to the Chamber of Peers, nor to attempt to lower in the eyes of the people a great political power, which he had always vindicated and endeavoured to raise in public estimation, as his writings sufficiently attested. He had merely stated a fact of which he had a precise knowledge when he mentioned, in the heat of a *polemique* with the ministerial press, that the promise

of a peerage had been sold. That promise had not been fulfilled; no appointment had taken place in consequence, and he of course could have no intention of questioning the right of any member to sit in the assembly, but a feeling of honour prevented him from proving the truth of his statement.

When he had terminated, M. de Broglie asked him if he had any thing else to add to his defence. On his replying that he had nothing more to say, he was told that he might retire.

Five members then demanded that the Chamber should form itself into a secret committee, which was after some discussion carried; and, after the Peers had remained for some time in deliberation, M. Girardin was called in and informed that the Chamber had acquitted him.

M. Girardin bowed to the assembly, and said that he did not expect less from the independence and justice of the noble Chamber.

Such was the termination of this inexplicable affair, where a grave accusation was made, and a prosecution instituted against the party making it as guilty of a libel. He persisted in the charge, refused to prove its truth, and was then acquitted.

Afterwards, on the 25th of June, in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Girardin rose and charged the Minister of the Interior, M. Duchatel, with having circulated through the country, at the public expense, a curtailed report of the speech of "a Deputy," with a view to defame him. This accusation produced a tremendous uproar in the Chamber. The Minister of the Interior, rising, gave the lie direct to M. de Girardin, who replied:—"I hear this time the denial of M. Duchatel,

and accept it with all its consequences." An extraordinary scene of confusion ensued; members from the two extremities loudly demanded an inquiry into the facts stated on the 17th instant by M. de Girardin, which Ministers strenuously resisted. M. Duchatel said that an attempt had been made to bury the accusations against the Ministry in a secret committee: the Ministry before courted publicity, but they now opposed any inquiry, because there was no doubt about the matter; and the moment the Chamber had a doubt there would be a change of Ministry. M. Girardin said that he had called for a secret committee, because of a letter with "an august signature," which could only be produced before such a tribunal. There was only one thing, to order an inquiry. M. Benoit Fould, who had been accused of offering 80,000*f.* for a peerage, admitted that he had lost upwards of 60,000*f.* as a shareholder of the Ministerial journal *L'Epoque*, but he protested that he had never solicited a peerage, that no such promise had ever been made to him, and that he had never offered to purchase one with money nor on any other condition. M. Emile de Girardin, being called upon to explain, replied that he had nothing to retract from his previous affirmation. A debate then followed on the sale of a theatrical patent for 100,000*f.*, which were paid into the coffers of the *Epoque* newspaper. M. Odillon Barrot maintained the correctness of the charge, and observed that, if the Minister was not privy to it, he was at least bound to prosecute the swindler. M. Duchatel contended that the tribunals had no right to intervene in questions of a Parliamentary nature, and that the Government,

whose character was impeached, recognised no other judges than "the majority." M. de Morny, having vainly called upon M. de Girardin to produce proofs to substantiate the charge, submitted the following proposition to the assembly:—

"The Chamber, satisfied with the explanations given by the Government, will pass to the order of the day."

Several members subsequently addressed the assembly for and against the proposition, which, on being ultimately put to the vote, was carried by 225 to 102, thus giving the Ministry a majority of 103 votes.

In the course of the discussion on the Estimates in the Chamber of Peers, on the 3rd of August, M. de Flavigny asked M. Guizot if it was true that the Austrians were concentrating a force of 25,000 men in Lombardy, and had actually occupied Ferrara; and if the French Government had demanded from the Cabinet of Vienna any explanation respecting those armaments. M. de Flavigny also inquired of M. Guizot what course France intended to pursue with respect to Switzerland. M. Guizot replied, that France never intended to meddle with the domestic affairs of Switzerland, nor to prevent the Swiss from introducing into their federal compact or into their internal organisation the reforms they might deem expedient. At a previous and not far remote period, in 1832 and 1833, France, he said, even gave her moral support to the ideas and labours in progress for that purpose. What France wished to maintain in Switzerland was the basis of the international law, in virtue of which that state existed in Europe. "We infinitely re-

spect," said M. Guizot, "that old Switzerland, and the eternal and glorious existence she has conquered for herself in Europe. We consider that as a great fact, which, after obtaining during five centuries the assent and esteem of Europe, deserves to be respected by every body, as we respect it ourselves. We regard old Switzerland as a European fact, which Swiss hands especially should not lightly touch." M. Guizot, after contending that the present constitution of Switzerland, the federal form of her government, and the independence of the cantons, are conformable to European and French interests, and to the neutral position secured to Switzerland, described the violent and extravagant means by which it was sought to overturn them, and declared that, if subsequent events forced France to forego her system of moderation towards Switzerland, the Chamber might rest assured that, at the same time that she would respect the rights of other nations and all the fundamental principles of international law, she would not be deficient in maintaining European or French interests. As respected Italy, France had no immediate territorial or personal interest in the question; but it was of importance to her that peace should prevail in Italy, and that no territorial or political derangement should take place beyond the Alps. "Now," continued M. Guizot, "that being our sole policy, our great and real interest in Italy, an Italian Sovereign, the Sovereign who is the eminent representative of the principle of authority, order, and perpetuity in the world, has comprehended the changes which have arisen in society, the new wants of that society, and the new

spirit of mankind. He announced his intention to concede all that was lawful in that respect. The supreme representative of the sovereign and infallible authority, entering on such a course, testifying such dispositions, is one of the greatest and noblest spectacles ever exhibited to the world. It is impossible to apprehend that the Pope should ever forget the rights of that spirit of authority, order, and perpetuity, of which he is the most eminent representative. That is his fundamental mission, and, properly speaking, his nature. No, he will not forget it an instant. He will know how to maintain and defend the rights and interests of the principle of order and authority. But, at the same time, since he appears disposed to comprehend and satisfy the rational and legitimate wants of the new society, it would be an enormous fault on the part of all the Governments—I will not say it would be a crime, but an enormous fault—not to support Pius IX. in the difficult task he has undertaken. This is not a temporary, an exclusive interest, affecting such and such a nation, such and such a Government; it is the duty of every nation, of every Christian Government, to lend assistance to the Pope in the accomplishment of the arduous and sublime task he has imposed upon himself."

M. Guizot having omitted to reply to the question of M. de Flavigny relative to the occupation of Ferrara by the Austrian troops, M. de Montalembert repeated it. M. Guizot answered, "The honourable member must permit me to maintain, on that subject, a prudent reserve. The fact is any thing but certain; I have even reason to believe it unfounded. Besides, this is not the

moment to give an opinion on the fact or right."

On the 7th of August a law was passed authorizing the Minister of Finance to negotiate a loan of 350,000,000 francs.

M. Dumon explained the necessity for this measure as arising from the obligation to provide for great public works—

"The burden thrown upon the state funds of 1840 and 1841, by the grave political events of 1840, had rendered it impossible that the network of railroads could be executed out of the ordinary resources. It was indeed hoped, that in 1842 the sinking-fund reserves would have provided for all the expenses; but this expectation had not been fulfilled, in spite of the continued increase of the indirect revenue. The sinking-fund's reserves were absorbed in 1843 by the great public expenses of that year. In 1844 the equilibrium of the budget was at length obtained; but a deficit soon manifested itself, owing to the devastation of some of the provinces in 1846, and to the insufficiency of the harvest. That deficit had acted in 1847, and would perhaps act even in 1848." *

On the 9th the two Chambers were prorogued by a royal ordinance. At the latter end of the same month the King issued a royal ordi-

* On the 11th of August the *Moniteur* published the estimates for 1848. The ordinary expenditure is fixed at 1,361,681,670 francs, the extraordinary expenditure at 84,528,500 francs, and the miscellaneous expenditure at 22,893,592 francs. The ways and means are calculated at 1,391,276,510 francs; the special supplies at 21,283,592 francs, special supplies for the departmental service at 94,060,050 francs, and those for the colonies at 22,861,175 francs.

nance which placed Algeria under a form of government more civil in its character than it had previously been. After suppressing the present directions of the Interior, of Colonization, Public Works, Finance, and Commerce, established by the ordinances of the 15th of April, 1845, and 22nd of April, 1846, it declares that there shall be a Direction of Civil Affairs in each of the provinces of Algeria, Oran, and Constantina; and that the present Sub-Directors of the Interior and of Colonization shall assume the title of Sub-Director of Civil Affairs. There is to be in each province a Council of Direction, of which the Director of Civil Affairs is to be President. The Directors are to correspond with the Governor-General. These Directors and Members of Council are to be nominated by the King. The tribes or fractions of tribes are to be under the exclusive direction of the Arab officers. Another ordinance, intended to prevent undue influence or collusion in the grants of lands in the colony, declared regulations, that all grants of from 25 to 100 hectares shall be confirmed by the Governor-General upon the advice of the superior Council of Administration; those of 100 hectares and upwards to be confirmed by the King, upon the report of the Minister of War and the advice of the Council of State.

In the month of September Marshal Soult resigned office as President of the Council, and M. Guizot was, on the 15th, appointed in his place, becoming thus the nominal head of that Cabinet of which he had so long been in reality the chief. He retained at the same time his office as Minister of Foreign Affairs, there

being no salary attached to the Presidency of the Council. The veteran marshal announced his wish to resign in the following interesting letter to the King:—

“Soultberg (Tarn), 15th September.

“Sire—I was in the service of my country sixty-three years ago, when the old monarchy was still standing, before the first dawnings of our national Revolution. A soldier of the Republic and lieutenant of Napoleon, I have taken part without ceasing in the immense struggle for the independence, the liberty, and the glory of France; and I was among those who sustained it till the last day. Your Majesty deigned to believe that my services might be useful to the new and not less patriotic struggle which God and France have called on you to sustain for the firm establishment of our constitutional order; and I render thanks to your Majesty for it. It is the honour of my life that my name thus occupies a place in all the labours, warlike and pacific, which have assured the triumph of our great cause. The confidence of your Majesty sustained me in the last service that I endeavoured to render. My devotedness to your Majesty and to France still exists as strongly as ever; but I feel that my strength is not equal to it. Let your Majesty permit me to devote what strength remains to me to repose and reflection, now that I am arrived at the end of my laborious career. I have devoted to you, sire, the activity of my latter years: give me the repose of my old services, and permit me to place at the foot of your Majesty’s Throne my resignation of the Presidency of the Council,

with which you deigned to invest me. I shall enjoy this repose in the midst of that general security which the great wisdom of your Majesty has assured to France, and to all those who have served her and love her. My gratitude for the goodness of your Majesty, my wishes for your prosperity, and that of your august family, will accompany me in that repose to my last day, and will not cease to equal the unchangeable devotedness and the profound respect with which I have the honour to be, sire, your Majesty's most humble and most obedient servant,

"MARSHAL DUC DE DALMATIE."

In order to mark his sense of the services of this illustrious warrior, the King created him Marshal-General of France, and thus revived an honour which had been granted only twice before: once in 1660, in the case of Marshal Turenne, and afterwards in 1732, in the case of Marshal de Villars. The opposition journals endeavoured to throw ridicule upon the new creation of this dignity; but it was felt to be a titular rank to which the Duc de Dalmatie was as well entitled as any of the most famous of the military sons of France. About the same time the Duc d'Aumale, the youngest son of Louis Philippe, was appointed Governor-General of Algeria, in place of Marshal Bugeaud, Duke of Isly.

During the autumn a number of reform banquets, as they were called, were held in different parts of France, when the most violent language was held against the Ministry, which had become exceedingly unpopular in the country.

On the 28th of December, the

new session of the French Chambers was opened by the King, who delivered the following Speech:—

"Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies,—

"I am happy, on finding myself again among you, not to have any more to deplore the calamities which the high price of provisions had inflicted on our country. France has endured them with a courage that I could not behold without deep emotion. Never in such circumstances have public order and the freedom of transactions been so generally maintained. The inexhaustible zeal of private charity has seconded our common efforts. Our commerce, thanks to its prudent activity, has been but feebly affected by the crisis that has been experienced in other states. We are reaching the conclusion of those trials. Heaven has blessed the labours of the people, and abundant crops are reviving every where comfort and security. I congratulate myself on it with you.

"I reckon on your co-operation in order to bring to a conclusion the great public works which, by extending to the entire kingdom facility and regularity of communication, must open fresh sources of prosperity. At the same time that sufficient resources shall continue to be applied to that fruitful enterprise, we will all watch with scrupulous economy over the judicious employment of the public revenue, and I am confident that the receipts will cover the expenses in the ordinary budget of the State, which shall be shortly presented to you.

"A special Bill will be proposed to you for reducing the price of

salt, and diminishing the postage on letters to a degree compatible with the good state of our finances.

"Bills on public instruction, prison discipline, and our customs tariffs are already submitted to your deliberations. Other Bills shall be presented to you on various important subjects, particularly on commercial property, mortgages, the Mont de Piété, and the application of savings banks to fresh improvements in the condition of the working classes. It is my constant wish that my Government should labour, with your co-operation, in developing at the same time the morality and the welfare of the people.

"My relations with all the Foreign Powers give me confidence that the peace of the world is secured. I hope that the progress of general civilization will be every where accomplished by a good understanding between Governments and people, without impairing internal order and the good relations between States.

"Civil war has disturbed the happiness of Switzerland. My Government had come to an understanding with the Governments of England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, in order to offer that neighbouring and friendly people an amicable mediation. Switzerland will, I hope, acknowledge that respect for the rights of all; and the maintenance of the basis of the Helvetic Confederation can alone insure to her those enduring conditions of happiness and security that Europe wished to guarantee to her by treaties.

"My Government, in accordance with that of the Queen of Great Britain, has just adopted

measures which must at length succeed in restoring our commercial relations on the banks of La Plata.

"The illustrious chief, who has long and gloriously commanded in Algeria, has desired to rest from his labours. I have intrusted to my beloved son, the Duc d'Aumale, the great and arduous task of governing that French land. I flatter myself that, under the direction of my Government, and thanks to the laborious courage of the generous army that surrounds him, his vigilance and devotedness will secure the tranquillity, the good administration, and prosperity of our establishment.

"Gentlemen, the more I advance in life, the more I dedicate with devotedness to the service of France, to the care of her interests, dignity, and happiness, all the activity and strength which God has given, and still vouchsafes me. Amidst the agitation that hostile and blind passions foment, a conviction animates and supports me, which is that we possess in the constitutional monarchy—in the union of the great powers of the State—sure means of overcoming all those obstacles, and of satisfying all interests, moral and material. Let us firmly maintain, according to the charter, social order and all its conditions. Let us guarantee, according to the charter, the public liberties and all their developments. We shall transmit unimpaired, to the generations that may come after us, the trust confided to us, and they will bless us for having founded and defended the edifice under shelter of which they will live happy and free."

The position of the Government

at the close of the present year was any thing but satisfactory. With a considerable majority in the two Chambers, it had little or no support in the nation at large. This anomalous state of things was the result of the narrow basis of the electoral constituency, consisting of about 240,000 voters, and the enormous official patronage at the disposal of the Government. The disclosures which had taken place in the prosecution of M. Teste and his confederates, and the charges brought forward by M. de Girardin, of the sale of peerages and other honours, had profoundly affected the public mind; and a conviction was fast spreading that neither the Ministry nor the Chambers fairly reflected the opinion of the people. Besides this, the conduct of M. Guizot and his colleagues, in their foreign policy, had given deep offence to the ardent clamourers for liberty throughout France. This was the legitimate result of the Montpensier alliance. Louis Philippe, blinded by his eager desire to strengthen his family by dynastic alliances, had been willing to sacrifice the friendship of Great Britain, and thought himself compensated by the prospect of the Spanish Crown being

placed on the head of one of his grandchildren. The consequence was that he was anxious to cultivate the good-will of Austria and the other despotic Powers; and the French people fancied that they saw a determination on the part of the King and his Ministers to withhold their sympathy from the Italians in Lombardy, struggling to throw off the Austrian yoke, and to assist in crushing the progress of liberal views and institutions in the contest which had been waged in Switzerland. Independently of this, the obstinate refusal of the Ministry to bring forward any plan for electoral reform, and their opposition to the motions made by independent Deputies on this subject, gave strength to the cry that they were mere tools in the hands of the King, who, in reality, governed France, and who was bent more on the aggrandizement of his family than the progress and improvement of the institutions of the nation. The situation of the Guizot cabinet had thus become most precarious; and we shall see, in our next volume, on what a volcano it was slumbering, and what tremendous consequences followed from the explosion.

CHAPTER XI.

SPAIN.—*Frequent changes of Ministry at Madrid—Fall of the Isturitz Cabinet, and formation of one under Castro y Orozco, and another under the Duc de Sotomayor—Explanation by the Marquis de Miraflores in the Senate respecting the Royal Marriages—Dismissal of the Sotomayor Ministry—Formation of the Pacheco Cabinet—Estrangement of the Queen from her Husband—Departure to Aranjuez—Don Francisco leaves Madrid—Return of Narvaez to Spain—Resignation of Pacheco and his Colleagues—Formation of a Salamanca Ministry—Programme of the Policy of the new Cabinet—Publication of Amnesty—Espartero elevated to the rank of Senator of the Kingdom—State of the Public Press, and Proclamation against attacks upon the Queen and the King Consort—Administrative reforms projected by the Ministry—It is suddenly overthrown, and Narvaez is named President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs—His Colleagues—Stop put to the changes projected by the preceding Cabinet—Reconciliation effected between the Queen and her Husband—The Queen Mother Christina returns to Madrid—Ministerial Changes—Meeting of the Cortes, and Royal Speech.*

PORTUGAL.—*Continuation of the Civil War—Victory of the Marquis de Saldanha over the Count de Bomfin at Torres Vedras—Gradual Repression of Insurrectionary Movements—Operations of Saldanha before Oporto—Unsuccessful attempt at British Mediation—Resignation of the Saldanha Ministry—Formation of a Cabinet of which Count Tojal is the head—Offer of the British Government to mediate accepted by the Queen—Colonel Wylde goes to Oporto, and has an interview with the Junta, but they refuse to accede to the Terms proposed—Determination of England, France, and Spain to interfere—Conference in London—Terms there agreed upon—Capture of Portuguese Fleet by British Cruisers—Suspension of hostilities on the part of Sa da Bandeira—Appearance of Spanish troops in Portugal under General Concha—Attack upon Villa Nova—Investment of Oporto—The Junta give way, and Oporto is occupied by Spanish Troops—Proclamation by the Spanish General Nozagary—End of the Civil War—Demand by the Three Powers of a change of Ministry—Attempts to form a Cabinet—Senor Carvalho ultimately succeeds—Programme of Ministerial Policy.*

SPAIN.—The history of Spain this year is that of rapid ministerial changes, Court intrigue, and royal scandal. It is impos-

sible to give any satisfactory account of the rise and fall of successive Cabinets at Madrid. They appear on the scene for a brief

period, and then, without any intelligible reason, fall to pieces, and disappear. So much depends on back-stairs influence, and the Spanish people have so little part in the drama or farce of constitutional government that is acted at Madrid, that the politics of particular Cabinets hardly inspire any interest.

On the 21st of January the Isturitz Cabinet sustained a defeat in the election of a President of Congress. The ministerial candidate was Señor Bravo Murillo, a Moderado: the Moderado party, however, put forward a candidate of their own, and succeeded in electing Señor Castro y Orozco. The Isturitz Ministry resigned; and the Queen sent for the Duc de Sotomayor, who belonged to the Moderado party. He, however, could not succeed in forming a Ministry, and gave up the attempt. Afterwards a Cabinet was got together under the auspices of Señor Castro y Orozco, as President of the Council, which continued in power for a brief period, and then was succeeded by one of which the Duc de Sotomayor was the head.

In the Senate, on the 1st of February, the Marquis de Miraflores entered into the following explanations respecting his share in the transactions connected with the royal marriages, which had recently been made public in the notes of Lord Palmerston and M. Guizot.

In the first place, M. Guizot had stated that the overtures for the marriage of the Infanta with the Duc de Montpensier had originally proceeded from him, when he was President of the Council of Ministers, after the fall of the Narvaez Cabinet.

He declared that the statement thus made by M. Guizot was most inexact. No overtures had ever been made by him. He had informed M. Bresson, when speaking to him on the subject of the Trapani marriage, that such an alliance was quite out of the question; in fact, that it was impossible, and, in the course of a private conversation with the French Ambassador, he declared that he did not understand why the marriage of the Queen and the Infanta should necessarily be solemnized simultaneously. But any conversation he had with M. Bresson on the subject was entirely of a private and confidential character, never intended to be communicated to any one, much less in an official manner. But in no case whatever were any "overtures" made by him on the subject of the Montpensier marriage. M. Guizot, then, was quite incorrect in making such a statement. The French Ambassador could not have forgotten the nature of the conversation, and would, no doubt, testify to the truth of what he (the Marquis de Miraflores) stated.

He then adverted to a passage in one of Lord Palmerston's notes to the Marquis of Normanby, to the effect that he (the Marquis de Miraflores) had gone on a mission in July last to Louis Philippe, with the object of inducing His Majesty to lay aside his objections to the Cobourg alliance. This statement of Lord Palmerston had been denied by M. Guizot, in a despatch to M. de Jarnac. But he found, in the note of the 8th of January last, addressed to Lord Normanby, this same statement repeated, notwithstanding M. Guizot's denial; and, further, that in

case he (the Marquis de Miraflores) succeeded in his mission with the King of the French, he was to proceed direct to London, with the object of communicating with the British Government thereon.

He admitted that, as Lord Palmerston said, he had gone to Paris at the period mentioned. He admitted that he had, as stated, an interview with the King of the French, at Neuilly, not only on the 19th of July, but on several subsequent occasions; and that the conversations he had with His Majesty often turned on Spanish affairs and the Spanish marriages. He repeated, he had several such conversations, and was admitted with deference towards himself by the King of the French, who for many years had so honoured him. But he declared that he was not diplomatically nor officially employed to proceed to Paris on the subject of the Queen's marriage or the Infanta's. He went there, saw the King, and had various conversations with him on Spanish affairs, but never in an official character, and simply as the Marquis de Miraflores.

The Sotomayor Ministry was dismissed in a very summary manner on the 27th of March. M. Roca de Togores, Minister of Public Instruction and Commerce, attended the Queen, at the Palace, on public business, when Her Majesty expressed her wish that the Cabinet should resign. The Minister replied, that personally he was ready to do so, but that he did not believe his colleagues would consent to retire. Her Majesty then proposed to M. Roca de Togores to countersign two ordinances, the one dismissing the Duc de Sotomayor, President of

the Council, and the other nominating M. Pacheco to that office. These two ordinances accordingly appeared next morning in the *Gazette*. The new Ministry was constituted as follows:—Señor Pacheco, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Señor Salamanca, Minister of Finance; Señor Pastor Diaz, Minister of Public Instruction; Señor Benavides, Minister of the Interior; Señor Sotelo, Minister of Marine; Señor Mazzeredo, Minister of War; and Señor Bahamonde, Minister of Justice.

In the course of this year the miserable consequences of the marriage of the Queen, who had neither love nor esteem for her husband, began to appear, and soon led to a most painful state of things. The royal pair became completely estranged from each other, and for some time the King Consort occupied separate apartments in the palace, and they neither appeared in public together, nor had the slightest communication in private. The public seemed to sympathize warmly with the Queen, and she was loudly cheered whenever she drove out in the streets, or attended any of the theatres or bull-fights at Madrid. For a short time this state of mutual isolation ceased, and they consented to live together; but in a few days they again separated.

The Queen, however, continued to be on good terms with her uncle, Don Francisco de Paola, the father of her husband, and she left Madrid with him on the 5th of May, to pass the summer at Aranjuez, while the King Consort remained at Madrid. Every effort to bring about a reconciliation between them at this period

entirely failed, and there is reason to suppose that the Queen seriously urged upon her Ministers the necessity of taking immediate steps to procure a divorce. Nothing, however, was done, though it is impossible not to believe that this will become inevitable if the mutual aversion continues to be so strong, especially as the Queen has such strong grounds for resenting the disgraceful means employed for precipitating her into so ill-assorted a marriage. In the meantime her husband left Madrid, and took up his residence in the neighbourhood.

In the month of August, Narvaez, the Duke of Valentia, who had been residing in France, returned suddenly to Madrid, and the result of his presence and communication with the Queen was the overthrow of the Ministry. He expected, no doubt, that he would be enabled to construct another, but he found himself baffled in the attempt. The Queen then deputed the task to Salamanca.

On the 31st of August the resignation of Pacheco was accepted, and at the same time the following amongst his colleagues went out of office—Bahamonde, Minister of Grace and Justice; Mazarredo, War; Benavides, Interior; and Pastor Diaz, Commerce, Instruction, and Public Works.

Next day the new Ministry was gazetted, and consisted of Señor Salamanca, Minister of Finance; Señor Patricio de la Escosura, Minister of the Interior; General Ros de Olano, Commerce, Instruction, and Public Works; General Cordova, War; General Sotelo, Marine; Señor Antonio Caballero, Under Secretary of State of the Foreign Department, Minister *ad interim*.

Señor Garcia Goyena afterwards accepted the department of Justice, and was also appointed President of Council, and Señor Modesta Castayar became Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Of the Cabinet, Salamanca was the virtual head, and it was known as the Salamanca Ministry.

On the 2nd of September it issued a programme of its future policy in the shape of an address to the Queen, from which it appeared that Ministers were resolved to pursue a mild and conciliatory course. The document was as follows:—

“Señora,—The responsible Ministers of your Majesty, to whom you have done the honour of granting your royal confidence, would be wanting to their own convictions, were their first determination in Council, and which they now submit for your royal approval, not an act worthy of the magnanimous heart of their Queen and Mistress, and a measure; at the same time, of reparation, liberality, and justice.

“Your Majesty, in summoning the undersigned to your Council, did not propose to intrust the Government of the monarchy to one sole party, nor yet to exclude from participation in public affairs any other. From the height of the throne of St. Ferdinand, placed, happily, in a region exempt from passions and unworthy rivalries, the great soul of your Majesty has seen, with profound grief, that deplorable dissensions, inveterate struggles and rivalries, ambitious as they are implacable, had vexed and harassed your subjects—divided the nation into parties—these into bands—and these again into fractions.

“Your Ministers are aware,

Señora, no less than your Majesty, that to confine the Government of the State within the strict limits of one party or one faction were to augment the fatal germ of discord, stir up the fire of rancour, perpetuate hatreds, and deprive the Throne and the country of loyal servants, who in turn, and forced by the injustice of which they have been the victims, would have no alternative but to become, even against their better will, the promoters or instruments of intrigues and insurrections.

"But the deplorable exclusiveness which we lament is not merely confined to *persons*; ideas, governmental theories, the progress of civilization itself have become party questions; and each man denies to his adversary the right to do good, and denounces the efforts of the other.

"Such a state of things can no longer continue, Señora, without injury to the throne of a hundred kings, on which the nation loves and venerates the worthy successor of Isabella the Catholic. Such a state of things cannot continue without making the Spanish nation descend to the scale of the most barbarous people; and the present Ministers of your Majesty, while confessing themselves inferior to the honourable though onerous burden imposed upon them by your royal will, *cannot, ought not* to become accomplices in the ruin of the Throne for whose safety they are watching, or of the country to whose Government, *loyally and honestly*, they have pledged themselves in the most sacred manner.

"The Ministers of your Majesty purpose, therefore, to dedicate their most zealous efforts to inculcate profoundly in the minds

of all the principles of order, the basis and foundation of all government, and the consolidation of public tranquillity, which depends on the submission of all to the law and the constituted authorities, without ever yielding to the fear of revolutionary movement, or even to the threat of a reaction as absurd as it is now impossible.

"The Government of your Majesty will not regard the past, unless to cicatrize, as much as in its power, the wounds which have been inflicted on society during the fierce struggles it were well for the country to forget.

"Wheresoever honour, capacity, aptitude, merit, and loyalty to the Throne and Constitution are found, there your Majesty's Ministers will seek the servants of the State. Men of probity, capacity, and loyalty shall be the objects of their search. That which has passed it is not now necessary to repeat; it belongs to history—but to history alone.

"The reform of imposts prejudicial to the country, the fomentation of agriculture and of industry, the removal of obstacles that embarrass or inutilize commerce, punctuality in the fulfilment of obligations as the principal basis of credit, impulse to the alienation of property which is now lost by being in the hands of the Government, the judicious and matured organization of the public force—of the public tribunals, whose mission is to administer justice—and of the civil administration, shall be the first care of your Majesty's Government.

"But, beyond and above all, Señora, the Council of Ministers, who have ever heard from the august lips of your Majesty the

accents of love and conciliation, do not hesitate to propose as the basis, the programme and proof of the political system they intend following, a *complete* and *ample* oblivion of the past, which, by making all Spaniards of equal condition before the Government, will blot out even the very memory of past dissensions.

"Your Majesty is Queen of Spain and of all Spaniards, and on *all* alike ought to be bestowed the favours of the Throne, as also to all alike shall be dealt out inflexible justice.

"On the cooperation of *all* your Majesty's Government relies;—none will it reject. To the whole of your Majesty's subjects your Ministers now address themselves, and, if their friendly voice be listened to, there will arise from the ruins of ancient parties a phalanx, liberal and monarchical, enlightened and powerful, by whose exertions the monarchy will occupy once more that rank in the great European family to which its resources and its history so well entitle it.

"If your Majesty deign, as we hope from your Royal generosity, to give your sanction to the decree we take the liberty of now presenting, your Majesty's Ministers will await, in tranquillity, the verdict of the entire nation, legally represented in the Cortes, where they will not fail to present themselves in due time to give an account of all their acts.

"The profound wisdom of your Majesty will always decide on what is most just and most becoming."

This was succeeded by the following royal decree, the publication of which diffused general joy throughout the kingdom:—

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"It being my royal will to bury in oblivion the dissensions and troubles which have agitated the monarchy during the last years, I hereby decree the following:—

"Article 1. The Representatives of my Government in foreign countries shall grant passports for Spain to all political emigrants who may demand them, without being required to do more than take the oath of fidelity to my royal person and the constitution of the monarchy.

"Article 2. All causes now pending for political offences shall forthwith be quashed, without any exception but of those which have relation to armed rebellion at the present moment.

"Article 3. Those comprised in the present decree, who have been in the service of the ex-Infante Don Carlos, cannot reside, without the special permission of the Government, in the military districts of Catalonia, Aragon, Navarre, and the Basque Provinces."

One of the first acts of the new Ministry was to advise the Queen to perform an act of justice towards Espartero, who had been so long exiled from Spain. On the 3rd of September the following royal decree was promulgated:—

"In the exercise of the prerogative granted to me by the 14th and 15th articles of the constitution, and with the advice of my Council of Ministers, I hereby name Don Baldomero Espartero, Duke of Victory and Morella, Captain-General of the Army, Senator of the kingdom."

The Government, however, seemed apprehensive of the effect which the comments of the press upon the unfortunate marriage of the Queen, and all the scandal attending the estrangement between her

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and her husband, might have upon the public mind. They therefore addressed to her the following representation, praying her to authorize them to issue a proclamation with a view to putting a stop to the defamatory attacks which appeared against the royal household.

"Senora,—The liberty of the press, the fruit of modern civilisation, and the support of representative Governments, is the constitutional right of Spaniards, the exercise of which is not subject, as it ought to be, to rules as fixed and invariable as human laws can establish them.

"Recent occurrences, unnecessary to recall to your Majesty's mind, have brought the press from a regulation abundantly extensive to the one now existing. The responsibility of whatever in it is extra legal or inconvenient does not belong to the undersigned. But, as any changes in it at the present moment, in virtue of a royal decree, would be equally extra legal, and perhaps premature, the responsible advisers of the Crown wait for the meeting of the Cortes to obtain the necessary, suitable, and definitive resolution of so difficult a problem.

"The press will then return to the dominion of the jury, the only tribunal competent to decide on the greater part of the offences committed by it; and the Government, never stronger than when armed with vigorous laws, will then possess all the force necessary to repress its abuses without prejudice to the freedom of thought.

"But, in the meantime, Senora, the critical state of affairs requires from your Ministers that, every personal consideration being laid

aside, and accepting with a complete conviction the responsibility which in due time will be imposed on them by the verdict of the legislative bodies, they should respectfully pray your Majesty to deign to authorize them to dictate a temporary measure, serious and transcendental no doubt, but at the same time one of inevitable necessity.

"The periodical press for some time past has acted as if the privilege of discussion were unlimited, as if before that which the constitution of the monarchy and the innate loyalty of Spaniards to their Sovereigns declare to be sacred and inviolable, the tongue and pen should not be silent.

"The august name of your Majesty has not been respected as profoundly as the law, reason, and loyalty prescribe, and disrespect has arrived at such a point that it seems as if there were a determination to violate, by means of the press, not only the sacredness of the domestic hearth, but even the very sanctuary of the royal palace.

"The astonished nation has witnessed, and with profound grief, an impious discussion, which, though clothed in apparently respectful forms, has clearly manifested mischievous designs and imprudence worthy of all censure.

"Events which do not appertain to public discussion have been dragged forth, and converted into party weapons. The person of your Majesty has been made the subject for discussion—of your Majesty, whose name ought only to be pronounced with respect and veneration; and a political question has been made of that which ought never to have become so—and, perhaps, with the sole object of making its solution impossible..

"The persons on whom your Majesty has bestowed your confidence have not assumed the reins of government in the name, nor with the hatred, of party. They have assumed them, Senora, as Spaniards, lovers of their country—as men resolved, if necessary, to sacrifice themselves for the public good; and the question of which they at this moment speak they will treat with frankness, resolution, and energy, though, at the same time, with the moderation becoming a Government.

"In the meantime their conscience tells them they ought not to permit the Throne to be insulted, nor the profound respect due to the august person who fills it diminished.

"For these reasons they pray your Majesty to grant to your Council of Ministers competent authorisation to adopt, on their responsibility, such measures as the good of the state and the honour of the Throne require."

In conformity with this address, Ministers issued a proclamation consisting of the following articles:—

"Art. 1. The printing and publishing of any document treating of the private life of Her Majesty the Queen, our Lady, of her marriage, or of her august royal consort, is prohibited.

"Art. 2. The periodical infringing the preceding article will be suppressed, and will forfeit the deposit requisite to its publication. If a pamphlet, it will be seized, and its publisher or printer will incur a fine of 60,000 reals (600*l.*).

"Art. 3. The penalty established by the preceding article will be inflicted without prejudice to the other penalties imposed by the laws on

offences against the royal person and her august family."

The Salamanca cabinet evinced a laudable zeal for reformation, but its well-designed attempts were not seconded by sufficient power to carry them into lasting or practical effect. On the 30th of September appeared a series of royal decrees relative to "Organic Laws for the Civil Administration of the Kingdom," and "The Organization of the Administrative Councils." The object of these, according to the preamble to the decrees, was "to reduce the municipal administration to its true limits, and to strengthen the civil administration in due proportion, and with useful effects; to concentrate the political power where it ought to be—namely, in the Government and the Cortes, to impart a unity of action to the various agents and functionaries of the public administration, and to reduce them to a fixed and permanent scale." To establish such a scale, four grades were constituted—viz., civil governors-general, civil governors of provinces, civil sub-delegates of districts, and *alcaldes* of towns.

The kingdom was to be thereafter divided into eleven governments-general, in each of which was to be placed a civil governor-general, who would have under his orders as many civil governors as there were provinces within his jurisdiction, and civil delegates in each district.

The qualifications for the intended civil governors-general were—
1. To have been Ministers of the Crown. 2. Senators of the kingdom. 3. Deputies to Cortes elected and admitted thrice. 4. Councillors of State, or members of the Royal

Council. 5. Under Secretaries of State, or other departments. 6. Ministers Plenipotentiary. 7. Major-generals in the army (*marescales de campo*). 8. Ministers and fiscals of the supreme tribunals. 9. Directors and accountants-general of finance and administration. 10. Those who have been inspectors of the civil administration, and chiefs of sections of the Government offices, with 15 years of service, and a *minimum* of three years in the said offices. 11. Such as have been political chiefs of Madrid. 12. The political chiefs and governors of provinces, and intendants with 15 years of service, and a *minimum* of five years in those offices, and having reached the first class in them.

But it is useless to go more into detail in narrating these proposed changes, for they were not accomplished, owing to the downfall of the Cabinet that projected them.

The Salamanca Ministry did not long continue in power. Its overthrow was sudden, and it is very difficult to assign the precise reason for its dismissal. There seems to be no doubt that the principal favourite of the Queen during the greater part of the present year was General Serrano, and he is supposed to have taken offence on personal grounds at some contemplated acts of Salamanca and his colleagues. These matters, however, were so involved in the mystery of court intrigue, that it is impossible to state with accuracy what caused the rupture between Serrano and the Ministry. The former had a meeting on the evening of the 3rd of October with Narvaez and Ros de Olano, and immediately afterwards they had

an interview with the Queen. The result was that she that same night signed decrees dismissing the Salamanca Cabinet and appointing a new one. This consisted of the following members as the names were gazetted on the 4th of October:—President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Narvaez; Minister of the Interior, S. Sartorius; Minister of Finance, S. Orlando; Minister of Public Instruction, S. Ros de Olano; Minister of War, S. Cordova. Of these Ros de Olano, and Cordova had formed part of the preceding Ministry, and the latter was provisionally intrusted with the Department of Marine. Senor Arrazola was afterwards appointed Minister of Grace and Justice.

The first act of the Narvaez Cabinet was to issue a decree closing the Legislative Chambers, and convoking the Cortes for the 15th of November. It also at once put a stop to the reforms announced by Salamanca and his colleagues, on the ground that it was convenient and indispensable to suspend the administrative organization, established by the royal decrees of the 29th of September last, as well as the other provisions to carry it into effect, in virtue of which measures were established which solely appertain to the Cortes to approve of.

A royal decree was therefore issued in the following terms:—

“In consideration of the reasons manifested to me by the Minister of the Interior of the Kingdom, I hereby resolve to suspend, until such time as the Cortes shall have decided, the important measure of Administrative Reform, comprised

in my royal decrees of the 29th of September last, and in the other measures to carry it into effect. Those which were in existence previously are still to be observed.

"Given at the Palace, this 5th of October, 1847."

On his accession to office, Narvaez lost no time in endeavouring to induce the King Consort to return to Madrid. The Queen consented to live with him; and on the 13th of October a formal reconciliation took place. The meeting was thus described in the *Faro*, a Spanish journal:—

"When the King reached the plaza of the Arsenal, and alighted at the principal entrance of the palace, the President of the Council and the Holy Father's Legate warned the Queen of it, who advanced with visible emotion unto the royal chamber, and received in her arms her royal consort."

Queen Christina now made her appearance upon the stage. She quitted Paris with great secrecy, and travelled *incognito*, so that it was not positively known that she had left the French capital before she arrived at Madrid, on the morning after the return of the King Consort to the palace. A pretext for the removal of Serrano from Madrid was found by conferring upon him the appointment of Captain General of Granada.

On the 24th of October another ministerial change took place. The portfolio of Foreign Affairs was given to the Duke de Sotomayor, but Narvaez retained the Presidency of the Council. General Ros de Olano was appointed Governor of the Philippine Islands, and Senor Olivan succeeded him as Minister of Public Instruction.

Thus was the combined influence of Narvaez and the Queen mother again restored; and it is impossible to deny that the return of this pair to Spain, and the formation of a Cabinet by the former, were looked upon by all well-wishers of the monarchy in that country as most unfortunate events. Christina became in effect the ruler of Spain; and neither her private nor her public character justified the belief that any good result could flow from her interference, either in the domestic relations of the palace or the councils of the state.

The Cortes met on the 14th of November, when the Marquis de Miraflores was appointed President of the Senate, and Senor Barona President of the Congress. On the following day the Queen proceeded to the Senate, and opened the business of the session by reading the following Speech:—

"*Senores, Senators, and Deputies,*—

"With feelings of the most pleasing kind I behold you again round the Throne, ready, as ever, to cooperate towards its greater splendour and stability, as well as to the consolidation of order, and of the institutions which govern us, and on which repose the peace and happiness of the people.

"Our diplomatic relations with friendly powers have undergone no alteration since the last session; and it is most satisfactory for me to announce to you that the pending negotiations with the Court of Rome—the presence of an apostolic delegate in Spain powerfully contributing towards this result—are approaching a happy termina-

tion, such as becomes the paternal solicitude, and the well-known enlightened character of the common head of the Church, and the piety and feelings of a people eminently Catholic.

"Under the protection and vigilance of the mother-country, our faithful provinces beyond sea—each day increasing in prosperity and wealth—enjoy unalterable tranquillity; and, if in the Peninsula there be any point which does not possess such an advantage, I entertain the firm hope that in a short time, by means of prudent energy on the part of my Government, the co-operation of the Cortes, and the never-failing valour and loyalty of the army and navy, the empire of the law will be established in every quarter of the kingdom.

"My Government, persuaded that thus only can it apply itself with due seal and preference to the necessary encouragement and development of the public resources, ameliorating and reforming those branches of general administration that require it, and firmly resolved to observe a system of legality which shall protect the peaceable citizen, and at the same time restrain and repress those who in whatever manner may attempt to be superior to the law, will forthwith present to your examination and for your approval, such projects as it believes indispensable to reconcile the due application of the principle of legality with the unembarrassed action of government, which is as essential to the preservation of order as to the tranquil development of rational and well-understood liberty.

"At the same time shall be presented to you the estimates for the year 1848—if not accompanied

with the radical reforms my Government contemplates, and will one day submit to the Cortes, with, however, the ameliorations and savings permitted by the state of the administration, the circumstances of the country, and the shortness of the time.

"Other projects of admitted importance and urgency shall also be successively submitted to you; such as one by means of which a definitive and suitable provision for the clergy and public worship has to be regulated; one which will determine the privileges and rights of the press according to the safest principles and the best constitutional doctrines; one relative to the judicial organization, with the ameliorations and reforms that are possible as regards the administration of justice; as well as others equally demanded by the necessities of the country, which the Cortes will examine with that zeal and activity of which they have already given so many honourable proofs.

"By those means the long wished-for moment will arrive of the reconciliation of all Spaniards, in which will be extinguished even the very memory of past discords, when there will be no longer seen round the Throne any but Spaniards become brothers, all equally determined to co-operate in the consolidation of public peace, under the shadow of which the institutions can only take root and prosper, and in which only are there guarantees for the citizen, and happiness and liberty for the people.

"Senores, Senators, and Deputies,—Such is the great work to which, for a long time past, the Cortes are called with the Throne. You are aware of my sentiments

and wishes on this point, as well as of those of my Government. Afford them, I pray you, your firm and loyal support, and do not doubt that Providence will bless our common efforts in the cause of a people as deeply wounded by misfortune as they are worthy of being happy."

PORTUGAL.—On the 22nd of December last year, the Marquis de Saldanha gained an important victory over the insurgent forces under the Count de Bomfin, and other rebel chiefs, at Torres Vedras. The following account of the engagement is taken from a despatch written by the former:—

"On the 22nd, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, we arrived at the position occupied by the enemy. The lines of Torres Vedras, famous in the military annals not only of Portugal, but of the whole world, were the barrier which for the first time checked the rapid flight of the French eagle. It was there that the armies of Napoleon for the first time found an invincible obstacle. Torres Vedras is itself the strongest part of these lines. The heights of St. Vincent, covered by a magnificent redoubt in very good condition, that of Forca, and that of Saes, on the right bank of the river Cezindro, are flanked by the fire of the castle, which may be considered as the true citadel of these works, whose gorges it defends. Between these heights and the town runs the Cezindro, which is crossed by three bridges, approached by considerable paved ways, which are all enfiladed by the fire of the castle, and flanked by the fire of the redoubts. This exceedingly strong position had been carefully occupied by the re-

bels, whose leaders had frequently said to the inhabitants of this town, that, even though the forces under my command were four times what they were, I should be beaten if I dared to attack such a position. It is not given to rebels to estimate the courage which animates loyal breasts in the just and holy cause which we defend. But, without the enthusiasm which animates us, without the conviction that the Queen's crown is intrusted to our efforts, as well as the continuance of the dynasty and of the constitutional charter, the assertion of the rebel chiefs would be of perfect accuracy.

"At a quarter past eleven the rebels opened their fire. On reconnoitring the position, I saw that the victory depended on the possession of the great redoubt in the fort of St. Vincent; and, after making the battalions of the 1st and 8th Caçadores call in their skirmishers, I ordered Colonel Mesquita e Solla, commandant of the 1st brigade, to take the redoubt at the point of the bayonet, which was executed by the 1st brigade in the most glorious manner. The fort was garrisoned by a battalion of the 6th Caçadores, three companies of the 6th Infantry, and several guerillas.

"The horrible state of the roads had delayed the march of our artillery, notwithstanding all the efforts of Brigadier Silva Leao and the entire corps of artillery, assisted most efficaciously by Major Carvalho, Commandant, and the other officers of the brigade of Engineers and corps of Sappers, and it was three o'clock before they opened their fire against the enemy. I then gave the necessary orders to attack the town, which was to be executed simultaneously at four

o'clock by the three brigades of infantry, supported by some cavalry.

"The 8th and 10th regiments, which had advanced in line, supporting the battalion of the 1st Caçadores, before the taking of the fort of St. Vincent, sustained for a long time a fire both in front and flank, with a firmness and courage worthy of the greatest praise. To these two bodies belongs the glory of having been the first to enter the town by the central bridge, with part of the 8th Cavalry and Queen's Lancers. Colonel Mesquita e Solla, at the head of some of the Queen's Grenadiers, and followed by his brigade, and a force of the 3rd Cavalry and Queen's Lancers, with the greatest alacrity made good the entrance by the right bridge. The 4th brigade did not enter the town till nightfall.

"The enemy, beaten on all sides, having lost a great number of prisoners and killed, and seeing the force which occupied the redoubt of Forca cut off, collected within the castle all the force that remained, including 200 horse. The many soldiers who had been dispersed, belonging to the several corps of the enemy, began to come over to me, together with the three companies of the 2nd regiment of Infantry, which garrisoned the redoubt of Forca.

"I immediately applied myself to cut off all the communications which led to the castle, and thus we passed the night. Before day-break I caused two six-pounders and two mortars to be sent out of the town, and at ten A.M. these were placed in position to play on the castle. At eleven I caused it to be intimated to the commander of the forces there assembled,

that he must surrender within an hour, at the end of which time the cannonade would commence; the only condition which I granted being a guarantee for their lives. The ex-General Valdez (Bonfim) answered, that the valiant manner in which his troops had conducted themselves deserved that they should come forth with military honours — the officers retaining their baggage and the soldiers their knapsacks, which I conceded; and at midday they came forth from the castle and laid down their arms:—900 infantry, 400 caçadores, and 220 Horse; the ex-Conde de Bonfim, Mousinho de Albuquerque (severely wounded), the ex-General Celestino, all the chiefs, and other officers of the 5th and 6th Caçadores, and of the 2nd and 6th Regiments of Infantry, and the different corps of cavalry and artillery, with a great number of guerillos, such as Lauret, Fernando de Sousa Botelho, Jayme de Vizeu, and other characters conspicuous amongst the anarchists. Thus, by the permission of the God of Battles, were crowned the efforts of the faithful subjects of the Most Faithful Queen."

After this battle, however, the civil war in Portugal continued to drag its slow length along during the first few months of the present year, marked by that indecisive character which is the principal feature of all the struggles in the Peninsula, until a new turn is given to the course of events by the presence of foreign intervention. The people seem to take little interest in the strife, and the war becomes one of posts and isolated skirmishes between guerilla bands, where no important blow is struck, and both the contending parties are paralyzed by the want

of resources to enable them to bring the quarrel to a termination by a decisive battle. It would be of little use to follow the hostile forces through all the obscure conflicts and petty actions which took place, none of which had much effect upon the issue of the war, which was at last brought to a close by the mediation and interference of Great Britain. The following rapid summary of events will be sufficient:—

In the beginning of January the insurrectionary movements had almost entirely subsided in the provinces of Estremadura, Algarve, Lower Beira, and Tras-os-Montes, and the road from Lisbon to Coimbra freed from guerillas, the telegraphs and posts being again established. The Queen's troops, under Saldanha, entered Coimbra on the 5th of that month, and were well received. They marched northward on the 9th, as far as Joaninho; while Das Antas was forty-eight hours in advance, and in full retreat towards Oporto, which he reached with his army on the 7th.

The Miguelites so far joined the Septembrist party as to agree not to act against them, and prevent, if possible, the junction between the different divisions of the royal army.

The movements of Saldanha were miserably slow, and he seemed unwilling to push on the contest with vigour. On the 2nd of February he was still at Aqueda, twelve leagues from Oporto. On the 10th he reached Souto Redondo. In the meantime M'Donnell, the principal Miguelite leader, met his death in an action near Chaves. His guerilla company, consisting of about one hundred men, was pursued by Vinhaes, on

the 30th of January, and, finding that his men would not turn upon the enemy, M'Donnell went to the rear with a few chosen friends, and fell, sword in hand, in an encounter with an overwhelming number of Vinhaes's cavalry.

Oporto was abundantly supplied with provisions, and the fortifications had been put in a complete state of defence; and they were believed to be capable of resisting a force three times as strong as Saldanha's and Casal's when united. The latter was intrenched at Viana, which was menaced by Das Antas.

To provide for the safety of the British residents, the *America* and *Thetis* frigates cruised off the bar; and three large war steamers and a brig of war, the *Gladiator*, *Polyphemus*, and *Bloodhound*, and *Nautilus*, were sent into the Douro.

Early in March, Saldanha arrived on the banks of the Douro, opposite Oporto, with 4500 men, including a body of cavalry 700 strong. The insurgents took up a position, with a force consisting of 6000 troops, on a line of hills, about eight miles distant, but no conflict took place, and the opposing forces remained in a state of inaction.

During this period Count Alexander Mensdorff, Sir H. Seymour, and Colonel Wylde were endeavouring to persuade the Queen to accept British mediation for a pacific settlement, but without success, although the finances of the treasury were in a deplorable condition, and all attempts to raise a loan for the purpose of prosecuting the war failed.

On the 29th of March, Sà da Bandeira, the insurgent leader, sailed from Oporto with 1250 men, in three steam-vessels, to the south-

ward, and effected a landing at Lagos, in Algarve, where the population was strongly Miguelite, and had been kept from dangerous insurrection solely by the want of resources. Thus the contest languished until the end of April, when the Saldanha Ministry resigned, and another was formed under Count Tojal, a member of the former Cabinet. Count Tojal remained Minister of Finance, and held, *ad interim*, the office of Marine and Colonies. The other Ministers were—Francisco Tavares d'Almeida Provença, Interior; Manoel Duarte Leitao, Justice; and Ildefonso Leopoldo Bayard, Foreign Affairs, with War *ad interim*.

The Queen then accepted the offer of the British Government to mediate, and agreed to open a negotiation between the Government and the insurgent party, with authority to offer the following terms. Upon the submission of the Junta, the Queen was willing to grant a general amnesty for the offences committed since the beginning of October last; to revoke all the decrees passed since that time which were at variance with the established laws and constitution of the country; and, when her authority was fully reestablished in all parts of the kingdom, fresh elections were to take place with a view to the immediate assembly of the Cortes. In the meantime hostilities were suspended, and Colonel Wyld went to Oporto to endeavour to induce the Junta to accept these terms; but he was unsuccessful, as the insurgents refused to agree to the convention.

Great Britain now, with the consent of the other powers of Europe, determined to interfere

by force, and support her ancient ally, the Crown of Portugal, in putting down the impotent rebellion. A conference was held in London, on the 21st of May, between the representatives of Spain, France, Great Britain, and Portugal, and a protocol agreed to, embodying the following conditions to be offered to the Junta by the Queen:—

"1. A full and general amnesty for all political offences committed since the beginning of October last, and an immediate recall of all persons who since that time have been sent out of Portugal for political reasons.

"2. An immediate revocation of all decrees which have been issued since the beginning of October last, and which infringe upon or conflict with the established laws and constitution of the kingdom.

"3. A convocation of the Cortes as soon as the elections, which shall take place without delay, have been accomplished.

"4. The immediate appointment of an Administration composed of men not belonging to the party of the Oabrala nor being members of the Junta of Oporto."

The Governments of the four Powers, anxious to terminate the civil war, and believing that the proffered conditions were well calculated to maintain the dignity and constitutional rights of the Crown, as well as to secure sufficiently the liberties of the people, came to this conclusion:—

"They have determined and engage that the naval forces of their respective Governments, at present stationed on the coast of Portugal, shall take part conjointly and instantly with the naval forces of Her Most Faithful Majesty in every operation deemed necessary or op-

fortune by the commanders of the combined forces to attain the object of this common act: and the Spanish Plenipotentiary engages, moreover, that a body of troops, of which the number shall be fixed between the Governments of Spain and Portugal, shall penetrate into Portugal, in order to cooperate with the troops of Her Most Faithful Majesty, and that those troops shall evacuate the territory within a period of two months after their entrance, or as soon as the object of the expedition shall have been accomplished."

The Junta, however, did not immediately give way; but the troops under the command of Das Antas prepared, with their leader, to evacuate Oporto.

At the end of May, the British fleet off that city consisted of the *America* frigate and three steamers, commanded by Sir Thomas Maitland. Steamers in the service of the Junta were suffered to enter the port and take troops on board. On the 31st of May, the Portuguese fleet sailed out of Oporto—a corvette and three armed steamers, one barque, one brig, and two schooners, transports: all containing about 4000 troops, under the command of Conde das Antas. After they had crossed the bar, they were summoned to surrender, which they did without firing a shot. As soon as he was on board the English ship, the Conde das Antas presented to the British commander a protest, in the name of the Portuguese nation, against this act of hostility on the part of Great Britain without declaration or pretext.

When Admiral Sir William Parker heard of the capture, he sent a note to Sà da Bandeira,

entreating him to suspend hostilities, and to follow the example of the submission, offering him a safe asylum. Sà da Bandeira answered as follows:—

"In reply, I have to tell you that I shall defend myself if I am attacked; but also, that upon the appearance of the new and powerful enemy which has presented itself against the cause of the people of Portugal, I shall suspend hostilities until I receive the instructions of the Junta of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom."

Hostile manœuvres, however, still continued in the neighbourhood of Oporto. The Spanish Government had sent an armed contingent into Portugal to cooperate with England in support of the Queen against the insurgents, and on the 25th of June Saldanha's forces commenced an attack on Villa Nova, but without success. The affair lasted for twelve hours. General Concha invested the city on the following day with the Spanish regiments, but was intreated by the Junta to abstain from assaulting the city, as they had accepted the four articles. A conference to settle the terms for the admission of the Spanish troops was held at Granido on the 27th, at which Colonel Wyldo, the French Consul, Marshal Saldanha, the Marquis de Loulé, General Concha, and Colonel Buenaga were present. The sitting broke up, however, without coming to any final decision, a question having arisen whether Das Antas and Sà da Bandeira were included in the amnesty. The Marquis de Loulé refused to submit while that point was in doubt; and the representatives of England and Spain con-

tended that the Junta were not in a condition to make terms, but to yield. After more conferences and deliberations, the matter was at last arranged; and on the 30th of June the Spanish troops marched into Oporto; the British occupied the Castle of Foz, and the Duke of Terceira was made Governor of Oporto.

In the convention signed by the four parties, it was declared, "that the military honour of the army of the Junta, and of the ancient, very noble, and always loyal and unconquered city of Oporto was completely safe."

In the meantime, a Spanish brigade, under General Nozgary, had entered the Portuguese town of Elvas, and co-operated with General Vinhaes in pacifying the district of Alemtejo. In a proclamation which was issued by the former to the Portuguese, headed, "Spanish Auxiliary Army, Brigade of Estremadura," he said,—

"Our mission is pacific, protecting, and paternal; not of oppression or of conquest. Your brothers fought by the side of ours at no remote period, to secure the rights of the Queen, who happily sits to-day on the throne of St. Ferdinand. It is an analogous cause which brings us now to your soil; it belongs to the Spanish nation to discharge this debt of gratitude, and make palpable to you its constant desire for the happiness of this kingdom, with which such close ties unite it.

"All my efforts shall be directed to produce a deposition of arms, and submission to the legitimate authority of your august Sovereign Dona Maria da Gloria, on the part of those who, either through hallu-

cination or evil counsels, have failed to recognise it."

The civil war was now at an end, and the pacification of the provinces, many of which were still in a discontented and threatening state, gradually proceeded. In Lisbon, however, political difficulties increased; and at the end of July the British Envoy at that capital received peremptory instructions from the English Government to require the dismissal of the Queen's Ministers, on the ground that they were identified in policy with the Cabral party, which had been already overthrown in the preceding year, as narrated in our last volume. A representation accordingly was formally made by the English, French, and Spanish Ministers conjointly, and the note, which they addressed to the Government, whose extinction they demanded, contained the following reasons for this apparently unwarrantable interference with the prerogative of the Portuguese Crown, in choosing its own servants:—

"Lisbon, Aug. 5.

"M. le Ministre,—The Protocol of Conference, held in London on the 21st of May last, contains the promises of the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty to the allies, as well as the conditions to which they agreed for the pacification of Portugal. Some of the said stipulations, whose execution admits no delay, are still, nevertheless, unfulfilled. It, therefore, becomes indispensable to fix promptly the terms of one of these stipulations. It is competent to the Crown to choose its councillors; and it certainly is not the intention of the undersigned to offend, however slightly, either that or any other of Her Majesty's

constitutional prerogatives. The actual Cabinet was in existence when the protocol was signed; whence it follows, evidently, that the change which the protocol contemplates is applicable to it, and that the formation of a new Ministry, agreed to in the said protocol, can only be understood of a Cabinet destined to succeed it. It is unnecessary to refer, on this subject, to the exclusions established in the said act. The undersigned, consequently, claiming from the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty the fulfilment of its promises in respect to the nomination of a new Ministry, may say, that on their part they perform a duty, while there is a right on the part of the powers which they have the honour to represent.

(Signed)

“VARENNES.

“G. H. SEYMOUR.

“AYLLON.

“To his Excellency M. Bayard.”

To this note the Portuguese Ministry addressed a voluminous reply; but the most important passage was that with which it concluded, and which was as follows:—

“The guarantee given by the Allied Powers to the insurgents, of the observance of the constitutional charter, necessarily involves, by the principles of equal justice, the obligation of guaranteeing the constitutional throne likewise against the perfidy of those who, in spite of that observance of the charter, still cherish designs of insurrection against it. If, then, the Governments of the Allied Powers will expressly establish this guarantee, the Ministers of Her Most Faithful Majesty will, with the greatest satisfaction, resign their portfolios into the hands of those persons who, the Royal prerogative

being saved, shall be most acceptable to the said Governments and to your Excellencies, whose important services to our country we acknowledge.”

The Ministry accordingly resigned on the 13th of August, but great difficulty was experienced in forming a new Cabinet. The task was first intrusted to Senhor Rodrigo da Fonseca Magalhaens, but after attempting it for several days he was obliged to give up the commission to construct an administration; and the Queen next applied to Senhor Felix Pereira de Magalhaens, who was, however, supposed to be a partizan of the Cabralist faction, and he also entirely failed. The next attempt was more successful, for Senhor Antonio de A. Mello e Carvalho was enabled to form a Ministry on the 22nd of August, consisting of the following members:—

M. Antonio de Azevedo Mello e Carvalho, Minister of the Kingdom and President of the Council; M. Francisco Antonio Fernandes da Silva Ferrao, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Justice; Baron da Luz, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Marino Miguel Franzini, Minister of Finance; M. Joao de F. Pereira de Mello, Minister of Marine and Colonies; and Baron de Almofalla, Minister of War.

The new Cabinet immediately put forth the following programme of its intended policy:—

“There shall be in the Ministry one thought, and for the execution of this one sole will. United responsibility towards the Queen, the Chambers, and the country,—all the Ministers answering for the acts of each one, as for their own, in each of their departments,—shall be preserved inviolate. The Ministry will have for its duty the strict ob-

servance of the charter and the laws, for the guide of its actions economy and justice, as well as an entire forgetfulness of the past, and avail themselves of merit and aptitude wherever they may be met. The Ministry will be especially watchful of the national independence, and of the inviolability of the Crown's prerogatives; it will loyally observe the treaty stipulations with foreign nations, and will fulfil the conditions of the protocol signed in London on the 21st of May last. The Ministry will prepare, to be presented to the Cortes, those projects of reform in the constitutional charter which experience may have proved to be necessary. In all the departments commissions shall be nominated to prepare those projects of law which are most needed in all branches of the public service; and for these commissions the Government will invoke the patriotism and intelligence of all the most conspicuous and competent citizens, abstracting entirely from opinions and political parties. Until the Cortes shall deliberate, no paid place which may become vacant shall be filled up, excepting only the heads of departments, and other offices which cannot be dispensed with. No place, either temporary or for life, shall be filled up without the vacancy being previously announced in the *Diário do Governo*, and a concursus being opened for 15 days at the least, in order that the preference may thus be given to talents and virtues. No high functionary shall be appointed or dismissed without previous deliberation in the Council of Ministers. The Ministry will be indefatigable in requiring accounts from all who have been employed as managers,

depositories, or administrators of the public money, regularly or irregularly, and will promote the infliction of legal penalties in cases of robbery or malversation. They will make all public employes effectively responsible for their acts of commission or omission in the discharge of their functions. They will respect contracts legally entered into, will be loyal in their promises, and punctual in the discharge of the obligations contracted, as far as is compatible with the forms of the Treasury and the greater exigencies of the public service. They will employ all their efforts to provide for the subsistence of the military officers disconnected from the active service of the army, whatever be the origin of their situation. They will have it at heart to promote by all means the cancelling of the notes of the Bank of Lisbon, and to reduce the discount upon them, adopting those measures which may be deemed convenient in accord with the General Assembly of the Bank of Portugal, whether they result in a modification, alteration, or amplification of the existing stipulations. They will endeavour especially to promote the great National Lottery, decreed for the cancelling of the said notes. In the approaching election of deputies they will maintain the freedom of the urn, and fidelity in the registry, without seeking to influence by any direct means or impose names on the electors, employing only through the administrative authorities those moral and honest means of persuasion which may concur in guiding to a good choice of deputies, in the sense of order, legality, and the maintenance of the throne and the constitution."

CHAPTER XII.

SWITZERLAND.—*Review of the Causes which led to Civil War in Switzerland—Disturbances in Zurich, Soleure, and Argau—Suppression of the Monasteries and Convents—Presidency of Lucerne—Commotion in the Valais—Result of the Revolutionary Movement there—Great Council of the Canton of Argau—Denunciation of the Jesuits—Assembling of the Diet in 1844—Invasions of Lucerne by the Corps Francais—Discussions in the Diet respecting the Expulsion of the Jesuits—Revolution in the Canton Vaud—Diet assembled in July 1845—Formation of the Sonderbund League—Revolution in Geneva in 1846—Politics of Bale Ville and St. Gallen—Vote of Diet that Sonderbund illegal—Resolutions respecting the Expulsion of the Jesuits—Commencement of Hostilities—Proclamation by the Diet to the Sonderbund—Federal Commissioners appointed—Conference for the Adjustment of Differences—Its Failure—Final Resolution of the Diet against the Sonderbund—Address of General Dufour to the Federal Army—Friburg taken by the Federal Troops—Attack on Lucerne, and Submission of that and the other Cantons—Attempted Mediation of the Five Powers—Decree of the Diet respecting the Expenses of the War.*

SWITZERLAND.—The events that happened this year in Switzerland fixed the attention of Europe upon that country, which has, since the conclusion of the last war with France, afforded few materials for the historian. We have been accustomed to look upon it as a country untroubled by political storms, and one of the most peaceful members of the great European family. But the elements of civil dissension have long been rife within the rugged girdle of the Alps; and, during the present year, they burst out into a flame which rendered the affairs of the Swiss Cantons an object of grave solicitude to the neighbouring Powers. In order

to understand the events that happened, it will be necessary to go back a few years, and trace in a rapid sketch the causes which were at work, affecting the cordiality of the federal union, and producing at last the calamitous result of civil war*.

Switzerland consists of twenty-two Cantons, each having one vote in the Diet, though there is great inequality between them in wealth and population; Berne containing about 430,000 inhabitants, and

* We have availed ourselves in the narrative given in the text of some able letters, which appeared in the course of the year, written by Mr. Grote, the accomplished author of the "History of Greece."

Zurich about 250,000, while Uri comprises only 15,000. Each Canton is independent and sovereign, except in so far as it is bound by the provisions of the Federal Pact, or by resolutions of the Diet in fulfilment of and in conformity with the Pact. Three out of the twenty-two Cantons—Bale, Appenzell, and Unterwalden—are divided each into two Half-Cantons, each Half-Canton sovereign and independent, subject to the restriction above mentioned. The two sections of Bale (town and country) and of Appenzell (Inner-Rhoden and Ausser-Rhoden) not only differ from each other on the most material points, but are almost always politically opposed; and, whenever they are so opposed, their votes are neutralized in the Diet. There are 2,400,000 inhabitants of Switzerland: of whom about 900,000 are Catholics, the remainder Protestants.

The Federal Pact, under which the Swiss Cantons are associated, was framed in 1815, in place of the constitution called the Act of Mediation, which, having been introduced and guaranteed by Napoleon, had fallen with the extinction of his power. Since 1830, almost all the Cantonal Governments have undergone a capital change; and, in 1832, the majority of the Diet recognised the necessity of modifying it, and named a Committee for the purpose, of which M. Rossi, of Geneva, was the reporter. Their scheme of Federal Reform—maintaining intact the cantonal sovereignty and equal representation in the Diet, but remodelling the Federal authority—was signed by the deputies of fourteen Cantons (including the three directing Cantons of Berne, Zurich,

and Lucerne), and recommended by them earnestly to the acceptance of Switzerland; but it was rejected.

Prior to the year 1798, the condition of a Swiss Canton was that of a great feudal lord, with an aggregate of many separate seigneurial properties, acquired partly by conquest, partly by purchase: in the town cantons—such as Berne, Soleure, Basle, Zurich, &c.—the town was the lord, the country districts were attached to it as dependent properties: in the rural cantons—such as Uri, Schwytz, &c.—it was an aggregate of rural communes, which exercised lordship over other dependent communes in their neighbourhood. This system of political inequality, broken up between 1798 and 1815, was revived to a great degree in the latter year: in the town cantons the Government again fell into the hands of the citizens of the town, and was even confined to a small number of persons among those citizens, while the country districts were either essentially subject, or had a share in it little more than nominal. Most of the Cantons had their two Councils—Great and Small Council; the former Legislative, the latter Executive: but the real powers of Government were all exercised by the Small and Executive Council, while the Great Council had neither initiative nor independent play of its own, nor publicity of debate.

The revolution of July roused the public mind throughout nearly all Switzerland: during the few years following, the Governments of Berne, Zurich, Argau, Soleure, Lucerne, Friburg, Schaffhausen, Thurgau, St. Gallen, and Glarus became all popularized, the changes

being carried without bloodshed by meetings and demonstrations of sentiment, such as the actual Governments were unable to resist. These movements—directed to obtain recognition of the sovereignty of the people, with an elective franchise exercised by the people alike in town and country—were properly Radical movements, just as the party in power to which they were opposed was Conservative: it was then that the denominations Radical and Conservative became current in reference to the two opposing parties; and they have continued to be so applied after their fitness and appropriate meaning had ceased.

On the 6th of September, 1839, the Radical Government was violently overthrown at Zurich, in consequence of their nomination of Dr. Strauss to a chair of theology. Not only did the political opposition in the Council, the public, and the press, raise the most vehement outcry against this appointment, but the clergy employed their pupils in the most direct and exciting manner against the Government, which was obliged to give way and cancel the nomination. They organized what were called Committees of Faith, composed of clergymen as well as laymen; preached insurrection throughout the villages adjoining Zurich; prevailed upon a large number of the rural population to take up arms under the cry of "Religion in danger;" and marched into the town to put down the Government by force. A clergyman, named Hirzel, was at the head of these armed assailants, who overpowered the resistance opposed to them, and drove the Executive Council out of the city. One of the members of that Council, Dr.

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Hegetschwyler, in endeavouring to restore peace, was among those slain in the streets. This violent revolution, in consequence of which the Government of Zurich passed entirely into the hands of the politico-religious party (still called Conservative), who had made it, took place at the time when Zurich was presiding Canton of the Confederation, and the Diet was actually assembled in the town.

In Lucerne and Soleure—and in Friburg, to a less decided extent—new and popular constitutions had been promulgated in 1831, and the Government had come into the hands of the leading Liberal politicians in the Cantons. The year 1840 was the year determined upon for submitting the constitutions of Lucerne, Soleure, and Argau, to decennial revision. In the elections which took place in the first half of that year throughout the Canton of Lucerne, for choosing a constituent body empowered to review and propose amendments in the constitution of 1831, the party called Conservative, with the Ultramontane clergy, were completely successful, and a majority of the constituent body were chosen in a sense hostile both to the existing constitution and to the existing Government.

In the Canton of Zurich, the party which acquired power by the revolution of 1839 lost it in 1845, by the change of an electoral majority; but, in the Canton of Lucerne, the party who acquired power in 1841 have retained it ever since; and to them, more than to any other cause whatever, the subsequent bitter dissensions of Switzerland, as well as the present almost inextricable embarrassments in the way of future union, are to be traced. They are animated with

[2 A]

an indefatigable Ultramontane zeal, and have constituted themselves the central point of Catholic Switzerland, for the protection and extension of the political interests of that Church.

The Cantons of Soleure and Argau underwent a revision of their political constitutions during the course of 1840, in like manner with Lucerne. Soleure is entirely Catholic. Argau is divided between Protestants and Catholics, in the proportion of about three-fifths to two-fifths, but recognising equality of political rights between the two confessions. In both these Cantons the same Ultramontane tendencies, as in Lucerne, had been active since 1831; and the Catholics near Porentru, in Berne, and those in the neighbourhood of the Convent of Muri, in Argau, rose in armed rebellion against their Governments in the course of 1835. Both movements were put down by military force; but the Ultramontane agitation continued, and reached its height during the year 1840, appointed for revision. At that time there were eight monasteries in the Canton of Argau—four of nuns and four of monks; two of the latter, Muri and Wettingen, both rich. These convents were, throughout 1840, the great seats of the agitation then going forward. While the leaders from the three Cantons held meetings, and concerted their measures there, the ample funds of the convents were not spared for the movement, which was impressed upon the neighbouring population as a religious cause in the strictest sense, and enforced as well by the strongest appeals which the Catholic faith and the authority of the priests and monks could furnish, as by cries of irreligion against opponents.

Notwithstanding these efforts, however, the movement was not successful either in Soleure or in Argau. In both of them the revising assemblies proposed projects of amended constitutions, containing neither that extension of Catholic privilege as compared with Protestant, and Catholic church-power as compared with lay-power, nor that introduction of direct appeal to the people in veto or referendum, which the leaders in this triple Cantonal agitation demanded: their projects were submitted to the votes of the general body of citizens, and sanctioned by large majorities. These two votes took place nearly at the same time, and the disappointment as well as exasperation of those who guided the systematic agitation, which pervaded both Lucerne and these two Cantons, was extreme. Simultaneous risings took place both in Soleure and Argau, with the instigation and concurrence of the agitators in Lucerne. In Argau the rising took place among the Catholic population of the southern districts, or Freien-Amter, near the borders of Lucerne; it was in the immediate neighbourhood of the convents, whose inmates fomented it in every way—their buildings having been made places for the concealment of arms and munitions, their funds employed to distribute money, wine, and brandy among the insurgents, and their armed servants and dependants in the foremost ranks of the latter.

It happened that both the Government of Soleure and that of Argau were strong enough to suppress these risings; the latter, however, only by the aid of troops from Berne. The Catholic insurgents in the Freien-Amter were put down

and disarmed; the insurgent leaders, both from Soleure and Argau, as well as the monks out of the implicated convents, fled to Lucerne for refuge. As a consequence of this insurrection, the Argovian Great Council was forthwith assembled, and one of its first measures was to decree the suppression of the convents. Provision for life was made for the existing inmates; but, subject to this deduction, all the remaining conventual properties were consecrated to the religious worship, the instruction, the charitable purposes, and the general welfare of the Catholic communes in the district around.

This decree was proposed in Council by one of the leading Catholics in Argau, Augustin Keller, Director of the Catholic Seminary, and received the support of many Catholic members. There is, however, in the Federal Pact an article expressly relating to the convents, guaranteeing their perpetuity as they were found in 1815, so far as the Cantons in which they stand are concerned; and when the Diet assembled, shortly after this transaction, the Canton of Lucerne preferred loud complaints against the suppression of the Argovian convents, as a robbery, an outrage on the Catholic faith, and a direct violation of the twelfth article in the Pact, the plenary application of which Lucerne invoked at the hands of the Diet—total, unconditional, and compulsory restitution of all the convents and their property. The deputy of Argau defended the act of his Canton by alleging the flagrant rebellion of which the convents had recently been accomplices and institutors; such appeal to arms on their part had forfeited their title to the Federal guarantee, and rendered

their continuance inconsistent with the security and authority of the Cantonal Government. Though the sentiment of the majority of the Diet was unfavourable to the recent proceeding of the Canton of Argau, they, nevertheless, did not go so far as to accede to the proposition of Lucerne: the majority passed a resolution disapproving, generally, what had been done by Argau, and requiring that it should be modified, but without expressly prescribing how. The Argovian Government offered to restore three out of the four suppressed female convents: this compromise, however, was not deemed sufficient to satisfy an entire majority of the Diet, and the question remained under long and angry debate during the sittings both of 1841 and 1842, no majority being obtained for any positive conclusion. At length, in the session of 1843, the Canton of Argau enlarged its offer of compromise by proposing to restore all the four suppressed female convents. So enlarged, the offer was held to be satisfactory by the majority of the Diet, and a vote was passed, in the session of 1843, to treat the subject as settled, not without the strongest protest, however, from a considerable minority, including Lucerne.

The years 1843 and 1844 were the Presidential years of the Canton of Lucerne, and shortly after it came to the Presidency the Government of Argau found itself exposed to further agitation, and to fresh attempts at insurrection; which, however, it was strong enough to put down. Lucerne became associated with the League of Sarnen, to which it had stood opposed previous to 1840. That league was formed about 1832, for the purpose of resisting the Libe-

ral or Radical tendencies then current throughout Switzerland: it consisted originally of Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden, to which subsequently Friburg, Zug, and Lucerne, and lastly (after the counter-revolution of 1844) the Valais, became added.

It was during the year 1843 that the political state of the Canton of Valais became disordered, and that the foundation was laid for Federal interference in its affairs. That Canton is altogether Catholic: but the two portions of which it consists—the Upper and Lower Valaisans—are of different race and language; and down to 1798, the latter, although more numerous, having been originally conquered by the former, remained their subjects. Suspended or abated between 1798 and 1815, the privileges of the Upper Valaisans were partially revived in 1815, when they obtained an imperfect representative constitution, but with unjust preponderance to the Upper Valais, and with a large fraction of the representation vested in the Bishop of Sion. For several years after 1830, the Lower Valaisans attempted to obtain a political reform, which was at length finally accomplished in April 1840, after opposition on the part of the Upper Valaisans aided by their clergy, and after much indirect discouragement thrown in their way by the Conservative Government of Zurich, then directing Canton or Vorort.

The fate of the Liberal Government in the Valais, at the head of which were the two brothers, Maurice and Joseph Barman, during its short-lived career, from April 1840 to May 1844, forms one of the most melancholy pages of recent history. Its leaders were

among the most patriotic and most instructed men in the Canton; they went straight to practical, genuine, and serious reforms, but with strict respect for legal means, and with as little offence as possible towards the prejudices opposed to them: they stand chargeable with various faults of weakness and misjudgment, but the greatest of all their errors was that they could not shake off their expectation of honourable dealing from unscrupulous antagonists. They had to deal with a system, fiscal, judicial, and administrative, which included ancient abuses in all their luxuriance; and with a people, ignorant and bigoted, whose minds are much more obedient to their religious than to their political superior. The state of these religious superiors, the Catholic hierarchy and clergy, is indeed enviable: their large properties are exempt from taxation, by a continuance of the old privilege of the middle ages, while their persons are subject only to the jurisdiction of their own order. If a priest stands charged with grave crime, such as infanticide or highway robbery, he is taken before the episcopal authority, and detained for examination: by some unaccountable negligence, he soon escapes, nor has any example been known of a priest being actually punished. Their education, and indeed the whole education of the Valais, such as it is, is and has long been under the superintendence of the Jesuits.

The wonder seems rather to have been, how a good and liberal Government ever became established in the Valais at all: perhaps this might never have come to pass, if the excitement of the Lower Valais prior to the revolution of 1840 had not been permitted at least,

if not favoured by the clergy in that region. And, while the disadvantages of the position were thus serious, even the men who had been most ardent and forward in that excitement did not afterwards act in such a manner as to lend effective support to the Government which they had themselves contributed to set up. The most prominent among them formed the society called Young Switzerland, who, while they found themselves unavoidably in collision with the privileges of the clergy, and amidst a controversy carried on with great exasperation on both sides, took no account of the difficulties of the Government, but were harsh in their reproaches because more was not done, and thus weakened a weak Government still further. The clergy defended the maintenance of their privileges by the most emphatic enforcements and denunciations of the pulpit; and their mode of warring with the political society called Young Switzerland deserves particular mention. The Bishop of Sion issued a mandate forbidding the clergy to administer the sacraments to any member of Young Switzerland, or to any of their relatives, or to any reader of their Journal, called "*The Echo of the Alps*:" it should be added, that the clergy had at the same time a journal of their own, called the "*The Simplon Gazette*," which employed in their cause the most vehement partisanship. The scandals which arose out of this excommunication were monstrous, and furnish a further example of the abuse of religious agencies for political purposes by the clergy of various Cantons of Switzerland. Furthermore, in order to defeat constitutionally those measures

which were especially odious to them, the clergy made efficient use of their influence over the popular referendum: thus, among other laws, one for ameliorating the wretched system of public education, and another for distributing military charges with an equality which did not respect clerical immunities, were rejected by the people after having passed the legislature.

Under these circumstances, the Lower Valais became more and more the scene of lawlessness and conflict between individuals of different political parties. On the other hand, the Upper Valais partook less in this discord: its inhabitants were more unanimous among themselves, unfriendly to the Liberal Government from the beginning, and still more unfriendly to it in consequence of the continued opposition of the clergy. In 1843, the election in the Canton returned a majority hostile to the Liberals; and an Executive Council was constituted with a majority of the same sentiments, yet not strong enough to take any decisive part. It was under these circumstances that the leaders of the Upper Valais, with the connivance of the Executive, or at least of some of its members, carried on for months together a secret and illegal military organization of the inhabitants; marched to Sion in May 1844; were enabled by the treachery of the Executive to forestall and break the preparations of the disunited Bas Valaisans; became masters of the Government; proclaimed the latter to be rebels, and then, being joined by their own partisans in the Lower Valais, vanquished them in various encounters, especially on the river Trient. In this defeat, with its

consequences, the complete extinction of the Liberal party in Valais, there was more bloodshed, more cruelty, and more brutality, than had ever before been seen in the civil dissensions of Switzerland. And, to crown the whole, the Bishop of Sion issued an order to his clergy, forbidding them to administer the sacraments of the Church to the dying combatants of the Liberal party. When it is considered that these combatants were Catholics, as well as fellow citizens, on the point of death, and when we reflect besides on the consequences which the Catholic Church connects with the absence of the sacraments at such a moment, it is difficult even to imagine the feelings under which so monstrous a mandate was issued.

The Government of the Valais—if we are to call it by that name—at least the majority of the Executive Council, appears throughout this transaction in the character of a conspirator: privy to the illegal organization of the Upper Valais—secretly conniving at it until it was completed—issuing proclamations against these Upper Valaisans, when known to be on their actual march to Sion—directing them to disband as an unauthorized and illegal armament—keeping at a distance, by treacherous assurances, the Lower Valaisan volunteers under M. Barman, who had armed, though unprepared, after and on the news of the actual march of the Upper Valaisans, and who might have got into Sion first, if they had not relied upon the false assurances of the Government—inviting the Upper Valaisans into Sion, then immediately converting them from an illegal body of Corps Francs into authorized troops of the State,

and making use of them to crush the Lower Valaisans under M. Barman, these latter being then proclaimed as the only rebels, and delivered into the hands of men more properly rebels than themselves. To play such a part was bad enough in the Government of the Valais; but it was the climax of disgrace that the presiding Canton, Lucerne, consented to play the part along with them. It appears that the illegal organization of the Upper Valais, known from the beginning to a portion of the Executive Council of the Valais, was still better known to the leaders in Lucerne, and concerted with them beforehand; M. Bernard Meyer, the Lucerne Secretary, making private visits to the Canton during the previous months as an underhand auxiliary. On the 13th May, 1844, when the Upper Valaisan volunteers were actually on their march to Sion, M. Meyer appeared in the latter town, carrying a commission of Federal Envoy in his pocket, to be produced or not, according as it might suit his views: if the Lower Valaisans under M. Barman had been victorious, he would have shown himself as Commissioner, and would have employed the Federal authority to arrest their progress; but, so long as the Upper Valaisans were in full advance, he was a partisan, attending the private meetings destined to facilitate their entry into Sion. As soon as they had entered that town, and received the recognition of the Government, M. Meyer lent his best aid not only to the maintenance of the new Government, but also to the denunciation of the opposite party as rebels. His conduct was from the beginning that of an unscrupulous party man, in-

fringing the most sacred obligations incumbent on a Federal superior, and unredeemed even by any sentiment, either of candour or of mercy, towards the vanquished: for his language, even at the subsequent Diet, towards the Barmans and their fellow exiles, who were in this case less rebels than the victors, was harsh and fierce in the extreme. Lucerne received its reward by the passing of the Canton of Valais into the hands of the Ultramontane or clerical party, and by its adjunction to the League of Sarnen.

The Jesuits had for a long time been established in the Valais, with control over the education both of clergy and people; but during the years 1842 and 1843 this order appeared in unusual activity. They perambulated the Catholic Cantons as missionaries and special preachers—especially Lucerne and the Valais. In the latter Canton, they denounced the Liberal Government as impious and hostile to religion; and such was the effect of their exhortations, that on various occasions the assembled people who heard them swore to rise in insurrection on the first summons.

At the latter end of May 1844, meetings were held in many of the Cantons to demand the convocation of an extraordinary Diet. Among the rest, the Great Council of the Canton of Argau was convoked for that purpose on the 28th of May: the purpose was, to urge the presiding Cantons to summon an extraordinary Diet in reference to the recent events, and to instruct the Argovian Deputies as to their votes and proceedings. It was in this assembly that the name of the Jesuits was first publicly

denounced. Augustin Keller—a distinguished Catholic, and the Director of the Catholic Seminary in Argau, the same person who three years before had proposed the suppression of the Argovian convents—moved that the Deputy of the Canton should be instructed to demand from the Diet measures for the expulsion of the Jesuits from Switzerland, that order being (he urged) the great cause of the deplorable dissensions reigning throughout the country, and especially of the recent calamities in the Valais. In enforcing this point, he dwelt particularly on the Jesuit missions which a few months before had made so much noise in the Valais; whilst he enlarged on the corrupt morals, slavish politics, and intrigues against civil authority as well as against religious liberty, which marked the history of the order. The motion of M. Keller was carried in the Council of Argau by a large majority: the Argovian Deputy was instructed to make the proposition in the Diet for expelling the Jesuits; and a circular was sent (according to custom) to the other Cantons, to request that each would instruct its Deputy in reference to the proposition.

The Diet was assembled, and the question of the Valais was discussed, on the 13th July, 1844. M. Bernard Meyer on that occasion occupied the chair of the Diet; and, replying to various charges from the Deputies of other Cantons, he not only avowed but actually boasted of the share ascribed to him in the counter-revolution of Valais. He admitted the deliberate conspiracy and long-concerted military organization in the Upper Valais to effect a counter-revolution, together with his own pre-

vicious knowledge as well as concern in it, and justified the previous measures by what he called the happy termination of every thing, using strong language against the Liberals of the Bas-Valais. His speech excited indignant comments from the Deputies of Vaud, Thurgau, and Soleure; and contributed much to swell the previous animosity against Lucerne. On the voting of the Diet, no majority was obtained, either to approve or to disapprove the conduct of Lucerne: the approvers were only the seven states constituting the League of Sarnen, together with Appenzell, Inner-Rhoden; while the majority declared against all further interference of the Diet in the affairs of Valais.

The proposition of Argau for expelling the Jesuits from Switzerland was brought before the Diet; but it obtained no votes except those of Argau and Basle-Campagne—one vote and a half. None of the Great Councils in the other Cantons instructed their Deputies to support it, though it had become more and more popular among the liberal public without. And in this state probably the question would have rested, if the Jesuits themselves had remained as they stood—established merely in Valais, Friburg, and Schwytz. But, in the months immediately following, the important step was taken of introducing them also into the presiding Canton Lucerne.

Shortly after the Diet, the question of inviting the Jesuits into Lucerne, and confiding to them the Cantonal education, was brought into formal discussion before the Cantonal Grand Council. The debate was long and turbulent; but the proposition for admitting the Jesuits was carried in the affirma-

tive, by a large majority, on the 24th of October, 1844. It was subsequently submitted to the general body of the citizens throughout the Canton, for the exercise of their veto. Though nearly all the citizens in the town of Lucerne voted against it, a majority throughout the rural districts declared in its favour, and it became confirmed law.

During the discussion of the measure in the Great Council, the opposing minority urged, as one of their many grounds of objection, that it violated one of the articles of the constitution, and therefore could not be entertained as an ordinary project of law, but only under the forms and conditions prescribed for revisions of the constitution. This objection was overruled by the majority; but it was nevertheless made the ground of a formal protest, drawn up, signed, and published, by five of the leading men of the minority, including among them Dr. Casimir Pfyffer, one of the ablest jurists in Switzerland. So strongly did the feeling of discontent manifest itself, at the moment when the law was accepted by the majority of voting citizens, that the Government was induced to arrest and imprison many of the most forward anti-Jesuits in the town of Lucerne.

It was at this point, the beginning of December 1844, that the aggressions of the Corps Francs commenced. The bands that first invaded Lucerne were not numerous, and were apparently unorganized: the invaders had been apprized of the number of malcontents in the town of Lucerne, and expected that an insurrection would have broken out there as soon as it was heard that they had crossed the border; but no insurrection will

have any chance of success, or even break out at all. The Government easily repelled the invaders, and proceeded to very severe steps against the malcontents, real and presumed, in the town. Many of them were arrested and imprisoned; while those who escaped, or fled to avoid such treatment, were yet more numerous. During the winter of 1844–1845, there were not less than 1100 exiles from Lucerne spread through the neighbouring Cantons; and this contributed to aggravate still farther the pre-existing animosity against the Government of Lucerne.

In consequence of the first invasion of the Canton of Lucerne by citizens from other Cantons, on the 8th of December, 1844, an extraordinary Diet was summoned at Zurich (which had become presiding Canton on the 1st of January, 1845) at the beginning of the following year. This Diet continued in session for two months, until the third week in March: resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the Corps Francs or volunteers violating by arms the territory of other Cantons, and requiring each separate Canton to incorporate in its legislation prohibition and punishment of such persons. But the excitement in the Cantons surrounding Lucerne was too great to be restrained by any such efforts; and some of the Cantonal Governments had no sincere desire to restrain it. On the 30th of March, a second invasion of the Canton of Lucerne was organized, in conjunction with the exiles: this time the invaders were numerous, not unprovided with artillery, and the plan of attack was concerted deliberately beforehand, by Colonel Ochsenbein and other persons who accompanied and took the com-

mand of it. These invaders or Corps Francs were formed of volunteers from the neighbouring Cantons of Berne, Soleure, Basle-Campagne, and Argau, the Governments of which all connived at the proceedings. Colonel Ochsenbein with his division and cannon actually reached the suburb of Lucerne at nightfall: but the town was not unprepared for the attack, and had organized an alliance with Uri, Zug, and Unterwalden, for the purpose of defence: the arrival of contingents from these allies on the following day enabled it to defeat and expel the invaders, many of whom were slain by the Cantonal Landsturm in their flight, while several hundred others remained as prisoners.

Between, however, the dates of the two invasions (8th December, 1844 and 1st April, 1845) events of material importance took place—the discussions at the Diet, and the revolution in the Canton of Vaud.

At the previous Diet in July 1844, only one Canton and a Half-Canton had voted for the expulsion of the Jesuits from Switzerland: in the Diet of 1845, ten Cantons and two Half-Cantons voted for the same proposition: so great was the difference made by the fact of Lucerne, the presidential Canton, having adopted them in the interval. Zurich, presiding at the extraordinary Diet convoked in January 1845, did not support the proposition for expelling the Jesuits, nor recognise the competence of the Diet to do so; but its circular address proclaimed in the strongest manner the mischief, insecurity, and discord which the reception of the order into the Catholic directing Canton would be sure to excite in Switzerland, and urgently invited Lucerne to revoke its reso-

lution. It is to be remarked that the Jesuits had not yet actually come into the latter Canton, though the law had been passed to introduce them. The Zurich circular further insisted that the character of the order was not to be considered as purely religious, but as partly political, partly sectarian and controversial, its direct aim being to aggrandize the Church at the expense of the State, and the Catholic religion at the expense of the Protestant.

On the 14th of February, 1845, during the sitting of the Diet, the revolution of Vaud occurred. Vaud is the Canton immediately adjoining to Valais: its citizens were almost witnesses of the battles in the preceding May in that Canton, though without taking the least part in them; its surgeons and its ambulances went across the border to administer succour to the wounded on both sides; it received and fostered the greater part of the exiled sufferers; the two chiefs of whom, Maurice Barman and Colonel Joris, escaped into its territory only by swimming the Rhone, after having exhausted every effort of brave commanders. From all these circumstances, the excitement in Vaud arising out of the Valaisan catastrophe was unusually great; and the two feelings in which that excitement manifested itself—animosity against the Jesuits, and animosity against Lucerne—became proportionably aggravated. The Deputy of Vaud, though the Government of the Canton was then what is called Conservative, and did not support the vote for expelling the Jesuits in July 1844, was one of those who expressed the strongest indignation, when M. Meyer, of Lucerne, avowed in that assembly his long cognizance of

the conspiracy for counter-revolutionizing the Valais. If such was the strong feeling general in Vaud in July 1844, much stronger did it become during the months immediately succeeding, when Lucerne, in defiance of the sentiment expressed throughout the larger portion of Switzerland, passed the law for admitting the Jesuits; and when the Lucerne minority, through the consequences of their opposition to that measure, were cast into banishment and spread through the sympathizing Cantons. When the Great Council of Vaud met for the purpose of instructing their Deputy in prospect of the Diet convoked for the last week in January, a petition was presented praying that he might be instructed to support in the Diet two points—expulsion of the Jesuits from Switzerland, and amnesty for the Lucerne exiles. This petition, signed by no fewer than 32,000 persons, was supported by a minority both in the Executive and in the Legislative Council; but the majority of the two Councils in the Canton of Vaud refused to comply with the prayer of the petitioners. The immediate result was, that large numbers of armed citizens from the neighbourhood marched into Lausanne; while the Government, on calling out the militia, found that this force was disposed to act not against but in unison with the insurgents. The Councils were forced to abdicate, and a Provisional Government was formed, at the head of which was M. Druey, the leader of Opposition. It is right to mention, that in this revolution no man sustained the least damage either in person or property. A new constitution, more popular than the preceding, was drawn up, and accepted by

the people during the ensuing summer.

The Governments which had connived at it were under the ignominious necessity of negotiating the invasion of Lucerne for the ransom of their prisoners; which they obtained at the cost of between 500,000 and 600,000 francs; besides which sum, Lucerne claimed and received from the Diet, assembled in July, a further indemnity of 150,000 francs for damage sustained, out of the general Federal treasury; and resolutions strongly condemnatory of Corps Francs were again passed at that Diet.

But the political feeling continued unaltered; and the elections of 1845 in the Canton of Zurich returned a majority in the Great Council, which displaced the Government called Conservative, the offspring of the 6th of September, 1839. That Government had maintained, as long as it could, a sympathy with the Lucerne politics, which at length robbed it of its popularity with the citizens of the Canton, though none of the latter had taken part in the expedition of the Corps Francs. In the Diet of July 1845, the expulsion of the Jesuits from Switzerland was again discussed: ten Cantons and two Half-Cantons voted for it; nine Cantons, including Geneva, against it. St. Gallen did not vote at all; its Great Council were equally divided on the question, 75 for it and 75 against it.

To the question of the Jesuits, the one great matter of controversy during 1845, was added in the early part of 1846 the formation of the armed separate league called Sonderbund, between Lucerne, Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Friburg, Zug, and Valais. Formal announcement of this league, with

its conditions, was made to all the Swiss Governments: in point of fact, these same seven Cantons had long before been connected by a league called the League of Sarnen; but their new organization, called the Sonderbund, brought with it the important addition, that it became professedly an armed confederation—its members bound themselves to furnish contingents of men and money, and to obey a common military authority—all announced to be exclusively for purposes of common defence. To this is to be added the still more important fact, that the Cantons of the Sonderbund not only bound themselves by covenant to arm, but actually did arm and organize themselves, providing means of offence as well as means of defence. The question was thus raised, Is a separate league, thus armed and organized, contrary to the Pact, the sixth article of which says expressly, "No alliances shall be formed by the Cantons among each other, prejudicial either to the general Confederacy or to the rights of other Cantons?"

This question was brought before the Diet at Zurich, for the first time, on the 4th of September, 1846, by the proposition of the Canton of Thurgau to declare the Sonderbund illegal. Ten Cantons and two Half-Cantons voted in favour of this proposition,—Berne, Zurich, Glaris, Soleure, Schaffhausen, Argau, Tessin, Vaud, Thurgau, Grisons, Appenzell-Extérieur, Basle-Campagne. The seven Cantons of the Sonderbund voted against it, together with Appenzell-Intérieur. Neuchâtel, St. Gallen, Geneva, and Basle-Ville did not vote at all, but referred for fuller instructions to their Cantons. Neither on this question, nor on that of the expr^t

sion of the Jesuits, which was again discussed, was any majority of the Diet attained.

The two questions, therefore, stood over, to be discussed in the Diet of the present year. But the year 1846, and the first half of 1847, produced events in Switzerland which materially altered the second discussion as compared with the first. Revolutions took place in Berne and Geneva; and also a revision of the constitution in Basle-Ville; and the attainment of an electoral majority in the Great Council of St. Gallen.

The revolution of Berne is chiefly important as having raised to the Presidency Colonel Ochsenbein, the commander of the Corps Francs; for the Government of M. Neuhaus, which Colonel Ochsenbein supplanted, was just as much Radical and anti-Jesuit as himself; and it is one among many proofs of the loose use of names as applied to Swiss political parties, that M. Neuhaus is spoken of in 1845 as the leader of all the Radicals, and in 1846, though his politics had not at all altered, as a Conservative, merely because he stood opposed to Colonel Ochsenbein.

The revolution was accomplished merely by popular meetings and demonstrations, without the use of arms on either side: M. Neuhaus was displaced during the winter, the Constituent Assembly held its sittings through the spring, and the constitution was published and ratified by the popular vote in July 1846.

The revolution which occurred at Geneva on the 7th of October, 1846, was different. It was of great Federal importance; it was purely political, a triumph of Radicals over Conservatives, and, moreover, it involved a serious

armed contest. The proximate cause of it was, the debate and decision in the Great Council respecting instructions to be given to the deputation at the Diet in reference to the Sonderbund and the Jesuits.

At the Diet on the 4th of September, 1846, the Deputy of Geneva reserved his vote; and in the beginning of October the Executive Council of Geneva proposed to the Great Council instructions for his future conduct*.

"After 1814, the year of liberation from France, the government of Geneva became a representative government with a restricted suffrage. Though confined to the hands of the old Genevese families in the Upper Town, it was administered with liberality and intelligence, and formed in this respect an honourable contrast to the retrograde and reactionary spirit which animated nearly all the Swiss Governments between 1815 and 1830. Hence the vehement burst of popular feeling, which traversed Switzerland after 1830, remained for a long time without much effect on Geneva; nor was it until 1841 that a movement at length broke out which the Government was unable to resist: a new constitution was then framed, with suffrage substantially universal, and with the voters distributed into ten electoral colleges. The practical working of this system was, to transfer the real power from the Upper Town to a combination of the Upper and Lower Town, and to throw the Radicals of St. Gervais into a minority. The politics of Geneva have been not a little influenced by its topography: the Rhone divides the town into two unequal parts—the larger part on

* The following sketch of the politics of Geneva is taken verbatim from Mr. Grote's letters previously referred to.

the left bank containing the Haute and Basse Ville, while the smaller part on the right bank forms the district called St. Gervais. The Haute Ville or Upper Town contains the town-house, the public buildings, and the residences of the old families or aristocracy of Geneva—men wealthy and prudent as a class, socially as well as politically exclusive, and proud in the recollections of the ancient town when it stood during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as a refuge for persecuted Protestantism, and when its professors and clergy, enjoying European celebrity, added some dignity to a government essentially narrow and repulsive. The Basse Ville contains the bourgeois of various occupations, merchants, tradesmen, &c., who are separated from the aristocracy of the Haute Ville by a social line not the less felt and observed because it is nowhere traced on the map. On the opposite side of the river, in St. Gervais, dwell the artisans and operatives, with smaller tradesmen among them; a class industrious and energetic as well as intelligent—of independent spirit—strongly attached to theories of democracy and social equality, and hating priestly dominion not less than political privileges—moreover, though last not least, every man among them more or less a soldier, possessing his rifle and familiar with the use of it. The movement of 1841 had been one in which the Basse Ville joined with St. Gervais to abrogate the privileges of the Haute Ville; but when the new constitution was formed, and put in working, the result of it was found to be, that the Haute and Basse Ville combined together against St. Gervais—aristocracy and bourgeois united against the

Radicals. The newly allied parties seem to have acted under a persuasion that universal suffrage was in itself dangerous, and full of bad tendencies which it was their duty to neutralize; and for this purpose they constituted themselves a government of resistance. Their principal supporters formed themselves into secret societies, both in the Great Council and out of it, which were made to act powerfully upon the elections as well as upon legislative proceedings; and so strongly did the tide of party organization set among these Conservatives, that whoever among their own number declined to join some one of these societies was looked upon coldly and unfavourably. The effect of such organization was of course sensibly felt, and the existence of the societies as a general fact well known, by the Radical leaders. M. James Fazy in the Great Council, and others, commented upon them severely under the usual title of “*les embrigadés*.” To the Radicals, moreover, the symptoms of aristocratical pretension in the newly admitted members of Government from the Basse Ville—who had united with them to bring about the movement of 1841, and who before 1841 would not have been accounted worthy to occupy the chairs of the Executive Council—were more galling than those same dispositions would have proved in the members of the old families whom they had been so long accustomed to see in the seats of power. The Genevese Government between 1841 and 1846 was thus in its political spirit a government of resistance as well as of party, though its administration then, as well as before 1841, gave little ground for complaint. It commanded a large

majority in the Great Council; but it had the considerable and compact minority of Radicals in St. Gervais in strong opposition—on one occasion, indeed, in 1843, in actual revolt, which was only put down by force. M. James Fazy was the leading Radical representative in the Great Council.

Upon this state of dissentient parties fell the passionate course of Swiss Federal politics during the interval between 1841 and 1846. The Radicals of Geneva sympathized strongly with the feeling against the Jesuits, and still more strongly with that against the Sonderbund in 1846. On the first of these questions, the Government of Geneva, while refusing to concur in any vote for expelling the Jesuits out of other Cantons as a matter beyond their competence, always expressed their strong opinion that the Jesuits were noxious to the peace of the country, and invited other Cantons to dismiss them voluntarily. This reserve did not suit the views of the Radicals; nevertheless, on the question of the Jesuits, the Government obtained large majorities and an easy triumph. With the question of the Sonderbund their course might have been even easier, since there was really less difference of opinion; but it was rendered unnecessarily difficult, and became ultimately even critical and perilous, from the political feelings with which the Government approached it in October 1846, in proposing the instructions for their Deputies at the future Diet."

The Government proposed to instruct the Deputy, while pronouncing the illegality of the league, to couple his vote with such strict conditions respecting the Corps Francs as would probably not have

been realized, so that he would have been prevented from forming one of the majority against the Sonderbund. The instructions proposed by the Government were ultimately carried, but by a majority much smaller than the Government were in the habit of obtaining, and provoked the displeasure of the Radicals. One of these propositions was to appoint Federal Representatives in restraint upon the recently formed Radical Government of Berne, when that Canton should become Vorort on the 1st of January, 1847. Such a power is given to the Cantons in the Pact, but has never yet been actually exercised; and the mere proposition of it was a party move indicating that dislike of Radicalism; and as soon as it had passed the Council vehement manifestations of discontent broke out in St. Gervais, meetings were held, and M. Fazy with others proclaimed an indignant protest, to be addressed to the Vorort, against that which the Council had resolved. This was regarded as a decided act of illegality by the Government, who thought it their duty to arrest M. Fazy. He refused to obey; and the Radicals of St. Gervais, full of sympathy for him as well as indignation against the course of political affairs, rose in insurrection to defend him: and the Government found itself obliged to abdicate.

Basle-Ville has always been Conservative down to the beginning of the present year, in sympathy with Lucerne and its allied Cantons. The rich mercantile aristocracy of Basle forms in many respects a parallel to that of Geneva, and the minds of its population were strongly affected by the revolution in the latter. At the beginning of the year 1847, political discontent be-

ing on the increase in Basle, the Government were prudent enough to take warning by the occurrences in Geneva, and to determine on a revision of their constitution, which is supposed to have averted the chance of a revolution. Since that revision, the Federal politics of Basle-Ville have assumed a neutral or a *juste-milieu* character, neither supporting the *Sonderbund* nor voting with the majority.

The vote of St. Gallen, at the Diet of the present year, was determined by the elections of last May for the Great Council of the Canton. Previous to last May, the Great Council was divided into two parties equal in number, so that at the Diet of 1846 the Canton gave no vote on the questions of the Jesuits or the *Sonderbund*. In May last, the elections for the Catholic district of Gasters returned new men, of the Liberal or Radical party; and this gave a majority, though a small majority, to that party in the Great Council. St. Gallen is a Canton of parity, divided between Catholics and Protestants, with equal political rights to each confession: the population is about three-fifths Catholic and two-fifths Protestant, not inhabiting continuous districts, but Catholic and Protestant communes intermingled one with another.

The two votes of Geneva and St. Gallen, added to the ten and two half-votes of 1846, constituted the majority against the *Sonderbund* and the Jesuits in the Diet of the present year. Basle-Ville, which was before favourable to the league, was in a position of neutrality.

On the 20th of July, the Diet, after an animated discussion, voted that the *Sonderbund*, or separate league of the seven Roman Catho-

lic Cantons, was illegal. Twelve Cantons and two Half-Cantons voted for the following resolutions:—

“1. The alliance of the seven Cantons of Lucerne, Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Zug, Friburg, and Valais is incompatible with the essential dispositions of the Compact of the 7th of August, 1815, and is declared to be dissolved.

“2. The above-mentioned Cantons are to be held responsible for the execution of this decree.

“3. The Diet reserves to itself, should circumstances require, to adopt ulterior measures to enforce obedience to its decree.”

Against these resolutions the Deputies of the seven Cantons—namely, Lucerne, Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Zug, Friburg, and Valais—have protested. They refused to acknowledge the right of the majority of the Cantons to enforce the resolutions, which they declared to be a new attack against the rights guaranteed by the Federal Compact of 1815.

At the end of August, and early in September, the question of the expulsion of the Jesuits was debated with much vehemence in the Swiss Diet; and at last, on the 3rd of September, the twelve Cantons and two Half-Cantons adopted the following resolutions:—

“In conformity with articles 1 and 18 of the Compact, the Diet is bound to watch over the maintenance of order and the internal security of the Confederation.

“Considering that the existence and the secret practices of the Jesuits are incompatible with the order and peace of Switzerland, and seeing, in fine, their presence, particularly in Lucerne, one of the Cantons of the Directory—Decree,

“1. The question of the Jesuits

is within the competency of the high Diet.

"2. The Cantons of Lucerne, Schwytz, Friburg, and Valais, in which the Jesuits are established, are invited to expel them from their territories.

"3. The admission in future of Jesuits into any one of the Cantons of Switzerland is interdicted."

The outbreak of civil war was now inevitable, and both sides made active preparations for the struggle. In the beginning of October, a large convoy of arms and munitions of war, supplied from France for the use of the Canton of Friburg, left Besançon to enter Neuchâtel, the Government of that Canton having offered guarantees to the Sonderbund. The Vorort, apprised of the departure of the convoy, gave notice to the Government of Neuchâtel to execute the decree of the 31st of July directing the seizure of all arms and munitions of war destined for the Sonderbund. The convoy, however, was not stopped by the Government, but by a large body of citizens, who took the task upon themselves, and delivered the convoy to the authorities of Vaud, who sent it to Yverdon. The apparent connivance of the Neuchâtel Government induced the Government of Vaud to seize a steam-vessel belonging to the former, and, having put on board a gun and a party of carabineers, to station it on the Friburg bank of the lake, for the purpose of preventing the introduction of arms into the Canton by water. The Vorort then despatched to Neuchâtel a Federal Commissioner with the national colours, accompanied by a secretary and a notary, formally to summon Neuchâtel to execute the orders of the Diet, or

to obtain a formal refusal of obedience.

On the 20th of October the Diet issued a proclamation to the Cantons forming the Sonderbund, in which it said—

"We cannot and will not yet admit that you, faithful and dear confederates, should persist in a position irreconcilable with your Federal duties, after we have frankly exposed to you the veritable intentions of our resolution of the 20th of July, as that should be between confederates and brothers.

"Want of confidence, and fears devoid of foundation, alone could have led you into the path which you have hitherto followed.

"You fear a danger for the charters and liberties which you inherit from your fathers, for your future position in the Federal alliance, for your faith, your religion.

"But we give you the solemn assurance that every intention of militating against these most precious benefits is far removed from us. They ought to remain inviolate as being your sanctuary. How could the Federal authority reconcile the design of doing an injustice to the confederates, an injustice to the coestates, which for the greater part belong to the most ancient members of our alliance?"

The proclamation concluded as follows:—

"The consequences that a perseverance in such a position may draw upon you and the whole country are incalculable. It depends yet upon you to avoid them. Take resolutions such as your Federal duties and the peace and honour of the Confederation, as well as of your own Cantons, require of you.

What we wish is obedience to the law, the maintenance of the interior security of the Confederation, and order.

"Faithful and dear confederates, give us fraternally your hands to attain this end, which is prescribed to us by the duties which we have sworn to fulfil.

"May God preserve and protect our dear country!"

Fourteen Commissioners were appointed, two to visit each of the leagued Cantons, in order to induce, if possible, the authorities to give way and submit to the expressed determination of the Diet. The experiment was tried, but entirely failed, and the Council of Lucerne, which was the head of the Catholic Confederation, resolved that the Commissioners should be courteously received, but told that the Government of the Canton could only treat with the Vorort through the Deputies duly appointed to the Diet. The proclamation was also interdicted in the Canton; and those who aided in its distribution were threatened with imprisonment.

A last attempt was, however, made to prevent an appeal to arms, and on the 27th of October a conference took place between deputations selected on both sides. The Canton of St. Gall acted as mediator, and its deputy, M. Nœft, proposed to refer the question of the expulsion of the Jesuits to the Pope. M. Bernard Meyer, on behalf of the Sonderbund, acceded to this; and, an arrangement seeming probable on such a basis, the meeting adjourned to allow the Deputies to consult their friends. In the meantime, the meeting of the Diet was postponed until the 29th. The deputations again met on the 28th; and the Deputy of

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Lucerne renewed, in the name of the Sonderbund, the proposition of M. Nœft. M. Munzinger objected, that the arbitration of the Pope would not be accepted by the Protestant Cantons; and M. Furrer declared that the Diet could only go so far as to consent that the Seven Cantons should send a deputation to Rome to solicit his Holiness to *recall* the Jesuits. M. Bernard Meyer replied, that such a measure would be superfluous, as the Cantons had already the power of removing them; and he asked what guarantee the majority would offer for the independence of the Cantonal sovereignty, if the Jesuits were dismissed as required? To this no reply was given. M. Meyer again proposed that a negotiation should be opened with the Diet, based upon the proposition of a reference to the Pope, but without laying down such reference as an ultimatum; both parties in the meantime to disband their troops. To this M. Furrer demurred on the part of the Diet; adding, that the Diet had no proposition to make, but merely desired to hear what the Deputies of the League had to propose. On this, M. Bernard Meyer rose and said—"It only remains for us to depart. Your plan is evident, and we will not consent to be rendered accomplices to it. You answer for nothing, pledge yourselves to nothing. Your only purpose in negotiating is to gain time to concentrate your forces; and, when they are ready, they will fall upon us and crush us. We must not play such a game." The Deputies thereupon rose and separated.

On the following day, in the Diet, the same propositions were formally put, and rejected by a

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majority of 12. The Deputy from Lucerne then read to the Diet, in the name of the Seven Cantons, a solemn declaration, couched in temperate language, defending the course pursued by the League. Afterwards, the Deputies of the Sonderbund rose together, left the assembly in a body, and immediately quitted Berne for their respective Cantons.

The legislative body of Neuchâtel met on the 29th, and decided, by a vote of 73 against 12, that the troops of that Canton should not march against the Sonderbund. The city of Basle came also to the same determination.

On the 4th of November the Diet came to its final resolution, that the decree of the 20th of July against the Sonderbund must be enforced. The resolution was as follows :—

“ The Federal Diet, considering that by the decree of the 20th of July of this year the separate alliance of the seven Cantons of Lucerne, Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Zug, Friburg, and Valais has been declared incompatible with the dispositions of the Federal Compact, and in consequence dissolved; that the above-mentioned Cantons have been rendered responsible for the observation of the decree, and that the Diet has resolved, if circumstances should require it, to take ulterior measures. Whereas the deputations of the Cantons composing the Sonderbund have already declared, in the sitting of the 22nd of July, that they did not acknowledge this decree : whereas the above-mentioned Cantons did make, before the 20th of July and after this date, extraordinary military preparations, raised field works, procured arms and munitions from a foreign country, evi-

dently with the intention of opposing by force of arms the execution of the decrees formed by the Diet : whereas the same Cantons not only did not observe the decree of the 11th of August, by which they were seriously warned to abstain from all that could disturb the public peace, but that, after as well as before this decree, they have acted contrary to the decisions of the Diet, in constructing redoubts, and in continuing their extraordinary preparations : whereas access to the authorities charged with giving the instructions, and to the *landsgemeinde* of the Cantons in question, has been refused to the Federal representatives nominated by the Diet, circulation of the conciliatory proclamation, dictated in a spirit of confederate friendship, has been forbidden almost every where; and in the Canton of Lucerne this decree has been assimilated to an offence punishable by law : whereas the propositions tending to effect a reconciliation made since then have been repelled by the same seven states; and all the efforts that have been tried with the intention of prevailing upon them by pacific means to acknowledge and accomplish the Federal duties which they had sworn to fulfil were fruitless : whereas the deputations of these Cantons quitted, on the 29th of October, the Diet, as well as the seat of that assembly; and by this act, combined with the declarations made at the same time, and the military preparations in progress ever since, placed themselves in open hostility to the confederation : whereas the Compact ordains and the Diet is bound to enforce respect to the decrees it has adopted, in virtue of the powers vested in it by the Federal Compact;

and must employ every means placed at its disposal by said Compact to put a period to a state of things menacing the internal and external security of the confederation:

"Agreeably to the articles 1, 6, and 8 of the Federal Compact, the Diet decrees the following:—

"Art. 1. The decree of the Diet, dated July 20 of the present year, respecting the dissolution of the separate league, concluded between the Cantons of Lucerne, Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Zug, Friburg, and Valais, shall be carried into execution by force of arms.

"Art. 2. The General-in-Chief of the Federal troops is charged with the execution of the said decree.

"Art. 3. The Diet will adopt all ulterior measures necessary.

"Art. 4. The Federal Directory is requested to communicate, without delay, the present decree to the General-in-Chief of the Federal troops, to the Federal council of war, and to all the Cantonal Governments."

This being tantamount to a declaration of war, hostilities immediately commenced. General Dufour was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the Diet, and he issued an address to the troops, in which, after calling upon them to remember that it was their most sacred duty to defend the national banner with all their power and at the expense of their blood, he said, with simple energy—

"Soldiers, we must get out of this struggle, not only victorious, but also without reproach. People must say of us, 'They fought valiantly when necessary, but they showed themselves every where humane and generous.' I therefore place under your safeguard

the children, the women, the old men, and the ministers of religion. He who lifts his hand against an inoffensive person dishonours himself and soils his flag. The prisoners, and especially the wounded, merit your attention and compassion, and that the more as you have frequently found yourselves with them in the same field. You will do no useless damage in the country, and you will know how to support the momentary privations which the seasons may produce in spite of the care that will be taken to supply your necessities."

General Dufour began operations against Friburg on the 11th of November, with a strong and well-appointed force. He established himself in a position at Avrenches, and called on the town to surrender. Negotiations were begun, but without success; and on the 13th the works in front of the town were attacked. Next day the authorities surrendered on the following terms:—

"1. The Government of the Canton of Friburg formally to renounce its alliance with the Sonderbund. 2. The troops of the Federal Government to occupy the town immediately. 3. The troops to be lodged and fed according to the regulations of the Federal army. 4. The troops of the Government of Friburg to be disbanded, and the arms of the Landsturm to be deposited in the arsenal. 5. The troops of the Federal Government to occupy all the gates, and to lend assistance to the Government for the maintenance of order."

On the 22nd of November the Federal army reached the neighbourhood of Lucerne in five columns; Colonel Ziegler's column crossed the river Reuss, by a

bridge of boats, on the 23rd, and took the fort of Honau by assault. The Federal army next advanced in the village of Roth, within a league and a half of Lucerne, where they encountered a vigorous resistance from General Salis-Soglio, but ultimately bore it down; and the army of the Separate League dispersed itself in every direction, the men from the other Cantons returning home. The authorities of Lucerne sent to solicit a truce, but General Dufour told them that they were too late; and on the 24th he entered Lucerne without resistance. The principal leaders of the Sonderbund in the meantime fled.

On the 27th a meeting of the people was held, to construct a new Government; and the power was provisionally placed in the hands of the Municipal Council. Resolutions passed at this meeting directed the adherents of the Sonderbund to be publicly accused, and ordered the Jesuits to quit the Canton in forty-eight hours.

The Cantons of Uri, Unterwalden, and Schwytz now sent in their submission; and shortly afterwards the Cantons of Glaris and Valais also yielded.

In the meantime the five great Powers, England, France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, had determined to offer their mediation to the Diet; and a convention to that effect was signed in London at the latter end of November, the result of which was, that M. Bois le Comte, the French Envoy in Switzerland, presented a note to the Federal Government on the 4th of December, in which the Five Powers proposed to arbitrate between the contending parties on the basis of the following terms:—

“1. That the Catholic Cantons

appeal to the Holy See for counsel on the religious part of the dispute.

“2. That the Diet undertake to protect those of the Cantons whose sovereignty is threatened.

“3. The dissolution of the Sonderbund.

“4. General and reciprocal disarmament.

“5. An undertaking not to infringe or in any respect modify the Pact without the unanimous assent of all the Cantons.

“Should mediation on these bases be accepted, then the representatives of the Five Powers will immediately proceed with their work of pacification. If refused, the Five Powers will respectively regard the attempt at mediation at an end, and resume their respective positions as if no such proposition had been entertained, and act according to circumstances.”

The Diet, however, refused the proffered mediation; for these reasons—first, that the circumstances contemplated by the Five Powers no longer existed; secondly, because the spirit of the proposed mediation, which put the Diet and the Sonderbund upon the same footing, was contrary alike to the Federal Constitution of Switzerland, the Compact of 1815, to international rights, and to the integrity and independence of Switzerland, which had been acquired with its blood, and guaranteed for centuries by the consent of Europe, as well as by the Treaty of Vienna.

At the same time, the Diet decreed that the seven Cantons of the League should be held accountable for all the expenses of the war. The first instalment, of 1,000,000 francs, was to be lodged in the Federal coffers before the 20th of December; and the Can-

tons were to be occupied until they should have satisfied all the engagements imposed upon them by the Diet.

Thus terminated a struggle, the issue of which had been considered much more doubtful than the event proved it to be. The chief danger was lest Austria should interfere by pouring troops into Switzerland to protect the Catholic Cantons,—a step which would in all probability have led to a European war. Happily the Cabinet of Vienna pursued a wiser policy, and the rapid successes of the Federal army removed all pretext for an armed intervention on the plea

that the interests of humanity required that a stop should be put to the effusion of blood. General Dufour and the forces under his command won universal praise by the skill and gallantry displayed in their operations, and the forbearance of their conduct after victory. The questions, however, in dispute between the Diet and the Sonderbund Cantons had not been finally adjusted at the close of the present year, though all danger of any further collision and bloodshed was at an end. The Catholic Cantons were too thoroughly beaten to be likely to tempt again the chances of war.

CHAPTER XIII.

PRUSSIA.—Grant of Constitution by the King—Royal Decree relating thereto—Ordinances for the formation of the United Diet, and periodical assembling of Committees—Opening of the Diet—Speech delivered by the King—Address in answer to the Royal Speech—Amendment proposed by Count Arnim—Address voted—Discussions in the Diet—Firm conduct of the Deputies—Dispute between them and the King—Closing of the Diet. **BELGIUM.**—Opening of the Belgian Chambers, and Royal Speech. **ITALY.**—Revolutionary feeling in Italy—Riots in Milan and the Neapolitan States. **SARDINIA.**—Liberal policy of the King, Charles Albert—Promulgation of Law relating to the Press—Enthusiasm of the People—Change of Ministry. **PAPAL STATES.**—Nomination of Council of Ministers by the Pope—Conspiracy against the Pope detected—Its suppression—Organization of National Guards—Occupation of Ferrara by the Austrians—Explanation of Step by Cabinet of Vienna in Note addressed to the Cabinet of the Vatican—Retirement of Cardinal Feretti from office. **LUCCA.**—Arrest by the Government of persons suspected of Liberal opinions—Rising of the populace—Proclamation by the Duke promising

- Constitutional Measures—Sudden flight of the Duke from Lucca—State of the City—The Duke returns to Lucca—Annexation of the Duchy to Tuscany—Possession taken by Count Gheradeschi. **TUSCANY.**—Liberal measures of the Grand Duke—Formation of New Cabinet—Organization of National Guard—Rejoicings of the Populace. **GREECE.**—Change in the Greek Cabinet—Dissolution of the Chambers—Elections in favour of the Ministry—Opening of the New Session, and Speech by King Otho—Insurrectionary Movements—Death of Coletti.

THE present year was an eventful one for Prussia, for on the 3rd of February a series of royal ordinances appeared granting a constitution to that country, and regulating the mode in which the proceedings of the Diet were to take place.

The first in order was the fol-

lowing decree, dated Berlin, February 3, 1847:—

“We, Frederick William, by the Grace of God King of Prussia, &c., give notice and herewith ordain to be known:—

“Since the commencement of our government we have constantly applied particular care to the de-

velopment of the relations of the States of our country.

"We recognise in this matter one of the weightiest problems of the kingly calling bestowed on us by God, in the solution of which a twofold aim is marked out for us—namely, to transmit the rights, the dignity, and the power of the Crown inherited from our ancestors of glorious memory intact to our successors on the throne; but at the same time to grant to the faithful States of our monarchy that cooperation which, in unison with those rights and the peculiar relations of our monarchy, is fitted to secure a prosperous future to our country.

"In respect whereof—continuing to build on the laws given by his late Majesty, our royal father, now resting with God, particularly on the ordinance respecting the national debt of the 17th of January, 1820, and on the law respecting the regulation of the provincial Diets of the 5th of June, 1823—we decree as follows:—

"1. As often as the wants of the State may require either fresh loans or the introduction of new taxes, or the increase of those already existing, we will call together around us the provincial Diets of the monarchy in a united Diet, in order, firstly, to call into play that cooperation of the Diets provided by the ordinance respecting the national debt; and, secondly, to assure us of their consent.

"2. We will for the future call together at periodical times the Committee of the United Diet.

"3. To the United Diet, and, as its representative, to the Committee of the United Diet, we entrust—

"(a.) In reference to counsel of the Diet in legislation, the same

cooperation which was assigned to the provincial Diets by the law of June 5, 1823, sec. iii. No. 2, so long as no general assemblies of the Diet take place.

"(b.) The cooperation of the Diets in paying the interest on, and liquidation of, the State debts, provided by the law of January 17, 1820, in so far as such business is not confided to the deputation of the Diet for the national debt.

"(c.) The right of petition upon internal though not merely provincial matters.

"All the above, as is more closely defined in our ordinances of this day respecting the formation of a United Diet, the periodical assembling of the Committee of the United Diet and its functions, and the formation of a deputation of the Diet for the national debt.

"While we thus far refer to the promises of that Gracious Sovereign our Royal Father, on the raising of new loans, as well as the increase of existing taxes, which are founded on that system of the German Constitution, bound up with the assent of the States; and in thereby giving to our subjects a special proof of our Royal confidence; so we expect in return the like confidence from their often-proved fidelity and honour, as was shown when we ascended the throne of our father, and also we expect that they will support us and our efforts directed solely to the welfare of the country, on which efforts success, under God's gracious assistance, cannot fail to await."

This was followed by an ordinance for the formation of the United Diet:—

"Sec. 1. We shall unite the eight Provincial Diets of our monarchy in one Diet as often as is necessary, according to the tenor

of our letters patent of this day, or on any other occasion when we think it needful on account of urgent matters of State.

"With regard to the place of assembly and the continuance of the session of this United Diet, as well as with regard to its opening and close, we will make a special determination in each particular case.

"Sec. 2. We grant to the Princes of our Royal House, as soon as, according to the prescriptions of law, they have attained majority, the right of sitting and voting in the Estate of Princes, Counts, and Lords at the United Diet. The Estate of Nobles in this Diet is composed, besides, out of the Princes and Counts of the old Imperial constitution who have seats in the Provincial Diets, as well as out of the Silesian Princes and noblemen, and all other founders, Princes, Counts, and Lords, of the eight Provincial Diets, who are entitled either to a single or collective vote in those assemblies.

"The Princes of our House may, under our sanction, in case of hindrance, intrust some other Prince of our House with the disposal of their votes.

"Single members of the Estate of Nobles who are invested with full powers in the Provincial Diet retain this privilege in like manner for the United Diet.

"In respect to the organization and enlargement of the Estate of Nobles, we reserve to ourselves the right of further regulations.

"Sec. 3. The deputies of the Estate of Knighthood, and the Commoners of the eight provinces of our monarchy, are to appear in the United Diet in the same numbers as in the Provincial Diets.

"Sec. 4. To the United Diet we intrust the cooperation re-

served to the Provincial Diets in case of State loans by Art. 2 of the ordinance relative to the national debt, dated January 17, 1820; and, accordingly, no new loans for which the collective property of the State may be assigned as security (Art. 3 of the ordinance of January 17, 1820) shall be contracted without the concurrence and guarantee of the United Diet.

"Sec. 5. If new loans, of the nature mentioned in sec. 4, are required for covering the expenses of the State in time of peace, we will not contract them without the consent of the United Diet.

"Sec. 6. If, however, in the event of expected war, or war already broken out, the funds in our Treasury and other reserve funds are insufficient for the requisite purpose, extraordinary supplies and loans must therefore be raised; and, if urgent political circumstances should not admit of our appeal to the United Diet, the said loan shall be raised with the concurrence of the deputation for the national debt, which concurrence shall stand in lieu of the cooperation of the States. Loans for the above-mentioned objects, contracted with the concurrence of the deputation, will be raised on the same security as that which, in Art. 3 of the ordinance of January 17, 1820, is assigned for the national debt.

"Sec. 7. Should a loan be raised in the manner mentioned in sec. 6, we will, on the removal of the obstacles which prevented an appeal to the United Diet, call it together, and explain the object and application of the loan.

"Sec. 8. Moreover, the United Diet, conformably with Art. 9 of the ordinance of January 17, 1820, must propose to us the candidates

for vacant posts in the chief department for the administration of the national debt; and, conformably with Art. 13 of the said ordinance, the accounts for the administration of the national debt, drawn up by the deputation, must be carefully examined by the United Diet, and submitted to us for discharge in separate resolutions.

"When the United Diet is not sitting, this business must be transacted by the Committee of the United Diet.

"Sec. 9. Without the consent of the United Diet we will not introduce any new imposts, nor increase the amount of the existing taxes, either generally or in any particular province.

"This condition does not, however, extend to import, export, and transit duties, nor to those indirect taxes the specification, levying, or administration of which may be the subject of an understanding with other Powers; neither does that condition refer to domains or royal property (whether the arrangements relate to income or to substance), or to taxes for objects relating to provinces, circles, or communes.

"Sec. 10. In the event of a war, we reserve to ourselves the right of levying extraordinary taxes without the assent of the United Diet, when urgent political circumstances do not permit us to call it together. In such cases, however, we will, as soon as circumstances permit, or at latest on the termination of the war, make known to the United Diet the object and application of the extraordinary taxes which may have been levied.

"Sec. 11. Should the Diet be called together on any of the oc-

casions specified in secs. 4-10, copies of the finance estimates and the accounts of the State for the intervals between the sittings of the assembly shall be submitted to the members for their information.

"The fixing of the finance estimates, as well as determining the employment of the State revenue, and the application of the surplus to the wants and welfare of the State, remains an exclusive privilege of the Crown.

"Sec. 12. Conformably with the law of the 5th of January, 1823, we reserve to ourselves the right of demanding extraordinary counsel from the United Diet in framing laws relating to alterations in the rights of persons and property, or on other matters than those alluded to in sec. 9, which have for their object alterations in the taxes—whether those laws concern the whole monarchy, or several provinces. The Diet is authorized to give the required counsel, with full lawful effect.

"Should we deem it necessary to seek counsel of the Diet concerning changes in the constitution of the Diet—changes which, not being limited to any particular province, are not to be arranged by the Diet of that province—we shall demand an opinion from the United Diet, for whose consideration changes in such matters of state are exclusively reserved.

"Sec. 13. To the United Diet belongs the right of laying before us petitions and complaints relating to the internal affairs of the whole kingdom, or of several provinces; on the other hand, petitions and complaints which concern merely the interests of particular provinces must be referred to the Provincial Diets.

"Sec. 14. When the United

Diet has to determine on raising new State loans (sec. 5), or the introduction of new taxes, or increasing the existing rate of taxes (sec. 9), the Estate of the Nobles must take part with the other Estates in the discussion and decision. In all other cases the deliberations and votes of the Estate of the Nobles in the United Diet are to take place in a separate assembly.

"Sec. 15. Every member of the Estate of the Nobles is entitled to a full vote in the United Diet; but, when (as mentioned in sec. 14) the Estate of the Nobles is united with the other estates in one assembly, the members of that estate, taking part in the discussions of the United Diet, have only that number of votes which belongs to them in the Provincial Diets.

"Sec. 16. Resolutions are to be carried by the majority of votes.

"Petitions and complaints are only to be brought under our cognizance, when they have been deliberated on in both assemblies (that is, in the assembly of the Estate of Nobles, and in the assembly of deputies of the Knighthood and Commons), and when in each of those assemblies at least two-thirds of the votes have been in favour of such petitions and complaints.

"When the two above-named assemblies, or one of them, after the discussion of a law, or of certain articles of a law, shall decide against that law by a majority less than that above named, the views of the minority shall be submitted to our consideration.

"Sec. 17. If, on a subject in respect to which the interests of two different estates or provinces may be at variance with each other, a particular estate or province

should have reason to complain of a resolution according to the terms of section 16, a separation of the Assembly into its component parts takes place if a majority of two-thirds of the said estate or province be obtained.

"In such case the estate or province must discuss the matter separately, or pass a separate vote, and the various views entertained on the subject will afterwards be submitted to our decision.

"Also, in other cases, we reserve to ourselves the privilege of requiring, when we think fit so to do, a separate opinion from each of the estates and provinces.

"Sec. 18. For the Estate of Nobles of the assembled Diet, as well as for the assembly of the Knighthood and Commons, we will appoint a Marshal to conduct the business and to act as president. The places of both these Marshals may, in the event of their being disabled from attending, be supplied by Vice-M Marshals.

"When, as mentioned in sec. 14, the Estate of Nobles and the other estates unite together, the Presidency of the Assembly devolves on the Marshal or Vice-Marshal of the Estate of Nobles.

"Sec. 19. The United Diet is not connected in its functions with those of circles, communes, or corporations; its functions are likewise independent of the classes or persons which it represents; and these are not allowed to give to the deputies either instructions or commissions.

"Sec. 20. Petitions and complaints must not be presented or delivered by any except the members of the United Diet.

"Sec. 21. Petitions and complaints which we have once rejected must not again be presented

to us by the said assembly, and must only be renewed when new causes give occasion for them.

"Sec. 22. In all deliberations of the United Diet, or of single estates or provinces of the same (secs. 14 to 17), our Ministers of State, and also such of our high officers as we appoint to attend during the whole sitting, or for particular occasions, shall be present, and shall take part in the discussions when they think necessary. They are not, however, to vote, except when they are authorized to do so as members of the Diet.

"Sec. 23. The business of the United Diet is to be regulated according to rules approved by us."

At the same time, also, appeared an ordinance respecting the periodical assembling of the Committee of the United Diet and its privileges, of which the most important provisions are the following:—

"Sec. 1. The Committees of the Provincial Diets are to be convened to form the Committee of the United Diet, according to the regulation laid down by the ordinances of June 21, 1842.

"Sec. 2. The Committee of the United Diet will be convened by us as often as a necessity arises therefor, but at the furthest four years after the close of the last assembly of the same, or, if a United Diet has been held in the meantime, within the same lapse of time after the close of the latter.

"We shall require, as a general rule, from the Committee of the United Diet requisite advice, according to the general law of the 5th of June, 1823, respecting the laws which have for their object alterations in the rights of persons and property, or others than the alterations in taxation designated

in section 9 of the ordinance of this day upon the formation of the United Diet, if these laws concern the whole monarchy or several provinces; and we hereby confer upon it the privilege of giving such advice, with full legal effect. The regulation in Art. iii. No. 2 of the above-mentioned law is annulled by the present regulation.

"Sec. 4. The Committee of the United Diet, as the representative of the United Diet, is to attend to business relating to the State debts, pointed out in our ordinance of this day on the formation of the United Diet.

"Sec. 5. The right of petition appertains to the Committee of the United Diet to the same extent as to the United Diet itself. Herefrom are excepted, however, all proposals having alterations of the constitution of the Diet in view.

"Sec. 6. Should we find ourselves induced to make communications to the said Committee of the United Diet upon the State finances, the regulations of the 11th section of the ordinance on the formation of the United Diet are to come into full operation.

"Sec. 7. The conduct of business and the Presidency of the Committee of the United Diet is to be assumed by a Marshal, to be appointed by us, who will be represented in case of need by a Vice-Marshal, to be similarly appointed.

"Sec. 8. The Committee of the United Diet is to deliberate as an undivided assembly. Its resolutions are, as a general rule, to be adopted by a simple majority of votes.

"Petitions and complaints are only to be laid before us if they have been voted by at least two-thirds of the members.

"If the Committee of the United

Diet declares itself, on the deliberation of a law, against the law, or some of the provisions of the same, by a less majority than that above mentioned, the views of the minority are also to be laid before us.

"Sec. 9. The Provincial Diets are to communicate to their several Committees no instructions or proposals for the Committee of the United Diet.

"Sec. 10. The regulations of the 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd sections of the ordinance of this day, on the formation of the United Diet, are also to come into full operation in the Committee of the United Diet.

"A deputation of the Diet was also constituted for the affairs of the State debts.

"This deputation is to consist of eight members, of whom one is to be chosen in each of the eight provinces, by the States of the province, for a period of six years.

"To the province of the deputation appertain the following duties, exclusively of the cooperation in the contraction of war loans.

"1. The deputation is to take charge of the redeemed State debt documents, according to the regulation of Article 14 of the ordinance of the 17th of January, 1820, and to effect their deposit in the Judicial Chamber.

"2. It is to audit the annual accounts of the interest and extinction of the State debts, after they have been previously revised by the Upper Chamber of accounts, and to cause them to be presented to us for our approval by the United Diet or the Committee thereof, on its next assembly, according to the 14th article of the ordinance of January 17th, 1820.

"3. It is authorized to undertake extraordinary revisions of the fund for the extinction of the State debts and the control of the State papers, on the occasion of its meeting.

"5. The deputation for the affairs of the State debt will regularly meet once a year, and, besides this, as often as occasion demands; the summons to be made by the Minister of the Interior.

"6. The deputation is to elect a President at each meeting, who must be presented to the Minister of the Interior.

"The presence of at least five members will be requisite to constitute a valid act of the deputation."

On the 11th of April the opening of the Prussian Diet took place, with every circumstance of ceremony and pomp, in the *Salle Blanche* of the palace. The King, Frederick William, was attended by the officers of the royal household, the dignitaries of State, the Ministers, and the Protestant and Roman Catholic Bishops. The Queen and Princesses of Prussia were also present. All the arrangements having been completed, His Majesty entered the *Salle Blanche*, preceded by General Knesebeck, who bore the Crown; by General Krauseneck, who bore the orb (*Reichsapfel*); by General Müffling, who bore the sceptre; and by other officers who carried various insignia of royalty. On His Majesty's entrance the princes and deputies rose, and remained standing until the King took his place on the throne, having the Prince of Prussia on his right hand and the Ministers of State on his left. His Majesty then delivered the following speech, which we give at length as a most

important and interesting document:—

“Illustrious noble Princes, Counts, and Lords, my dear and trusty orders of Nobles, Burghers, and Commons, I bid you from the depth of my heart welcome on the day of the fulfilment of a great work of my father, resting in God, never to be forgotten, King William III., of glorious memory.

“The noble edifice of representative freedom, the eight mighty pillars of which the King of blessed memory founded deep and unshakably in the peculiar organization of his provinces, is to-day perfected in your assembly. It has received its protecting roof. The King wished to have finished his work himself, but his views were shipwrecked in the utter impracticability of the plans laid before him. Therefrom arose evils which his clear eye detected with grief, and, before all, the uncertainty which made many a noble soil susceptible of weeds. Let us bless, however, to-day the conscientiousness of the true beloved King, who despised his own earlier triumph in order to guard his folk from later ruin, and let us honour his memory, by not perilling the existence of his completed work by the impatient haste of beginners.

“I give up beforehand all co-operation thereto. Let us suffer time, and, above all, experience to have their way; and let us commit the work, as is fitting, to the furthering and forming hands of Divine Providence. Since the commencement of the operation of the Provincial Diets, I have perceived the defects of individual portions of our representative life, and proposed to myself conscientiously the grave question—How they were to be remedied? My

resolutions on this point have long since arrived at maturity. Immediately on my accession I made the first step towards realizing them by forming the committees of the Provincial Diets, and by calling them together soon after.

“You are aware, Lords and Gentlemen, that I have now made the days for the meeting of those committees periodical, and that I have confided to them the free working of the Provincial Diets. For the ordinary run of affairs their deliberations will satisfactorily represent the desired point of union. But the law of January 17, 1820, respecting the State debts, gives, in that portion of it not as yet carried out, rights and privileges to the Orders which can be exercised neither by the Provincial Assemblies nor by the Committees.

“As the heir of an unweakened Crown, which I must and will hand down unweakened to my descendants, I know that I am perfectly free from all and every pledge with respect to what has not been carried out, and, above all, with respect to that from the execution of which his own true paternal conscience preserved my illustrious predecessor. This law is, however, carried out in all its essential parts; an edifice of justice has been built upon it, oaths have been sworn on it, and it has, all unfinished as it is, maintained itself as a wise law for seven-and-twenty years. Therefore have I proceeded, with a cheerful heart indeed, but with all the freedom of my kingly prerogative, to its final completion. I am, however, the irreconcilable enemy of all arbitrary proceedings, and must have been a foe, above all, to the idea of bringing together an arti-

ficially arbitrary assembly of the Orders, which should deprive the noble creation of the King, my dear father, I mean the Provincial Diets, of their value. It has been, therefore, for many years my firm determination only to form this Assembly, ordained by law, by the fusion together of the Provincial Diets. It is formed; I have recognised your claim to all the rights flowing from that law; and, far beyond—yes, far beyond—all the promises of the King of blessed memory, I have granted you, within certain necessary limits, the right of granting taxes—a right, gentlemen, the responsibility of which weighs far more heavily than the honour which accompanies it. This important Assembly will now denote important periods in the existence of our State, which are treated of in my patent of February the 3rd. As soon as those periods occur, I will assemble the Diets on each separate occasion round my throne, in order to deliberate with them for the welfare of my country, and to afford them an opportunity for the exercise of their rights. I have, however, reserved the express right of calling together these great assemblies on extraordinary occasions, when I deem it good and profitable; and I will do this willingly, and at more frequent intervals, if this Diet gives me the proof that I may act thus without prejudice to higher sovereign duties.

“My trusty and free people have received all the laws which I and my father have granted them for the protection of their highest interests, and especially the laws of the 3rd of February, with warm gratitude, and woe to him who shall dare to dash their thankfulness

with care, or to turn it into ingratitude.

“Every Prussian knows that for twenty-four years past all laws which concern his freedom and property have been first discussed by the Orders; but from this time forward let every one in my kingdom know that I, with the sole necessary exception of the occurrence of the calamity of war, will contract no State loan, levy no new taxes, nor increase existing ones, without the free consent of all Orders.

“Noble Lords and trusty Orders, I know that with these rights I intrust a costly jewel of freedom to your hands, and that you will employ it faithfully. But I know, as certainly, that many will mistake and despise this jewel—that to many it is not enough. A portion of the press, for instance, demands outright from me and my Government a revolution in Church and State, and from you, gentlemen, acts of importunate ingratitude, of illegality—nay, of disobedience. Many also, and among them very worthy men, look for our safety in the conversion of the natural relation between Prince and people into a conventional existence granted by charters and ratified by oaths.

“May, however, the example of the one happy country, whose Constitution centuries and an hereditary wisdom without a parallel, but no sheets of paper, have made, not be lost upon us, but find the respect which it deserves. If other countries find their happiness in another way than that people and ourselves, namely, in the way of ‘manufactured and granted’ Constitutions, we must and will praise their happiness in

an upright and brotherly manner. We will, with the justest admiration, consider the sublime example, when a strong will of iron consequence and high intelligence succeeds in delaying, in mastering, and allaying every crisis of serious importance; and, above all, when this tends to the welfare of Germany, and the maintenance of the peace of Europe. But Prussia, gentlemen—Prussia cannot bear such a state of things. Do you ask why? I answer, cast your eyes at the map of Europe—at the position of our country—at its component parts; follow the line of our borders; weigh the power of our neighbours; throw, before all, an enlightened glance on our history! It has pleased God to make Prussia strong by the sword of war from without, and by the sword of intellect from within;—not, surely, by the negative intellect of the age, but by the spirit of moderation and order. I speak out boldly, gentlemen. As in the camp, unless in cases of the most urgent danger or grossest folly, the command can only be rested in the will of one, so can the destinies of this country, unless it is to fall instantly from its height, only be guided by one will; and if the King of Prussia would commit an abomination were he to demand from his subjects the subserviency of a slave, so would he commit a far greater abomination were he not to demand from them the crowning virtue of freemen—I mean obedience for the sake of God and conscience. Whoever is alarmed at the tenour of these words, him I refer to the development of our laws for a century back, to the edicts of the Orders, and finally to this Assembly and its rights; there

he may find consolation if he will.

“Noble Lords and trusty Orders, I am forced to the solemn declaration that no power on earth will ever succeed in moving me to change the natural, and, in our own case, so imperatively necessary, relation between prince and people into something merely conventional or constitutional, and that, once for all, I will never suffer a written sheet of paper to force itself in, as it were a second providence, between our Lord God in Heaven and this people, in order to rule us with its paragraphs, and to replace by them our ancient and time-hallowed trusty reliance on each other. Between us be truth. From one weakness I feel myself entirely free—I strive not for idle popular favour; who could do so if he has read history aright? I strive alone to fulfil my duty so as to satisfy my understanding and my conscience, and to deserve the thanks of my people, even though it be never my lot to obtain them.

“Noble Lords and trusty Orders, it has often caused me care and impatience during the first years of my reign that I could not remove hindrances which opposed an earlier convocation of your Assembly. I was wrong. On both sides we should have been poorer by many experiences—poorer by experiences in part of a costly nature, but all of them, if not always good, yet for us of priceless worth. We have now lying open before us the experiences of seven years, and, by God’s good pleasure, not in vain. The working of parties on one side, and the temper of my people on the other, are now clear and indubitable. It is a splendid privilege of the kingly office that it can on all occasions

call things by their right names without fear. I will do this to-day before you, as a duty which I have to fulfil. I beg you now to follow me a moment while with a sharp eye we consider the state of things at home.

"The dearth which has visited Europe of latter years has also penetrated to us, if with less severity than in other countries. It has, however, found us well prepared, and I can give my Government the honourable testimonial that it has honestly done its part towards alleviating the calamity. There are, also, means further to resist it, if God spares us from new failures in the crops. Here I must mention private benevolence, which, in these times, has manifested itself anew so nobly, so cheerfully; and I pay it here, before you, the tribute of my admiration and my gratitude.

"The extinction of the national debt is progressing. The taxes are diminished, the finances are put in order. I have to-day the happiness to offer the provinces, for the use of their treasuries, a donation of 2,000,000 rix dollars.

"The management of affairs and the administration of justice are with us in a purer condition than almost in any other country; publicity is established in our courts; roads, canals, all kinds of improvements of the land are proceeding to an extent before unknown; science and art are in the most flourishing condition; the national prosperity is increasing; trade and industry—if, alas! not protected against their European vicissitudes—are comparatively satisfactory; paternal care and goodwill are certainly nowhere to be mistaken; the press is as free as the laws of the Confederation

permit; the freedom of confession is associated with animating power to our old liberty of faith and conscience; and our just pride and strong shield, my army of the line and militia, may be called incomparable.

"With our neighbours, and with the powers on this and the other side of the ocean, we stand on the best terms; and our relation to our allies, in combination with whom we once freed Germany, and from the happy concord of whom depends the maintenance of a thirty-two years' peace in a great part of Europe, is firmer and closer than ever.

"I could add much which would be calculated to bend our knees in thanks towards God, but this will suffice. For it is quite sufficient to found this gratitude, and a state of contentment, which in an honest comparison, in spite of many just wishes, appears quite natural. Before all, one would think that the press must diffuse gratitude and contentment on all sides, for I venture to say that it is the press which, to a particular extent, owes me thanks. Noble Lords and faithful States, I require your German hearts to grant me those thanks. While recognising the honourable endeavour to elevate the press by a noble and conscientious spirit, it is yet unquestionable that in a portion of it a dark spirit of destruction prevails, a spirit that entices to revolution, and that deals in the most audacious falsehood, disgraceful to German fidelity and Prussian honour. I know that the genuine sense of the people remains firm; but we do not deceive ourselves as to the evil fruits of the evil tree, which meet us in the shape of dissatisfaction and want of confidence,

attended by still worse facts, such as open disobedience, secret conspiracy, a declared revolt from all which is sacred to good men, and attempted regicide. Even in our churches are seen those fruits, together with the twofold death in indifference and fanaticism. But ecclesiastical matters do not belong to the States. They have their legitimate organs in the two confessions. One confession of faith I am, on this day, unable to suppress, bearing in mind the frightful attempt to defraud my people of its holiest jewel—its faith in the Redeemer, Lord and King of itself and of us all. This avowal is as follows—[Here His Majesty arose, and spoke the words standing, and with right hand uplifted,] —‘I and my house, we will serve the Lord.’

“I turn my troubled glance from the aberrations of a few to the whole of my people. Then does it grow bright with tears of joy; there, my lords, amid all the heavy troubles of Government, is my consolation. My people is still the old Christian people—the honest, true, valiant people—which has fought the battles of my fathers, and the honourable qualities of which have only grown with the greatness and fame of their country, which once, like no other, in the days of trouble, bound itself to its paternal king, and bore him, as it were, upon its shoulders from victory to victory—a people, my lords, often tempted by the arts of seduction, but always found proof against them. Even out of the strongest of these trials it will come forth pure. Already is the impious sport with Christianity, the abuse of religion as a means of distinction, recognised in its true form as sacrilege, and is dy-

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ing away. My firm reliance upon the fidelity of my people, as the surest means of extinguishing the conflagration, has been ever nobly rewarded both by the older and the younger sons of our Prussian country, even where another language than ours is spoken.

“Therefore hear this well, my Lords and faithful States, and may all the country hear it through you. From all the indignities to which I and my Government have been exposed for some years, I appeal to my people! From all evils which perhaps are still in reserve for me, I appeal beforehand to my people! My people knows my heart, my faith and love to it, and adheres in love and faith to me. My people does not wish the association of representatives in the Government, the weakening of rank, the division of sovereignty, the breaking up of the authority of its kings, who have founded its history, its freedom, its prosperity, and who alone can protect its dearest acquisitions—and will protect them, God willing, as heretofore.

“Know, my Lords, I do not read the feelings of my people in the green arches and huzzahs of the festivity; still less in the praise and blame of the press, or in the doubtful, sometimes criminal, demands of certain addresses, which are sent to the Throne, and States, or elsewhere. I have read them with my own eyes in the touching thanks of men for benefits scarcely promised, scarcely begun; here, where broad districts of land stood under water; there, where men scarcely recovered from hunger. In their grateful joy, in their wet eyes, did I read their feelings three years ago, when the lives of myself and the Queen were so wonderfully preserved,

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This is truth—and in my words is truth—when I say, that it is a noble people; and I feel entirely the happiness of presiding over such a people. And your hearts will understand me and accord with me, when in this great hour I urgently call upon you—‘Be worthy of this people!’

“Illustrious Princes, Counts, and Lords, you will have recognised, in the position assigned to you by law in this United Diet, my intention that that position should be a dignified one, at once answering to the conception of a German order of the nobles, and also beneficial to the whole community. I rely upon your deeply feeling at this hour, and in these times, what is meant by being the first of a nation, and also what is required at your hands. You will repay my confidence.

“You my Lords of the nobility, and my faithful Burghers and Commons, are, I am firmly persuaded, impressed with this truth, that on this day, and in this hour, you are the first of your respective orders; but, therefore, also, the protectors of your ancient renown. Look at this throne! Your fathers and mine—many princes of your race, and of mine, and I myself—have fought for the preservation, the deliverance, and the honour of that throne, and for the existence of our native land. God was with us! There is now a new battle to be fought on behalf of the same glorious possessions—a peaceful one indeed, but its combats are not a whit less important than those of the field of war. And God will be with us yet again, for the battle is against the evil tendencies of the age. Your unanimity with me, the prompt expression of your wish to aid me in improving the domain of

rights (that true field for the labour of Kings), will make this Diet a pitched battle gained against every evil and lawless influence that troubles and dishonours Germany; and the work will be to your renown and that of the country, and the contentment and satisfaction of the people.

“Representatives of the nobles, be now and for the future, as of old, the first to follow the banner of the Hohenzollerns, that for three centuries has led you on to honour. And you, Burghers, give to the whole world a living testimony that the intelligence, the great mass of which you are proud to represent, is, among us, that right and true one which ennobles by the development of religion and morality, and by the love of your King and your country. And you, representatives of the Commons, you and your order are never the last when your country and your King call on you, whether it be in peace or in war. Hear the voice of your King that tells you, they require you again!

“In my kingdom neither of the three Orders ranks above or beneath the other. They stand beside each other on an equality of rights and honour, but each within its limits, each with its own province. This is a practicable and reasonable equality; this is freedom.

“Noble Lords and trusty Orders, a word more on the question—yes, the question of existence between the Throne and the different Orders; the late King, after mature consideration, called them into existence according to the German and historical idea of them; and in this idea alone have I continued his work. Impress yourselves, I entreat you, with the spirit of this definition. You are

German Orders in the anciently received sense of the word—that is, you are truly and before all ‘Representatives and defenders of your own rights’—the rights of those Orders whose confidence has sent here the far greater portion of this Assembly. But, after that you are to exercise those rights which the Crown has recognised as yours, you have farther conscientiously to give the Crown that advice it requires of you. Finally, you are free to bring petitions and complaints, after mature deliberation, to the foot of the throne.

“Those are the rights, those the duties of German Orders; this is your glorious vocation. But it is not your province ‘to represent opinions,’ or bring opinions of the day, or of this or that school, into practical operation. That is wholly un-German, and, besides, completely useless for the good of the community, for it would lead necessarily to inextricable embarrassments with the Crown, which must govern according to the law of God and the land and its own free, unbiassed resolution, but which cannot, and dares not, govern according to the will of the majority, if ‘Prussia’ would not soon become an empty sound in Europe. Clearly recognising my office and your vocation, and firmly resolved to treat that recognition faithfully under all circumstances, I have appeared among you and addressed you with Royal freedom. With the same openness, and as the highest proof of my confidence in you, I here give you my Royal word that I should not have called you together had I had the smallest suspicion that you would otherwise understand your duties, or that you had any desire to play the part of what are called repre-

sentatives of the people. I should not have called you together for that purpose, because, according to my deepest and most heartfelt conviction, the Throne and the State would be endangered by it, and because I recognise it as my first duty, under all circumstances and events, to preserve the Throne, the State, and my Government, as they at present exist. I remember the axiom of a royal friend, ‘Confidence awakens confidence.’ That is this day my brightest hope. That my confidence in you is great, I have proved by my words, and sealed by my act. And from you, gentlemen, I expect a proof of confidence in return, and an answer in the same manner—by your acts. God is my witness, I have summoned you as your truest, best, and most faithful friend; and I firmly believe that, among the hundreds before me, there is not one who is not resolved at this moment to preserve that friendship. Many of you were at Königsberg on the 10th of September, 1840, and I can even now hear the thunder of your voices as you pronounced the oath of fidelity, that then penetrated my soul. Many of you, on the day on which I received the homage of my hereditary estates, joined with thousands in the still-echoing ‘Yes!’ with which you replied to my demand whether you would, ‘in word and deed, in heart and spirit, in truth and love, help and assist me to preserve Prussia as it is, and as it must remain if it would not perish; that you would not let or hinder me in the path of considerate but vigorous progress, but endure with me through good days and through evil.’ Now redeem your word—now fulfil that vow!

“You can do it by the exercise
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of one of your most important duties—namely, by choosing from among you faithful and upright friends of the Throne and of our good purpose for your committees—men who have comprehended that at this time it is the first duty of the Orders to encourage and support the good disposition and fidelity of the country by their own example, and, on the contrary, to strike down and discountenance every kind of many-headed faithlessness—men who, enemies of every kind of slavery, are, above all, enemies of that shameful yoke which a misguiding opinion (branding the name of freedom of thought) would lay upon your necks. This selection is a very critical act—one pregnant with consequences; weigh it in your hearts, and choose conscientiously.

“Remember also that the day of uncertainty as to the form which the activity of the Orders is to take is passed. Many things which, under this uncertainty, forbearance could excuse, have henceforth no excuse remaining. The 3rd of February of this year, like the 3rd of February, 1813, has opened to the real children of our fatherland that path they have now to pursue; and the same unspeakable happiness which then fell to the lot of my glorious father is now also mine—mine in this moment. I speak as he did to the hearts of German, of Prussian men.

“Go, then, illustrious Princes, Counts, and Lords, dear and faithful Orders of Nobles, Burghers, and Commons; proceed, with God's help, to your task. You will, I am certain, in this moment, when all Europe is gazing on you, and through all the future labours of the Diet, prove yourselves true Prussians; and that one thing, be-

lieve me, will not be absent—namely, God's blessing—on which all things depend. Out of our unanimity it will descend on the present and future generations, and I hope on all our glorious German fatherland in one broad stream, beside which we may dwell in peace and safety, as by the shores of the blessing-bringing rivers that water the earth. And now, once more, and out of the fulness of my heart, welcome!”

His Majesty then nominated the Prince of Solms and Lieutenant Von Rochow Marshals of the Diet. The Minister of the Interior next declared the Diet to be opened, and after a short speech from Marshal Prince Solms, in answer to His Majesty, the proceedings terminated.

On the 15th, Her von Beckerath, the chairman of the Committee on the Address, read the draught of that document, which was as follows:—

“*Most gracious Lord and King,—*

“Since your accession to the Throne, your Majesty has laboured incessantly at the noble development of the existence of the nation, and the country enjoys with feelings of gratitude the blessings resulting from the lively interest taken by the people in public affairs. A new and more elevated sphere has been opened for this interest. Recognising the necessity of a representative organ common to the whole nation, and its utility for the unity of the State, your Majesty has deemed to convoke in a united Diet the states of all the provinces. By a free and truly kingly decision, your Majesty has made a great step, and we fulfil a first and sacred duty when, in a spirit of immutable at-

tachment to your Majesty's person and family, we lay at the foot of the throne the thanks of a faithful people.

"Our country is elevated by the exalted spirit of its Prince, and by the power of public opinion; its future prosperity depends upon the unison of that spirit and that public opinion. This truth is manifested anew by the fact that your Majesty, in your letters patent of the 3rd of February of this year, announced your intention of continuing to build on the basis of the laws given by His Majesty the late King, to which the people cling as a well-worn inheritance, acquired by its fidelity in the field of battle.

"Your Majesty having realized the reservation expressed in the law of the 5th of June, 1843, and given the name of the United Diet to the assembly which in the said law is called the General Assembly of States, and in the law of the 17th of January, 1840, the Assembly of the States of the Kingdom, it is plain that the rights founded upon the laws now quoted, and upon other earlier laws, are acquired by the said United Diet. The ordinance of the 17th of January, 1820, obliges the officials charged with the administration of the public debt to give an account annually to the Assembly of the States of the Kingdom, and thus ensures to it the vital condition of profitable action—its periodical convocation. The same law subjects to the co-guarantee of the States of the Kingdom, not merely the loans for which the entire property of the State is given as security, or which are destined for the ends of peace, but also every new loan which the State may be compelled to contract to secure its own existence, or to further the

general prosperity. Thus the guarantee of the debts of the State demands an accurate knowledge of the financial condition of the country and of the state of the national property; for which last reason the cooperation of the States in the disposal of the domains which are not comprised in the dispositions of the law of January 17, 1820, forms part of the province which belongs to them of right. Further, the law of the 5th of June, 1823, determines that, so long as there shall be no general assemblies of States, all projects of law of a general nature shall be submitted to the provisional States, which determination, however, from henceforth ceases to have any effect by the creation of the United Diet, so that the advice of the latter is requisite for all general laws having for their object changes in the rights of persons or property, or in levying taxes, and cannot be supplied by the opinions of Provincial Diets or United Committees."

"Most Gracious Lord and King,—

"Honouring, as becomes faithful subjects, the word of our Royal master, even when it moves us to grief, and out of respect abstaining from all examination of the Speech from the Throne, we will only recall the expression of your Majesty, that the law of the 17th of January, 1820, relative to the debts of the State, in the part not already carried into execution, gives to the States right, and imposes upon them duties, which could be exercised neither by Provincial Assemblies nor by Committees. We also refuse to acknowledge that the United Diet can be lawfully replaced by other representative bodies in the functions which belong to it as an As-

sembly of the States of the Kingdom, or that, in contracting loans, the co-guarantee of the United Diet can be supplied by the co-operation of any such representative bodies.

"In obedience to the summons of your Majesty, and on the point of beginning our labours, we feel ourselves compelled by our consciences to lay the present declaration respectfully at the foot of the Throne in order to secure the rights of the States. Full of confidence, we turn our eyes on the magnanimous Prince, who, in his wisdom, has assembled us around him in order that the power of the Crown may be allied on an immutable basis to the efficacious and useful action of the States. Your Majesty yourself has designated right as being this immutable basis, and has pronounced this princely sentence—'Between us be truth.' We live on in the joyful confidence that upon such foundations the edifice of the destiny of the country will ever rear itself more and more in perfect beauty. The power of the Crown will then be solidly founded, for it will have its roots in the moral consciousness of the nation; the Prussian people will then possess a process of development secure from the social dangers of the times. Under the blessings of a strong monarchic Government, it will enjoy all the benefits of a free public life, elevating all classes of the community; and, grouped with love and fidelity round its Royal chief, it will move forward towards the great destiny to which Providence has called the Prussian monarchy, and with it the whole of our German fatherland. We are, with the most profound respect, the very faithful States of your Majesty, assembled in United Diet."

After the draught was read the Baron Von Bedelschwingh rose, and, in a long speech, defended the ordinances of the 3rd of February from the imputation that they contained infringements of rights conferred by earlier laws, and concluded by giving satisfactory assurances as to the mode in which new debts would be contracted by the State.

Her von Beckerath then supported the Address in an able speech.

Afterwards the Minister Count Arnim rose, and made an excellent speech. Acknowledging both the rights of the Crown and the liberties of the people, he refused to take his stand on the ordinances of the 3rd of February, but spoke distinctly in favour of the periodical assembling of the Diet, and against its representation by the committees as at present constituted. He next proposed as an amendment that all that part of the Address which contained allusions to special infringements of rights formerly granted should be expunged, and that another paragraph should be drawn up in its stead, calling the attention of the King to those infringements, but expressing their desire to defer all notice of them until some future occasion. If this were done, he had good reason to hope that the wisdom of the King would be willing to listen to the views of the Assembly, when based on maturer consideration and expressed in a more definite form. Thus only would it be possible to establish the destinies of Prussia on the basis of a powerful sovereignty, and at the same time on the pillars of firmly seated representative rights.

Ultimately the following paragraphs were substituted as an

amendment for all that portion of the draught between the end of the first sentence of the third paragraph and the concluding paragraph of the Address:—

“We entertain such a confidence in your Majesty, that we are sure your Majesty will not consider it a want of thankfulness on our part, if in the course of our proceedings we enter more at length into the Ordinances of the 3rd of February of the present year, in which many of our number miss a full accordance with earlier laws. For, in order that your Majesty’s faithful States may be a real support to the Throne—in order that we may efficiently cooperate with your Majesty for the profit and welfare of our beloved country—those whom we represent must be alive to the conviction that, while we reverence the majesty and power of the Crown, so also the representative rights granted to us by our Kings are dear to us, and that we preserve and cherish *both* as jewels beyond all price.

“If the Diet by its deliberations, if your Majesty by the grounds which it may respectfully adduce, should be convinced of the existence of such discrepancies between the earlier laws and these later ordinances, we do not doubt that your Majesty’s wisdom and justice will choose a way which may lead to their reconciliation in a manner consistent with the welfare of Prussia—a welfare founded on the strength of the monarchic principle, and on a secure and well-regulated representative basis.”

The Address, as thus amended, was voted by a very large majority.

In the course of the discussions which took place during this the first session of the United Diet,

the members displayed a firm determination to assert the free exercise of their independent judgment, and not to submit to the dictation of the Court. On the 15th of May they determined to pass no finance Bill until they had obtained certain guarantees which it requires, and accordingly rejected, by a majority of 337 votes, a law proposed by the Government for establishing the Rente Bank. This institution had for its object the affording to the peasantry, on easy terms, the means of redeeming the chief rents which they pay to the lords of the soil for the parcels of land which they cultivate. All the efforts of the Ministers and their friends, such as Count D’Arnim, M. Helldorf, and Prince Lichnowski, could not prevail against the amendment of M. de Vinke, who proposed to refer the law to the Provincial Diets.

At a subsequent sitting the Diet petitioned the King to dispense with their electing a Standing Committee, and also to make certain modifications in the ordinances constituting the Diet.

To this the King replied by a declaratory message, which was followed up by a separate message on the subject of the finances. The purport of the two messages was as follows:—The King averred that he never intended to withhold from the Diet, during peace, full control over the finances; and the public debt would not be increased without the cooperation and sanction of the Diet. The King would take into his serious consideration the request that he should convoke the Diet periodically, and limit the powers of the permanent Committee. He could not, however, consent to waive the election of the Committee, because he had a pro-

ject of law on the criminal code, on which the Provincial Diets had expressed their opinion; and he would shortly assemble the Committee to deliberate upon it. Accordingly, after some difficulty, the Diet appointed the Committee; but a few of the most eminent and popular members declined to vote.

On the 26th the Diet was closed by M. Bodelschwing, the Commissary, in a speech which contained little but complimentary language. One passage, however, was significant:—

“An inconsiderable number of the members, forgetful of the duty imposed upon them by the enjoyment of their political privileges, have, by refusing to take part in the concluding act of the session, dimmed this hour. *The Government knows how to make the laws respected.*”

BELGIUM.—On the 9th of November the new session of the Belgian Chambers was opened by King Leopold, who delivered the following Speech.

“*Gentlemen,*—

“I am able to congratulate myself on the marks of confidence and of friendship, which I continue to receive from foreign Powers. An incident has occurred in our relations with the See of Rome. Explanations respecting that event, which has excited public attention, will be laid before you.

“A treaty of commerce and navigation has been concluded with the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. It will be submitted to your approbation. Negotiations are being carried on, in order to extend our commercial relations.

“The efforts of my Government are directed towards the procuring

of external outlets for our commerce. Much in that respect may be expected from the spirit of enterprise, judiciously aided. A society of commerce, combined with the establishment of factories, is one of the measures to be taken in order to attain that object.

“A postal convention, which has just been concluded with France, on a large basis, reduces the postage of international letters, and affords great facilities for the transmission of foreign correspondence.

“The transport of merchandise and the receipts of the railways continue to increase in a remarkable proportion. Measures for increasing them still further, and for introducing ameliorations into the management of that important service, are in course of preparation. Pecuniary advances will be required from you, in order to finish the railway stations, and the double lines of rail, as well as to complete the *matériel* of transport, and to finally close the account of the expenses of the first establishment.

“Private industry has gone hand in hand with the State in bestowing new means of communication on the country. That industry will always find my Government disposed to facilitate the execution of its engagements.

“Your cooperation will be required for public works of high utility. The improvement and formation of by-roads (so intimately connected with the prosperity of agriculture) are entitled to a large share of consideration, with reference to those works which shall offer useful resources for the needy and laborious classes.

“Amongst the districts which may justly excite the solicitude of

the Government and the Chambers, we must give the first place to several in our Flemish provinces. Constant efforts are expected from us, and the nation will not hold itself aloof from those sacrifices which this painful situation may impose on it. After two years of rude trial, Providence has come to the aid of the poor classes by an abundant harvest. The immense influence which agriculture exercises on the destinies of the country is understood by my Government; and agriculture on its side has proved that it can appreciate our intentions. The eagerness with which, on a recent occasion, it responded to the appeal which was made to it has testified its confidence in the views and acts of the Government. By a happy coincidence, the exhibition of the agricultural produce played a brilliant part alongside the productions of that industry which has revealed notable improvements. Agriculture and industry, far from being hostile one to the other, should lend reciprocal aid. Equally useful and honourable, they are equally worthy of all our solicitude. Very soon a common solemnity will reunite those who have distinguished themselves by their labour in those two noble careers. I shall be happy on that occasion to have it in my power to bestow, before the eyes of the country, due recompense upon the labourers of all ranks.

"The forthcoming exhibition of the fine arts will afford the Belgian school the opportunity of proving that it continues worthy of its past career, and that it may bear comparison with foreign schools.

"Public instruction, to which it may be said the civilization of the country is attached, should be one of our first presentations. The

Legislature will have to vote the measures necessary for perfecting and completing its organization.

"The army, that great national institution, continues to deserve well of the country. Its good organization, its patriotism, its discipline, and its devotedness render it worthy of all my sympathy and of the great interest which you take in it, and of which you continue to afford it so many proofs. I am happy to see my two sons enrolled in its ranks.

"Your solicitude for the indigent classes will induce you to discuss, in the course of this session, the projects of law relating to pawnbroking establishments, the mendicity depôts, and the management of the insane. The penitentiary system calls for reforms, which I recommend to your attention.

"As the ordinary resources of the Treasury are not sufficient to meet completely the demands already set forth, and to provide for those which are foreseen, extraordinary provisions are required. Belgium can the more easily face this situation of affairs, inasmuch as she has passed through the financial crisis more successfully than other countries.

"It is desirable, gentlemen, that the budgets which will be laid before you for 1848 be voted before the opening of that year. We shall thereby avoid the grave inconvenience of provisional credits. This step is the more necessary, inasmuch as you will have to examine in a few months the budgets for 1849.

"Propositions for modifying, in certain points, the communal and electoral laws have been announced, and Bills to that effect will be presented to you.

"In a material and financial, as well as in a moral and political point of view, this session will, I trust, be marked by numerous and useful labours. I gladly look for an assurance of that kind in the active aid and sincere support which you will give to my Government."

ITALY.—The whole of Italy during the year was in a state of great political excitement. A universal feeling had taken possession of the inhabitants, that the time was come when liberal institutions could no longer be withheld from them, and vehement demonstrations of popular feeling every where announced to the authorities the danger of attempting any longer to refuse them. At the same time it is gratifying to be able to record the fact, that hitherto the progress of revolution in Italy—for no other word will adequately express the greatness of the changes which are taking place in that country—has been unattended with bloodshed—except in the Neapolitan States. In Lombardy the imposing power of Austria prevented the assertion of Italian independence, although it could not stifle the manifestations of the ardent desire which was every where felt throughout the North of Italy to throw off the yoke of the foreigner.

At Milan, the arrival on the 8th of September, of a new archbishop, named Romilli, was the signal for some tumultuary proceedings on the part of the populace—who poured into the streets with cries of "Down with the Austrians." The troops were called out and some collisions took place, though no serious mischief ensued. As tobacco is one of the sources of revenue to the Austrian Government, the cultivation and sale of it

being an imperial monopoly, the inhabitants of Milan and Lombardy, generally, determined to abstain from the use of it, in order to embarrass, if possible, the fiscal operations of the hated Government at Vienna; and, although it seems almost ludicrous to record the fact, at the latter end of the present year, "to smoke or not to smoke" became a serious test of attachment or disaffection to the Austrian authorities. Although no violent outbreak occurred before the close of the year, we may confidently predict that things cannot long remain in the present state of Lombardy; and it seems too probable that ere long some desperate effort will be made by the Italians to liberate themselves from the presence of Austrian troops and of the coercion of Austrian authorities.

In the Neapolitan States, also, significant signs of the times occurred. Early in September, the insurrectionary movements broke out in Sicily and Calabria, which were however for the moment suppressed; and twenty-five persons were seized and shot by the order of the Government. At Naples the streets resounded with cries of *Viva Pio Nono* and "Italian independence." The city was strongly occupied by troops, and had the appearance of being in a state of siege. Every thing betokened that great changes would ere long take place.

Throughout the rest of Italy the reigning Powers seemed to acquiesce without much reluctance in the demand which was every where loudly made for more constitutional and liberal forms of Government.

SARDINIA.—This was eminently the case in Sardinia, where the king, Charles Albert, at once

identified himself with the movement, and evinced every desire to adopt a liberal course of policy. He well knew the offence he thereby gave to Austria, which has so powerful a force in Lombardy along his frontier, ready at a moment's notice to pour into his kingdom, but he was not deterred from pursuing a line of conduct which endeared him to the hearts of his subjects, and made Italy look up to him as a leader in the great cause of national freedom and independence.

Throughout the whole of the year the king gave proofs of his desire to govern in a constitutional spirit, and to reject Austrian interference and control. This became more conspicuous after the Cabinet of Vienna had ordered Austrian troops to occupy Ferrara in Italy; and Charles Albert notified to the Pope his readiness to assist him with an army if the Austrians advanced into the Papal States. The king also communicated this intention to the French Government in a note, which stated that—

“In case His Holiness Pope Pius IX. should claim the armed assistance of His Majesty the King of Sardinia against Austrian invasion, His Sardinian Majesty would consider himself bound not to refuse the sovereign Pontiff that assistance; it being his duty, as an Italian Power, to cause the independence of all the States of the Peninsula to be respected, as guaranteed by the Treaties of Vienna.”

At the latter end of October he promulgated a law relating to the press, which provided a censorship only for the purpose of preventing immoral publications. The direction of police affairs was also transferred from the military to the civil administration; and at the same time

he promised other liberal measures, which rendered him popular with his subjects in an extraordinary degree. He was at the end of the month at Turin, but set out on the 3rd of November to visit Genoa, and his progress was described as one continued triumph. At the gates of Genoa he was met by an immense crowd, stated at 50,000 persons, and escorted in procession to his palace. In the procession were to be seen members of the first families—such as the Doria, the Balbi, and the DuraZZi. Some of the banners were remarkable; one, borne by the Abbate di San Matteo, a scion of the Doria family, was inscribed “Viva Gioberti!”—Gioberti being the great writer on reform, the publication of whose book the king had sanctioned: the printers bore a banner inscribed “Liberty of the Press;” which they afterwards presented to the King, and he accepted it. In the evening, the King promenaded the city on horseback, with a renewal of the joyous demonstrations. He was now greeted with loud cries of “Amnesty! amnesty!” The king was affected to tears; and, extending his hand, he uttered these words:—

“My people! my brethren! what you ask shall be done. You shall be satisfied. I will accord all that can make you happy.”

At the beginning of October a change of Ministry took place, and the Marquis di Villa Marina resigned the post of Minister of War, and was succeeded by Count Broglia di Casalborgone. This gave umbrage to the people, who thought that it betokened a disposition to recede from a liberal course of policy, as it was known that the latter Minister was much more inclined to ab-

solitism than his predecessor. On the other hand, Count Solar della Margherita, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, a retainer of Austria, was dispossessed of his office, which was conferred on Count Asinari di San Marzano. These measures had the effect of irritating both parties, and a very uneasy feeling for some time prevailed; but, until the end of the year, no outbreak of any kind occurred.

PAPAL STATES.—The Pope continued steadily his course of wise and liberal policy, and his popularity increased, not only amongst his subjects, but his name became a watchword of hope and freedom throughout the rest of Italy.

On the 12th of June he nominated a Council of Ministers. The decree was dated from the Quirinal, and was as follows:—

“A Council of Ministers is instituted. It is composed of the Cardinal Secretary of State (for Foreign and Home Affairs); of the Cardinal Camerlingua (for Commerce, Agriculture, the Arts, &c.); of the Cardinal Prefecto delle Acque e Strada (Public Works); of Mgr. the Governor of Rome (General of Police); of Mgr. the Treasurer-General (Finances); and Mgr. Presidente delle Armi (War).” The Cardinal Secretary of State is to be President of the Council, and the deliberations of the Council “will remain absolutely consultative until they are approved by the Sovereign.”

In the month of July a conspiracy against the Pope was discovered, but it was promptly and vigorously suppressed. Cardinal Menardi was supposed to be at its head; and he was arrested on the

19th of July. The people were much excited, and denounced vengeance against the authors of the attempt. The actual participators were a number of the disbanded agents of the secret police which had existed under the preceding Pontificate. Next day a proclamation was issued by Cardinal Ferretti, Secretary of State, in which, after thanking the people for their obedience and forbearance in refraining from violence, he said, in the name of His Holiness the Pope, that, “as he solemnly declared last year, he will ever remember that justice is his first duty. This justice shall be ever exerted against every enemy of the public order and of his sovereignty, in the forms and by the means of the authorities established by the laws, so that in falling upon the guilty it may not envelope the innocent in an unmerited misfortune.”

A national guard was also organized, and the Government showed every disposition to place confidence in the people.

The population of the Papal States, and indeed of Italy generally, was much irritated by the occupation of Ferrara in the month of July by Austrian troops. Against this act the Pope protested; and Count de Lutzow, the Austrian Minister at Rome, having communicated with the Cabinet of Vienna, presented the following note, on the 4th of September, to Cardinal Ferretti, as explanatory of the grounds and motives which induced Austria to throw troops into Ferrara:—

“The treaty of the Congress of Vienna, art. 103, gives to His Imperial and Royal Majesty the right of garrison in the places of Ferrara and Commachio. This expression “place” leaves no

doubt as to the rights which belong to His Majesty. The town of Ferrara is surrounded by fortified walls, which are in connection with the works of the citadel; the whole of these walls and the citadel form what is called the place of Ferrara, and it is the right of garrison in the place which has been conferred on Austria. The Court of Rome has never had any right to contest it, or to pretend that this right ought only to be applied with respect to the citadel. This restriction is impossible, in fact; if, however, such had been the intention of the Congress, the article above cited would have said the citadel, and not the place, for every body knows the difference which exists between the two expressions. It was in consequence of this position, and from the want of accommodation in the interior of the citadel, that the Pontifical Government assigned to the Imperial troops two barracks, situated beyond the citadel, and that the officers took lodgings in the houses which were nearest to the barracks. The occupation of this place having never had—and, according to the sentiments of sincere devotedness which the Court of Austria entertains towards the Holy See, never being likely to have—any other character than that of a prudent defence, the instructions given to all the commandants of the Austrian troops have always prescribed to them, to confine the application of the military regulations imposed on every garrison whatsoever to the immediate vicinity of the parts occupied by the Imperial troops. The following passage, extracted from the note of his Eminence the Cardinal, Secretary of State, of the 9th of August, 1847, gives itself the proof of this. It is for the

interest of the Roman Government as well as for that of the Imperial Court, and even of the population of the town of Ferrara, that the service of this place shall be made with order and regularity. The danger which the originators of disorder caused Captain Jankowich to incur, and from which he was only preserved because he was enabled to obtain the support of a patrol, proves how much the service of patrols, which is prescribed by the military regulations, is necessary for the maintenance of order. The Emperor, not being able to consider the protest made by his Eminence the Cardinal Legate at Ferrara as founded on a right, but, on the contrary, finding in the last manifestations which have taken place at Ferrara additional motives for the garrison not to fail in any of the rules of prudence which it is its duty to observe on its behalf, as well as on that of the inhabitants, charges the undersigned to make known to his Eminence the Cardinal, Secretary of State, that Marshal Count de Radetzki, Commandant-General of the troops of his Imperial and Royal Majesty in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, has received the order to maintain the garrison of Ferrara in the rights which belong to it, and of which the exercise has besides become, in a military point of view, indispensable to its safety. If the Imperial Court, which can only desire to maintain the most intimate relations with the Court of Rome, which are so necessary to the prosperity of the two States, deplors the principle of the question, the Cabinet of Vienna on its part cannot refrain from regretting the unusual form given to the protest made by his Eminence the Cardinal Legate.

It is not before a notary that affairs between Governments can be well and usefully treated. The Cabinet of Vienna must therefore provide against the introduction of such a form. With respect to the communication made to the *corps diplomatiques* accredited to the Holy See, the undersigned is charged to make known to his Eminence the Cardinal, Secretary of State, that it places the Cabinet of Vienna under the necessity of communicating to the Cabinets which are entitled to it the protest which has been addressed to it, and the reply which it has made thereto."

Cardinal Feretti retired from office at the end of October, and was succeeded by Cardinal Amati. At the same time Signor Morandi resigned the post of Governor of Rome, and Signor Lavelli was appointed in his place.

LUCCA. — At Lucca the revolutionary movement was followed by immediate and important results. Several persons whose opinions were known to be liberal were arrested in August by the orders of the Government, and on the 31st the people assembled in great numbers, demanding with loud cries the liberation of the prisoners. The troops were called out. This only augmented the excitement, and swelled the number of the populace, who ran through the streets, crying "Viva Pio Nono!" and demanding the constitution of the National Guard and the immediate liberation of the prisoners. At the guard-house of the palace the soldiers were called out, and a threat was made to fire on the crowd. The mass of the people thereupon retired, but five young men remained before the bayonets of the guard, and said to

the soldiers, "Fire if you have the courage to do so! We are here, not to insult our sovereign, but to ask the liberation of our fellows." The officer on duty ordered the soldiers to withdraw, and merely advised the youths to address themselves to the authorities.

The Duke of Lucca was at this time absent at San Martino in Vignale. The Council of State assembled, and sent a deputation to him to inform him of the popular movement. Meanwhile, the populace waited on the Piazza, without dispersing, but showing the utmost tranquillity. The carriages which conveyed the deputation were escorted by a vast number of the people; by whom they were compelled to proceed at a foot-pace. The answer of the Prince was to the effect that he would follow in his public measures the example of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and that he would grant the liberty of the press, the national guard, and the liberation of the prisoners. The cortège then returned to Lucca, the popular escort waving popular branches. The whole people assembled in the Piazza Grande, and chanted a Te Deum.

Immediately afterwards the Duke issued the following proclamation:—

"We, Charles Louis de Bourbon, Infante of Spain, &c., D. G. Duke of Lucca, to our dearly beloved subjects—

"We wish to reign over you, not by fear but by love—not by force but by beneficence; and we therefore open to you our paternal heart. We are accordingly disposed to take into consideration, in the first instance, all matters which may tend to promote your welfare; following the traces of

those measures which are being successively matured in the neighbouring Grand Duchy of Tuscany, so as to enable you to enjoy, by anticipation, the advantages that may thence result. Meanwhile, we announce the establishment of the Civic Guard, necessary to insure public tranquillity, and we have already given the requisite instructions to our Council of State, all the members of which are animated by the best sentiments, to propose to us, with the greatest solicitude, any reform which may tend to appease your just demands, and to satisfy our own most ardent desire to render you happy, now and for ever.

“Repose, therefore, full reliance on these affectionate words of your father and sovereign, who is animated by a sincere wish for the welfare of you all, and who is taking counsel for that purpose with those of your fellow citizens whom you most love and esteem.

“Given at San Martino in Vignale, this 1st day of September, A.D. 1847.

“CHARLES LOUIS.”

The Duke however repented of this step as soon as it had been taken, and almost immediately afterwards he fled from the city and retired to Massa in the Modenese territory.

This announcement caused the greatest excitement. The inhabitants of Lucca rose *en masse*, constituting themselves a civic guard. A numerous deputation, headed by the Marquis Mazzarosa, who recently resigned his post as President of the Council of State, proceeded to Massa to request the Duke to return to his dominions. The Duke replied by a decree

establishing a regency, with M. Mazzarosa as president; but the Council of Ministers refused to publish it, and entreated the Duke to return. The agitation meanwhile increased; and, to compel him to return, it was proposed to seize his revenue, and place his palace under sequestration. Crowds of people kept pouring into Lucca from all quarters, and each train from Pisa and Leghorn brought hundreds more. A band of women paraded the streets, carrying the pontifical colours to encourage the men. A body of volunteers were enrolled to march to the deliverance of Ferrara. Such was the condition of Lucca on the afternoon of the 2nd and the morning of the 3rd, when, suddenly and unexpectedly, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the Duke and the Hereditary Prince returned from Massa, and presented themselves at the gates of Lucca unescorted, in the midst of the populace, by whom they were received with enthusiasm.

The consequence, however, of these proceedings was, that negotiations were immediately set on foot between the Governments of Lucca and Tuscany for the annexation of the former to the latter Duchy. This was for some time kept secret, in order that Austria might not interfere to prevent it. When however it became known, the announcement was received with universal joy by the populace. The negotiators were a Mr. Ward, an Englishman, on the part of the Duke of Lucca, and M. Bonfil on the part of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. As an indemnity for this cession of territory, the Grand Duke of Tuscany was to pay to the Duke of Lucca an annuity of

48,000*l.*, until the Duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, held by the Archduchess Maria Louisa, should descend to the latter prince, which they would do in virtue of the Treaty of Vienna, on the demise of the Archduchess. The Duke was to retain his title until his succession to the title of Duke of Parma. Formal possession was taken of Lucca on the 10th of October by Count Gheradesche in the name of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

TUSCANY.—The Grand Duke of Tuscany likewise yielded to the impulse of the popular will; and one of his first acts, to prove the sincerity of his wish to govern in conformity with the demands of his subjects, was the creation of a Council of State invested with new powers. It was to consist of nineteen members, ten ordinary and nine extraordinary individuals named to compose this body were eminent for their learning and liberal opinions. Among them were the Marquis Gino Capponi, the Marquis Cosimo Rodolfi, Signor Buonaroti, and Signor Lamporecchi, the head of the bar at Florence; Signor Grannini, an eminent lawyer, was nominated president.

By a decree dated the 26th August the new Council was directed to take into consideration, at its first sittings, a petition presented in favour of establishing a civic guard.

By another decree, a department of Justice and Grace was created, having equal prerogatives with the other departments of State, Finance, and War. It was invested with the supreme judicial powers formerly belonging to the Consulta,

the superintendence of the courts of justice, and the decision of appeals from the resolutions of the higher police department.

Simultaneously with these measures, a change was announced in the Cabinet of Tuscany. The new Cabinet was composed of members of the Liberal party; Signor Baldasseroni was Minister of Finance; Prince Corsini, Minister of Foreign Affairs and War; and Signor Cempini continued President of the Council.

The events that took place at Lucca greatly accelerated the progress of liberal measures in Tuscany. Numbers of the Livornese had been present at Lucca; and, on the evening of their return to Leghorn, a strong demonstration was made in the theatre in favour of a national guard. A deputation of the municipality started immediately for Florence to demand its organization; and the Government replied at once, by a decree ordering the instant formation of the National Guard, and a declaration that the Consulta would only have to consider the questions of its constitution. This new concession was attended with demonstrations of the most lively joy. Above ten thousand men assembled with the national flag, preceded by the busts of Pius the Ninth and Leopold the Second. A procession took place through the city by torch-light, the windows of all the houses being illuminated and decorated with flags. These rejoicings continued for seven hours, notwithstanding which no disorder took place, and the whole population seemed filled with the liveliest rapture.

GREECE.—In the month of

April, a change took place in the construction of the Greek Cabinet, and the new ministry was thus constituted:—

Coletti, Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council; Riga Palamides, Minister of the Interior; Corphiotaki, Minister of Finance, in the room of M. Ponyropoulos; Constantine Colocotroni, Minister of Justice; Glarakis, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction; Boulgari, Minister of Marine. General Tzavellas retained the Department of War.

On the 30th, the Chambers were suddenly and unexpectedly dissolved. Coletti had, on the 22nd, in the Chamber of Deputies, proposed a direct land-tax, professing a wish to promote a change from the bad system of farming the taxes. But, no budget having been submitted to the Chamber, the opposition demanded a financial statement before a vote of taxes; and Coletti's proposition was only carried by a majority of 1—55 to 54. He rose, left the Chamber, and made a sign that all his party should follow him; which broke up the Chamber, the residue not being enough for a quorum. On the 26th, the Minister of War entered the Chamber, and in the name of the Minister of the Interior, who was absent, read a royal ordinance dissolving the Chambers, and convoking the Electoral Colleges for the 22nd of June in order to the general election. The meeting of the new Chambers was fixed by the same ordinance for the 23rd of July.

The elections that took place gave the Ministry a considerable majority in the Chambers, and on the 9th of August they were opened

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by King Otho in person, who delivered the following Speech:—

“Gentlemen Deputies and Senators,—

“At the moment of entering into the career of a new legislative period, in order to continue the great and difficult task of the establishment of a free Government on solid and unshakable foundations, let us begin by addressing our fervent prayers to Almighty God, invoking His divine assistance.

“In the contest of opinions and various sentiments which took place within these walls (in the preceding Session), and which has not failed to furnish useful instructions, symptoms of a fatal disagreement on points having an essential influence on the interests of the people were manifested—a circumstance which made me deem it advisable to appeal to the sentiments of the nation; and it is now for you, gentlemen, in your capacity as its representatives, to declare whether the nation justifies my Government or not.

“From the facts themselves, gentlemen, you will admit that my Government, notwithstanding the circumstances in which it has found itself placed, has respected the rights of the nation, and taken every precaution to guarantee the interests of the State, and to maintain tranquillity and public order. The measures adopted for this purpose will be submitted for your approval.

“Happy should I have been, gentlemen, to be in a position to announce to you that a disagreeable difference with a neighbouring State (Turkey) had been definitively settled, as I wish with all

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my heart; I believe, however, that this difference will speedily be terminated in a manner conformable with the dignity of both States, whose interests are identical.

“The amelioration of our financial condition, in favour of which my Government has made the greatest efforts, is an object of high importance, which ought to excite your peculiar solicitude; moreover, the fulfilment of our engagements to the protecting (*bienfaitrices*) Powers renders it a matter of duty. It is on this very subject that my Government will submit to your deep deliberations important projects of law, which, without compromising the interests of the Treasury, or those of agriculture and navigation, will contribute to the regular payment of our debt, and thus preserve the national credit and honour.

“My Government, impressed with the importance of these considerations, and although very awkwardly situated, has been compelled to satisfy the persevering demands of one of the three protecting Powers as regards the interests and the extinction (*amortissement*) of the half-yearly period ended in the month of March.

“Several other projects of law will be submitted to your deliberations by my Government. As for those of the budget, which, according to the constitutional order, ought to take place previous to the commencement of every year—a matter which I last year especially recommended to the attention of the Chambers—I again recommend it to your zeal, as essentially necessary to the strengthening of our institutions.

“I do not hesitate to repeat, gentlemen, that our task is a great and difficult one, but not superior to our patriotism and our magnanimity. With a lively and conjoint appreciation of our duties for the well-being and the glory of the country, let us advance with more courage for the future, and hope that the Most High will shadow us with His divine protection.

“I proclaim the opening of the first Session of the Second Legislative periods.”

The country was disturbed during great part of the year by insurrectionary movements in different places, but no event of importance occurred.

On the 12th of September, Coletti died.

CHAPTER XIV.

UNITED STATES.—*Message of the President—Its Topics—Relations with Mexico and review of the propositions for an amicable settlement of the differences between the two Countries—Condition of American subjects in China—Diplomatic relations with the Papal States—Financial Statement—Review of the state of the agricultural and commercial interests—System of the treasury—Sale of public lands—Territorial government in Oregon—State of the American navy—Post office department—Postal arrangements with Great Britain—Exhortation to preserve intact the Federal Union.* MEXICO.—*Meeting of the Mexican Congress—Advance of General Taylor towards the capital—Battle of Buena Vista—Inactivity of the American generals—March of General Scott upon Mexico—Detail of actions that took place—Success of the forces of the United States at Charbuses—Armistice and propositions made on the part of the American Plenipotentiary—Counter proposals by the Mexican Commissioners—The negotiations broken off—Attack by General Scott on Mill de Rey and Chapoltepec—Proclamation by Santa Anna to inhabitants of the capital—The Americans carry Chapoltepec, and take possession of Mexico—Proclamation by Alcora, Minister of War—Santa Anna superseded in command of the army—He withdraws to Tehuacan—Continuation of the war.* INDIA.—*Profound tranquillity throughout the year—Removal of the Ranees from the seat of government at Lahore in the Punjaub—Death of Akbar Khan—Resignation of Viscount Hardinge, and appointment of Earl Dalhousie as Governor-General of India.* SCINDE.—*Gallant and successful expedition against the Boogtee tribe—Resignation by Sir Charles Napier of the office of Governor of Scinde—Complimentary notice by the Governor-General.* CHINA.—*Complaints by the British residents at Canton against the Chinese—Sir John Davis determines to proceed to Canton and demand satisfaction—Expedition under the command of General D'Aguilar—Passage of the squadron up the Canton River—The batteries along the banks taken by our troops, and the guns spiked—Arrival at the British factories—Compliance by the Chinese commissioner, Keying, with the terms proposed by Sir John Davis—Return of the troops—Murder of six Englishmen by the Chinese at Hwang-chu-kee—The dead bodies brought to the factory—Arrival of Sir John Davis—Execution of four of the murderers by the Chinese authorities.* COCHIN-CHINA.—*Arrival of two French ships of war in the bay of Touron—Demand of satisfaction from the Chinese for injuries alleged to have been inflicted on French missionaries—Suspected conspiracy—The French vessels open their fire—Great carnage amongst the Chinese.*

UNITED STATES. — Nothing has occurred this year in the United States, which can interest readers on this side of the Atlantic, except the war with Mexico, of which a short account will be found in our pages. We have no unpleasant differences between Great Britain and America to record as in several of our preceding volumes, and nothing has interrupted the harmony, which, for the good of both countries, ought always to subsist between them. In the following message, delivered by the President to the Congress, on its opening early in December, will be found a very full account of the views which the American Government entertains on the subject of its quarrel with Mexico:—

“Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,—

“The annual meeting of Congress is always an interesting event. The representatives of the states and of the people come fresh from their constituents to take counsel together for the common good. After an existence of near three-fourths of a century as a free and independent republic, the problem no longer remains to be solved whether man is capable of self-government. The success of our admirable system is a conclusive refutation of the theories of those in other countries who maintain that ‘a favoured few’ are born to rule, and that the mass of mankind must be governed by force. Subject to no arbitrary or hereditary authority, the people are the only sovereigns recognised by our constitution. Numerous emigrants, of every lineage and language, attracted by the civil

and religious freedom we enjoy, and by our happy condition, annually crowd to our shores, and transfer their hearts, not less than their allegiance, to the country whose dominion belongs alone to the people.

“No country has been so much favoured, or should acknowledge with deeper reverence the manifestations of the Divine protection. An all-wise Creator directed and guarded us in our infant struggle for freedom, and has constantly watched over our surprising progress, until we have become one of the great nations of the earth.

“No change has taken place in our relations with Mexico since the adjournment of the last Congress. The war in which the United States were forced to engage with the Government of that country still continues.

“I deem it unnecessary, after the full exposition of them contained in my message of the 11th of May, 1846, and in my annual message at the commencement of the session of Congress in December last, to reiterate the serious causes of complaint which we had against Mexico before she commenced hostilities.

“It is sufficient on the present occasion to say, that the wanton violation of the rights of person and property of our citizens committed by Mexico, her repeated acts of bad faith, through a long series of years, and her disregard of solemn treaties, stipulating for indemnity to our injured citizens, not only constituted ample cause of war on our part, but were of such an aggravated character as would have justified us before the whole world in resorting to this extreme remedy. With an anxious desire to avoid a rupture between

the two countries, we forbore for years to assert our clear rights by force, and continued to seek redress for the wrongs we had suffered by amicable negotiation, in the hope that Mexico might yield to pacific councils and the demands of justice. In this hope we were disappointed. Our Minister of peace sent to Mexico was insultingly rejected. The Mexican Government refused to hear the terms of adjustment which he was authorized to propose; and, finally, under wholly unjustifiable pretexts, involved the two countries in war, by invading the territory of the state of Texas, striking the first blow, and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil.

"Though the United States were the aggrieved nation, Mexico commenced the war, and we were compelled, in self-defence, to repel the invader, and to vindicate the national honour and interest by prosecuting it with vigour until we could obtain a just and honourable peace.

"On learning that hostilities had been commenced by Mexico, I promptly communicated that fact, accompanied with a succinct statement of our other causes of complaint against Mexico, to Congress; and that body, by the act of the 13th of May, 1846, declared that 'by the act of the Republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that Government and the United States;' this act, declaring 'the war to exist by the Republic of Mexico,' and making provisions for its prosecution 'to a speedy and successful termination,' was passed with great unanimity by Congress, there being but two negative votes in the Senate, and about fourteen in the House of Representatives.

"The existence of the war having thus been declared by Congress, it became my duty, under the constitution and the laws, to conduct and prosecute it. This duty has been performed; and, though at every stage of its progress I have manifested a willingness to terminate it by a just peace, Mexico has refused to accede to any terms which could be accepted by the United States consistently with the national honour and interest.

"The rapid and brilliant success of our arms, and the vast extent of the enemy's territory which had been overrun and conquered before the close of the last session of Congress, were fully known to that body. Since that time the war has been prosecuted with increased energy, and, I am gratified to state, with a success which commands universal admiration. History presents no parallel of so many glorious victories, achieved by any nation within so short a period. Our army, regulars and volunteers, have covered themselves with imperishable honours. Whenever and wherever our forces have encountered the enemy, though he was in vastly superior numbers, and often intrenched in fortified positions of his own selection, and of great strength, he has been defeated. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our officers and men, regulars and volunteers, for their gallantry, discipline, indomitable courage, and perseverance, all seeking the post of danger, and vying with each other in deeds of noble daring.

"While every patriot's heart must exult, and a just national pride animate every bosom, in beholding the high proofs of courage, consummate military skill, steady

discipline, and humanity to the vanquished enemy, exhibited by our gallant army, the nation is called to mourn over the loss of so many brave officers and soldiers who have fallen in defence of their country's honour and interests. The brave dead met their melancholy fate in a foreign land, nobly discharging their duty, and with their country's flag waving triumphantly in the face of the foe. Their patriotic deeds are justly appreciated, and will long be remembered by their grateful countrymen. The parental care of the Government they loved and served should be extended to their surviving families.

"Shortly after the adjournment of the last session of Congress the gratifying intelligence was received of the signal victory of Buena Vista and of the fall of the city of Vera Cruz, and with it the strong castle of San Juan de Ulloa, by which it was defended. Believing that from these and other successes, so honourable to our arms and so disastrous to Mexico, the period was propitious to afford her another opportunity, if she thought proper to embrace it, to enter into negotiations for peace, a commissioner was appointed to proceed to the headquarters of our army with full power to enter upon negotiations, and to conclude a just and honourable treaty of peace. He was not directed to make any new overtures of peace, but was the bearer of a despatch from the Secretary of State of the United States to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, in reply to one received from the latter of the 22nd of February, 1847, in which the Mexican Government was informed of his appointment, and of his presence at the head-quarters of our army, and that he was invested with full

powers to conclude a definitive treaty of peace, whenever the Mexican Government might signify a desire to do so. While I was unwilling to subject the United States to another indignant refusal, I was yet resolved that the evils of the war should not be protracted a day longer than might be rendered absolutely necessary by the Mexican Government.

"Care was taken to give no instructions to the commissioner which could in any way interfere with our military operations, or relax our energies in the prosecution of the war. He possessed no authority in any manner to control those operations. He was authorized to exhibit his instructions to the General in command of the army; and, in the event of a treaty being concluded and ratified on the part of Mexico, he was directed to give him notice of that fact. On the happening of such contingency, and on receiving notice thereof, the General in command was instructed by the Secretary at War to suspend further active military operations until further orders. These instructions were given with a view to intermit hostilities until the treaty thus ratified by Mexico could be transmitted to Washington, and receive the sanction of the Government of the United States.

"The commissioner was also directed, on reaching the army, to deliver to the General in command the despatch which he bore from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and, on receiving it, the General was instructed by the Secretary at War to cause it to be transmitted to the commander of the Mexican forces, with a request that it might be communicated to his Government.

"The commissioner did not reach the head-quarters of the army until after another brilliant victory had crowned our arms at Cerro Gordo.

"The despatch which he bore from the Secretary at War to the General in command of the army was received by that officer, then at Jalapa, on the 7th day of May, 1847, together with the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, having been transmitted to him from Vera Cruz. The commissioner arrived at the head-quarters of the army a few days afterwards. His presence with the army and his diplomatic character were made known to the Mexican Government, from Puebla, on the 12th of June, 1847, by the transmission of the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico.

"Many weeks elapsed after its receipt, and no overtures were made, nor was any desire expressed by the Mexican Government to enter into negotiations for peace.

"Our army pursued its march upon the capital, and, as it approached it, was met by formidable resistance. Our forces first encountered the enemy, and achieved signal victories in the severely contested battles of Contreras and Churubusco. It was not until after these actions had resulted in decisive victories, and the capital of the enemy was within our power, that the Mexican Government manifested any disposition to enter into negotiations for peace; and even then, as events have proved, there is too much reason to believe they were insincere, and that, in agreeing to go through the forms of negotiation, the object was to

gain time to strengthen the defence of their capital, and to prepare for fresh resistance.

"The General in command of the army deemed it expedient to suspend hostilities temporarily, by entering into an armistice with a view to the opening of negotiations. Commissioners were appointed on the part of Mexico to meet the commissioner on the part of the United States. The result of the conferences which took place between these functionaries of the two Governments was a failure to conclude a treaty of peace.

"The commissioner of the United States took with him the project of a treaty already prepared, by the terms of which the indemnity required by the United States was a cession of territory.

"It is well known that the only indemnity which it is in the power of Mexico to make in satisfaction of the just and long-deferred claims of our citizens against her, and the only means by which she can reimburse the United States for the expenses of the war, is a concession to the United States of a portion of her territory. Mexico has no money to pay, and no other means of making the required indemnity. If we refuse this, we can obtain nothing else. To reject indemnity by refusing to accept a cession of territory would be to abandon all our just demands, and to wage the war, bearing all its expenses, without a purpose or definite object.

"A state of war abrogates treaties previously existing between the belligerents, and a treaty of peace puts an end to all claims for indemnity for tortuous acts committed under the authority of one Government against the citizens

or subjects of another, unless they are provided for in its stipulations. A treaty of peace which would terminate the existing war without providing for indemnity would enable Mexico (the acknowledged debtor, and herself the aggressor in the war) to relieve herself from her just liabilities. By such a treaty, our citizens, who hold just demands against her, would have no remedy either against Mexico or their own Government. Our duty to those citizens must for ever prevent such a peace, and no treaty which does not provide ample means of discharging these demands can receive my sanction.

"A treaty of peace should settle all existing differences between the two countries. If an adequate cession of territory should be made by such a treaty, the United States should release Mexico from all her liabilities, and assume their payment by our own citizens. If, instead of this, the United States were to consent to a treaty by which Mexico should again engage to pay the heavy amount of indebtedness which a just indemnity to our Government and our citizens would impose on her, it is notorious that she does not possess the means to meet such an undertaking. From such a treaty no result could be anticipated, but the same irritating disappointments which have heretofore attended the violations of treaty stipulations on the part of Mexico. Such a treaty would be but a temporary cessation of hostilities, without the restoration of the friendship and good understanding which should characterize the future intercourse between the two countries.

"That Congress contemplated the acquisition of territorial indemnity, when that body made

provision for the prosecution of the war, is obvious. Congress could not have meant—when, in May, 1846, they appropriated 10,000,000 of dollars, and authorized the President to employ the militia and naval and military forces of the United States, and to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers, to enable him to prosecute the war; and when, at their last session, and after our army had invaded Mexico, they made additional appropriations, and authorized the raising of additional troops for the same purpose—that no indemnity was to be obtained from Mexico at the conclusion of the war; and yet it was certain that, if no Mexican territory was acquired, no indemnity could be obtained.

"It is further manifest that Congress contemplated territorial indemnity, from the fact that, at their last session, an Act was passed, upon the Executive recommendation, appropriating 3,000,000 of dollars with that express object. This appropriation was made 'to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries, with the Republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two Governments, and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same or any part thereof.' The object of asking this appropriation was distinctly stated in the several messages on the subject which I communicated to Congress. Similar appropriations made in 1803 and 1806, which were referred to, were intended to be applied in part consideration for the cession of Louisiana and the Floridas. In like manner it was anticipated that, in settling the terms of a treaty of

'limits and boundaries' with Mexico, a cession of territory estimated to be of greater value than the amount of our demands against her might be obtained; and that the prompt payment of this sum—in part consideration for the territory ceded—on the conclusion of a treaty, and its ratification on her part, might be an inducement with her to make such a cession of territory as would be satisfactory to the United States. And although the failure to conclude such a treaty has rendered it unnecessary to use any part of the 3,000,000 of dollars appropriated by that Act, and the entire sum remains in the Treasury, it is still applicable to that object, should the contingency occur making such application proper.

"The doctrine of no territory is the doctrine of no indemnity, and, if sanctioned, would be a public acknowledgment that our country was wrong, and that the war declared by Congress with extraordinary unanimity was unjust, and should be abandoned;—an admission unfounded in fact, and degrading to the national character.

"The terms of the treaty proposed by the United States were not only just to Mexico, but, considering the character and amount of our claims, the unjustifiable and unprovoked commencement of hostilities by her, the expenses of the war to which we have been subjected, and the successes which had attended our arms, were deemed to be of a most liberal character.

"The commissioner of the United States was authorized to agree to the establishment of the Rio Grande as the boundary, from its entrance into the Gulf to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico, in north latitude

about 32 degrees, and to obtain a cession to the United States of the province of New Mexico and the Californias, and the privilege of the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The boundary of the Rio Grande, and the cession to the United States of New Mexico and Upper California, constituted an *ultimatum* which our commissioner was, under no circumstances, to yield.

"That it might be manifest, not only to Mexico, but to all other nations, that the United States were not disposed to take advantage of a feeble power, by insisting upon wresting from her all the other provinces, including many of her principal towns and cities, which we had conquered and held in our military occupation, but were willing to conclude a treaty in a spirit of liberality, our commissioner was authorized to capitulate for the restoration to Mexico of all our conquests.

"As the territory to be acquired by the boundary proposed might be estimated to be of greater value than a fair equivalent to our just demands, our commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the payment of such additional pecuniary consideration as was deemed reasonable.

"The terms of a treaty proposed by the Mexican commissioners were wholly inadmissible. They negotiated as if Mexico were the victorious, and not the vanquished party. They must have known that their *ultimatum* could never be accepted. It required the United States to dismember Texas, but surrendered to Mexico that part of the territory of that state lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, included within her limits by her laws when she was an independent

republic, and when she was annexed to the United States and admitted by Congress as one of the states of our union. It contained no provision for the payment by Mexico of the just claims of our citizens. It required indemnity to Mexican citizens for injuries they may have sustained by our troops in the prosecution of the war. It demanded the right for Mexico to levy and collect the Mexican tariff of duties on goods imported into her ports while in our military occupation during the war, and the owners of which had paid to officers of the United States the military contributions which have been levied upon them; and it offered to cede to the United States, for a pecuniary consideration, that part of Upper California lying north of latitude 37 degrees. Such were the unreasonable terms proposed by the Mexican commissioners.

"The cessation to the United States by Mexico of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, and proposed by the Commissioner of the United States, it was believed would be more in accordance with the convenience and interests of both nations than any other cession of territory which it was probable Mexico could be induced to make.

"It is manifest to all who have observed the actual condition of the Mexican Government, for some years past and at present, that, if these provinces should be retained by her, she could not long continue to hold and govern them. Mexico is too feeble a power to govern these provinces, lying as they do at a distance of more than 1000 miles from her capital; and, if attempted to be retained by her, they would constitute but for a short time, even nominally, a part of her dominions.

"This would be especially the case with Upper California. The sagacity of powerful European nations has long since directed their attention to the commercial importance of that province, and there can be little doubt that the moment the United States shall relinquish their present occupation of it, and their claim to it as indemnity, an effort would be made by some foreign power to possess it, either by conquest or by purchase. If no foreign government should acquire it in either of these modes, an independent revolutionary government would probably be established by the inhabitants, and such foreigners as may remain in or remove to the country, as soon as it shall be known that the United States have abandoned it. Such a government would be too feeble long to maintain its separate independent existence, and would finally become annexed to or be a dependent colony of some more powerful state.

"Should any foreign government attempt to possess it as a colony, or otherwise to incorporate it with itself, the principle avowed by President Monroe, in 1824, and reaffirmed in my first annual message, that no foreign power shall, with our consent, be permitted to plant or establish any new colony or dominion on any part of the North American continent, must be maintained. In maintaining this principle, and in resisting its invasion by any foreign power, we might be involved in other wars more expensive and more difficult than that in which we are now engaged.

"The provinces of New Mexico and the Californias are contiguous to the territories of the United States, and, if brought under the

government of our laws, their resources—mineral, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial—would soon be developed.

“Upper California is bounded on the north by our Oregon possessions, and, if held by the United States would soon be settled by a hardy, enterprising, and intelligent portion of our population. The bay of San Francisco, and other harbours along the Californian coast, would afford shelter for our navy, for our numerous whale ships, and other merchant vessels employed in the Pacific Ocean, and would, in a short period, become the marts of an extensive and profitable commerce with China and other countries of the east.

“These advantages, in which the whole commercial world would participate, would at once be secured to the United States by the cession of this territory; while it is certain that as long as it remains a part of the Mexican dominions they can be enjoyed neither by Mexico herself nor by any other nation.

“New Mexico is a frontier province, and has never been of any considerable value to Mexico. From its locality, it is naturally connected with our western settlements. The territorial limits of the state of Texas, too, as defined by her laws, before her admission into our union, embrace all that portion of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, while Mexico still claims to hold this territory as a part of her dominions. The adjustment of this question of boundary is important.

“There is another consideration which induced the belief that the Mexican Government might even desire to place this province under

the protection of the Government of the United States. Numerous bands of fierce and warlike savages wander over it and upon its borders. Mexico has been, and must continue to be, too feeble to restrain them from committing depredations, robberies, and murders, not only upon the inhabitants of New Mexico itself, but upon those of the other northern states of Mexico. It would be a blessing to all these northern states to have their citizens protected against them by the power of the United States. At this moment, many Mexicans, principally women and children, are in captivity among them. If New Mexico were held and governed by the United States, we could effectually prevent these tribes from committing such outrages, and compel them to release these captives, and restore them to their families and friends.

“In proposing to acquire New Mexico and the Californias, it was known that an inconsiderable portion of the Mexican people would be transferred with them, the country embraced within these provinces being chiefly an uninhabited region.

“These were the leading considerations which induced me to authorize the terms of peace which were proposed to Mexico. They were rejected, and, negotiations being at an end, hostilities were renewed. An assault was made by our gallant army upon the strongly fortified places near the gates of the city of Mexico, and upon the city itself, and, after several days of severe conflict, the Mexican forces, vastly superior in numbers to our own, were driven from the city, and it was occupied by our troops.

“Immediately after information

was received of the unfavourable result of the negotiations, believing that his continued presence with the army could be productive of no good, I determined to recall our commissioner. A despatch to this effect was transmitted to him on the 6th of October last. The Mexican Government will be informed of his recall, and, in the existing state of things, I shall not deem it proper to make any further overtures of peace, but shall be at all times ready to receive and consider any proposals which may be made by Mexico.

"Since the liberal proposition of the United States was authorized to be made in April last, large expenditures have been incurred, and the precious blood of many of our patriotic fellow-citizens has been shed in the prosecution of the war. This consideration, and the obstinate perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

"Our arms having been every where victorious, having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important questions arise—in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted? and what should be our future policy? I cannot doubt that we should secure and render available the conquests which we have already made; and that, with this view, we should hold and occupy, by our naval and military forces, all the ports, towns, cities, and provinces now in our occupation, or which may hereafter fall into our possession; that we should press forward our military operations, and levy such military con-

tributions on the enemy as may, as far as practicable, defray the future expenses of the war.

"Had the Government of Mexico acceded to the equitable and liberal terms proposed, that mode of adjustment would have been preferred. Mexico having declined to do this, and failed to offer any other terms which could be accepted by the United States, the national honour no less than the public interests requires that the war should be prosecuted with increased energy and power, until a just and satisfactory peace can be obtained. In the meantime, as Mexico refuses all indemnity, we should adopt measures to indemnify ourselves, by appropriating permanently a portion of her territory. Early after the commencement of the war, New Mexico and the Californias were taken possession of by our forces. Our military and naval commanders were ordered to conquer and hold them, subject to be disposed of by a treaty of peace.

"These provinces are now in our undisputed occupation, and have been so for many months, all resistance on the part of Mexico having ceased within their limits. I am satisfied they should never be surrendered to Mexico. Should Congress concur with me in this opinion, and that they should be retained by the United States as indemnity, I can perceive no good reason why the civil jurisdiction and laws of the United States should not at once be extended over them. To wait for a treaty of peace, such as we are willing to make, by which our relations towards them would not be changed, cannot be good policy; whilst our own interest, and that of the people inhabiting them, require that a

stable, responsible, and free government under our authority should, as soon as possible, be established over them. Should Congress, therefore, determine to hold these provinces permanently, and that they shall hereafter be considered constituent parts of our country, the early establishment of territorial Governments over them will be important for the more perfect protection of persons and property; and I recommend that such territorial Governments be established. It will promote peace and tranquillity among the inhabitants, by allaying all apprehension that they may still entertain of being again subjected to the jurisdiction of Mexico. I invite the early and favourable consideration of Congress to this important subject.

" Besides New Mexico and the Californias, there are other Mexican provinces which have been reduced to our possession by conquest. These other Mexican provinces are now governed by our military and naval commanders, under the general authority which is conferred upon a conqueror by the laws of war. They should continue to be held as a means of coercing Mexico to accede to just terms of peace. Civil as well as military officers are required to conduct such a government. Adequate compensation, to be drawn from contributions levied on the enemy, should be fixed by law for such officers as may be thus employed. What further provision may become necessary, and what final disposition it may be proper to make of them, must depend on the future progress of the war, and the course which Mexico may think proper hereafter to pursue.

" With the views I entertain, I

cannot favour the policy which has been suggested, either to withdraw our army altogether, or to retire to a designated line and simply hold and defend it. To withdraw our army altogether from the conquests it has made by deeds of unparalleled bravery, and at the expense of so much blood and treasure, in a just war on our part, and one which, by the act of the enemy, we could not honourably have avoided, would be to degrade the nation in its own estimation and in that of the world.

" To retire to a line, and simply hold and defend it, would not terminate the war. On the contrary, it would encourage Mexico to persevere, and tend to protract it indefinitely. It is not to be expected that Mexico, after refusing to establish such a line as a permanent boundary, when our victorious army are in possession of her capital and in the heart of her country, would permit us to hold it without resistance. That she would continue the war, and in the most harassing and annoying forms, there can be no doubt. A border warfare of the most savage character, extending over a long line, would be unceasingly waged. It would require a large army to be kept constantly in the field, stationed at posts and garrisons along such a line, to protect and defend it. The enemy, relieved from the pressure of our arms on his coasts and in the populous parts of the interior, would direct his attention to this line, and, selecting an isolated post for attack, would concentrate his forces upon it. This would be a condition of affairs which the Mexicans, pursuing their favourite system of guerilla warfare, would probably prefer to any other. Were we to

assume a defensive attitude on such a line, all the advantages of such a state of war would be on the side of the enemy. We could levy no contributions upon him, or in any other way make him feel the pressure of the war, but must remain inactive and await his approach, being in constant uncertainty at what point on the line, or at what time, he might make an assault. He may assemble and organize an overwhelming force in the interior, on his own side of the line, and, concealing his purpose, make a sudden assault upon some one of our posts so distant from any other as to prevent the possibility of timely succour or reinforcements; and in this way our gallant army would be exposed to the danger of being cut off in detail; or if, by their unequalled bravery and prowess, every where exhibited during this war, they should repulse the enemy, their numbers stationed at any one post may be too small to pursue him.

"If the enemy be repulsed in one attack, he will have nothing to do but to retreat to his own side of the line, and, being in no fear of a pursuing army, may reinforce himself at leisure, for another attack on the same or some other post. He may, too, cross the line between our posts, make rapid incursions into the country which we hold, murder the inhabitants, commit depredations on them, and then retreat to the interior, before a sufficient force can be concentrated to pursue him. Such would probably be the harassing character of a mere defensive war on our part. If our forces, when attacked, or threatened with attack, be permitted to cross the line, drive back the enemy, and conquer him, this would be again

to invade the enemy's country, after having lost all the advantages of the conquests we have already made, by having voluntarily abandoned them. To hold such a line successfully and in security, it is far from being certain that it would not require as large an army as would be necessary to hold all the conquests we have already made, and to continue the prosecution of the war in the heart of the enemy's country. It is also far from being certain that the expenses of the war would be diminished by such a policy.

"I am persuaded that the best means of vindicating the national honour and interest, and of bringing the war to an honourable close, will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power in the vital parts of the enemy's country.

"In my annual message to Congress of December last I declared, that 'the war has not been waged with a view to conquest; but, having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honourable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much-injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico.' Such, in my judgment, continues to be our true policy—indeed, the only policy which will probably secure a permanent peace.

"It has never been contemplated by me, as an object of the war, to make a permanent conquest of the Republic of Mexico, or to annihilate her separate existence as an independent nation. On the contrary, it has ever been my desire that she should maintain her nationality, and, under a

good Government, adapted to her condition, be a free, independent, and prosperous republic. The United States were the first among the nations to recognise her independence, and have always desired to be on terms of amity and good neighbourhood with her. This she would not suffer. By her own conduct we have been compelled to engage in the present war. In its prosecution we seek not her overthrow as a nation; but, in vindicating our national honour, we seek to obtain redress for the wrongs she has done us, and indemnity for our just demands against her. We demand an honourable peace; and that peace must bring with it indemnity for the past, and security for the future. Hitherto Mexico has refused all accommodation by which such a peace could be obtained.

"Whilst our armies have advanced from victory to victory, from the commencement of the war, it has always been with the olive branch of peace in their hands; and it has been in the power of Mexico, at every step, to arrest hostilities by accepting it.

"One great obstacle to the attainment of peace has, undoubtedly, arisen from the fact, that Mexico has been so long held in subjection by one fraction of military usurpers after another, and such has been the condition of insecurity in which their successive Governments have been placed, that each has been deterred from making peace, lest, for this very cause, a rival faction might expel it from power. Such was the fate of President Herrera's Administration in 1845, for being disposed even to listen to the overtures of the United States to prevent the war, as is fully confirmed by an official cor-

respondence which took place in the month of August last between him and his Government, a copy of which is herewith communicated. 'For this cause alone the revolution which displaced him from power was set on foot' by General Paredes. Such may be the condition of insecurity of the present Government.

"There can be no doubt that the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants of Mexico are convinced that it is the true interest of their country to conclude an honourable peace with the United States; but the apprehension of becoming the victims of some military faction or usurper may have prevented them from manifesting their feelings by any public act. The removal of any such apprehension would probably cause them to speak their sentiments freely, and to adopt the measures necessary for the restoration of peace. With a people distracted and divided by contending factions, and a Government subject to constant changes, by successive revolutions, the continued successes of our army may fail to secure a satisfactory peace. In such event, it may become proper for our commanding generals in the field to give encouragement and assurance of protection to the friends of peace in Mexico in the establishment and maintenance of a free republican Government of their own choice, able and willing to conclude a peace which would be just to them, and secure to us the indemnity we demand. This may become the only mode of obtaining such a peace. Should such be the result, the war which Mexico has forced upon us would thus be converted into an enduring blessing to herself. After finding her torn and distracted by factions, and

ruled by military usurpers, we should then leave her with a republican Government, in the enjoyment of real independence and domestic peace and prosperity; performing all her relative duties in the great family of nations, and promoting her own happiness by wise laws and their faithful execution.

"If, after affording this encouragement and protection, and after all the persevering and sincere efforts we have made from the moment Mexico commenced the war, and prior to that time to adjust our differences with her, we shall ultimately fail, then we shall have exhausted all honourable means in pursuit of peace, and must continue to occupy her country with our troops, taking the full measure of indemnity into our own hands, and must enforce the terms which our honour demands.

"To act otherwise in the existing state of things in Mexico, and to withdraw our army without a peace, would not only leave all the wrongs of which we complain undressed, but would be the signal for new and fierce civil dissensions and new revolutions—all alike hostile to peaceful relations with the United States.

"Besides, there is danger, if our troops were withdrawn before a peace was concluded, that the Mexican people, wearied with successive revolutions, and deprived of protection for their persons and property, might at length be inclined to yield to foreign influences, and to cast themselves into the arms of some European monarch for protection from the anarchy and suffering which would ensue. This, for our own safety and in pursuance of our established policy, we should be compelled to resist.

We could never consent that Mexico should be thus converted into a monarchy governed by a foreign Prince.

"Mexico is our near neighbour, and her boundaries are coterminous with our own through the whole extent across the North American continent from ocean to ocean. Both politically and commercially we have the deepest interest in her regeneration and prosperity. Indeed, it is impossible that, with any just regard to our own safety, we can ever become indifferent to her fate.

"It may be that the Mexican Government and people have misconstrued or misunderstood our forbearance and our objects in desiring to conclude an amicable adjustment of the existing differences between the two countries. They may have supposed that we would submit to terms degrading to the nation, or they may have drawn false inferences from the supposed division of opinion in the United States on the subject of the war, and may have calculated to gain much by protracting it, and indeed, that we might ultimately abandon it altogether without insisting on any indemnity, territorial or otherwise. Whatever may be the false impressions under which they have acted, the adoption and prosecution of the energetic policy proposed must soon undeceive them.

"In the future prosecution of the war, the enemy must be made to feel its pressure more than they have heretofore done. At its commencement it was deemed proper to conduct it in a spirit of forbearance and liberality. With this end in view, early measures were adopted to conciliate, as far as a state of war would permit, the mass of the Mexican population ;

to convince them that the war was waged, not against the peaceful inhabitants of Mexico, but against their faithless Government, which had commenced hostilities; to remove from their minds the false impressions which their designing and interested rulers had artfully attempted to make that the war on our part was one of conquest; that it was a war against their religion and their churches, which were to be desecrated and overthrown; and that their rights of person and private property would be violated. To remove these false impressions, our commanders in the field were directed scrupulously to respect their religion, their churches, and their church property, which were in no manner to be violated; they were directed also to respect the rights of persons and property of all who should not take up arms against us.

"Assurances to this effect were given to the Mexican people by Major-General Taylor in a proclamation issued in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War in the month of June, 1846, and again by Major-General Scott, who acted upon his own convictions of the propriety of issuing it in a proclamation of the 11th of May, 1847.

"In this spirit of liberality and conciliation, and with a view to prevent the body of the Mexican population from taking up arms against us, was the war conducted on our part. Provisions and other supplies furnished to our army by Mexican citizens were paid for at fair and liberal prices, agreed upon by the parties. After the lapse of a few months, it became apparent that these assurances and this mild treatment had failed to produce the desired effect upon the Mexican

population. While the war had been conducted on our part according to the most humane and liberal principles observed by civilized nations, it was waged in a far different spirit on the part of Mexico. Not appreciating our forbearance, the Mexican people generally became hostile to the United States, and availed themselves of every opportunity to commit the most savage excesses upon our troops. Large numbers of the population took up arms, and, engaging in guerilla warfare, robbed and murdered in the most cruel manner individual soldiers, or small parties whom accident or other causes had separated from the main body of our army; bands of guerilleros and robbers infested the roads, harassed our trains, and, whenever it was in their power, cut off our supplies.

"The Mexicans having thus shown themselves to be wholly incapable of appreciating our forbearance and liberality, it was deemed proper to change the manner of conducting the war, by making them feel its pressure, according to the usages observed under similar circumstances by all civilized nations.

"The policy of levying upon the enemy contributions in every form, consistently with the laws of nations, which it may be practicable for our military commanders to adopt, should, in my judgment, be rigidly enforced, and orders to this effect have accordingly been given. By such a policy, at the same time that our own treasury will be relieved from a heavy drain, the Mexican people will be made to feel the burdens of the war, and consulting their own interests may be induced the more readily to require their rulers to accede to a just peace.

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"It is deemed important that Congress should, at an early period of their session, confer the authority to raise an additional regular force to serve during the war with Mexico, and to be discharged upon the conclusion and ratification of a treaty of peace. I invite the attention of Congress to the views presented by the Secretary of War in his report upon this subject.

"I recommend, also, that authority be given by law to call for and accept the services of an additional number of volunteers, to be exercised at such time and to such extent as the emergencies of the service may require.

"I invite the early attention of Congress to the present condition of our citizens in China. Under our treaty with that Power, American citizens are withdrawn from the jurisdiction, whether civil or criminal, of the Chinese Government, and placed under that of our public functionaries in that country. By these alone can our citizens be tried and punished for the commission of any crime; by these alone can questions be decided between them involving the rights of person and property; and by these alone can contracts be enforced, into which they may have entered with the citizens or subjects of foreign Powers. The merchant vessels of the United States, lying in the waters of the five ports of China open to foreign commerce, are under the exclusive jurisdiction of officers of their own Government. Until Congress shall establish competent tribunals to try and punish crimes, and to exercise jurisdiction in civil cases in China, American citizens there are subject to no law whatever. Crimes may be committed with impunity, and debts may be con-

tracted without any means to enforce their payment. Inconveniences have already resulted from the omission of Congress to legislate upon the subject, and still greater are apprehended. The British authorities in China have already complained that this Government has not provided for the punishment of crimes, or the enforcement of contracts against American citizens in that country, whilst their Government has established tribunals by which an American citizen can recover debts due from British subjects.

"Accustomed as the Chinese are to summary justice, they could not be made to comprehend why criminals who are citizens of the United States should escape with impunity, in violation of treaty obligations, whilst the punishment of a Chinese, who had committed any crime against an American citizen, would be rigorously exacted. Indeed, the consequences might be fatal to American citizens in China, should a flagrant crime be committed by any one of them upon a Chinese, and should trial and punishment not follow according to the requisitions of the treaty. This might disturb, if not destroy, our friendly relations with that empire, and cause an interruption of our valuable commerce.

"Our treaties with the Sublime Porte, Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, and Muscat also require the legislation of Congress to carry them into execution, though the necessity for immediate action may not be so urgent as in regard to China.

"The Secretary of State has submitted an estimate to defray the expense of opening diplomatic relations with the Papal States. The interesting political events

now in progress in those States, as well as a just regard to our commercial interests, have, in my opinion, rendered such a measure highly expedient.

"A detailed statement of the condition of the finances will be presented in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The imports for the last fiscal year, ending on the 13th of June, 1847, were of the value of 146,545,638 dollars; of which the amount exported was 8,011,158 dollars, leaving 138,534,480 dollars in the country for domestic use. The value of the exports for the same period was 158,648,622 dollars; of which 150,637,464 dollars consisted of domestic productions, 8,011,158 dollars of foreign articles.

"The receipts into the Treasury for the same period amounted to 26,346,790 dollars and 37 cents, of which there was derived from customs 23,747,864 dollars and 66 cents; from sales of public lands, 2,498,335 dollars and 20 cents; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources, 100,570 dollars and 51 cents. The last fiscal year during which this amount was received embraced five months under the operation of the Tariff Act of 1842, and seven months during which the Tariff Act of 1846 was in force. During the five months under the Act of 1842 the amount received from customs was 7,842,306 dollars and 90 cents, and during the seven months under the Act of 1846 the amount received was 15,905,557 dollars and 76 cents.

"The net revenue from customs during the year ending on the 1st of December, 1846, being the last year under the operation of the Tariff Act of 1842, was 22,971,403

dollars and 10 cents; and the net revenue from customs during the year ending on the 1st of December, 1847, being the first year under the operation of the Tariff Act of 1846, was about 31,500,000 dollars; being an increase of revenue for the first year under the Tariff Act of 1846 of more than 8,500,000 dollars over that of the last year under the tariff of 1842.

"The expenditures during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last were 59,451,177 dollars and 65 cents; of which 3,522,082 dollars and 37 cents was on account of payment of principal and interest of the public debt, including Treasury notes redeemed and not funded. The expenditures, exclusive of payment of public debt, were 55,929,095 dollars and 28 cents.

"It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1848, including the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July last, will amount to 42,886,545 dollars and 80 cents, of which 31,000,000, it is estimated, will be derived from customs; 3,500,000 from the sale of the public lands; 400,000 from incidental sources, including sales made by the solicitor of the Treasury; and 6,285,294 dollars and 55 cents from loans already authorized by law, which, together with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July last, make the sum estimated.

"The expenditures for the same period, if peace with Mexico shall not be concluded and the army shall be increased as is proposed, will amount, including the necessary payments on account of principal and interest of the public debt and Treasury notes, to 58,615,660 dollars and 7 cents.

"On the 1st of the present month the amount of the public debt actually incurred, including Treasury notes, was 45,659,659 dollars and 40 cents. The public debt due on the 4th of March, 1845, including Treasury notes, was 17,788,799 dollars and 62 cents; and, consequently, the addition made to the public debt since that time is 27,870,859 dollars and 78 cents.

"Of the loan of 23,000,000, authorized by the Act of the 28th of January, 1847, the sum of 5,000,000 was paid out to the public creditors, or exchanged at par for specie; the remaining 18,000,000 was offered for specie to the highest bidder not below par, by an advertisement issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and published from the 9th of February until the 10th of April, 1847, when it was awarded to the several highest bidders at premiums varying from $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. above par. The premium has been paid into the Treasury, and the sums awarded deposited in specie in the Treasury as fast as it was required by the wants of the Government.

"To meet the expenditures for the remainder of the present and for the next fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1849, a further loan, in aid of the ordinary revenues of the Government, will be necessary. Retaining a sufficient surplus in the Treasury, the loan required for the remainder of the present fiscal year will be about 18,500,000 dollars. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the graduation of the price of the public lands shall be made at an early period of your session, as recommended, the loan for the present fiscal year may be reduced

to 17,000,000 dollars. The loan may be further reduced by whatever amount of expenditures can be saved by military contributions collected in Mexico. The most vigorous measures for the augmentation of these contributions have been directed, and a very considerable sum is expected from that source. Its amount cannot, however, be calculated with any certainty. It is recommended that the loan to be made be authorized upon the same terms, and for the same time, as that which was authorized under the provision of the Act of the 28th of January, 1847.

"Should the war with Mexico be continued until the 30th of June, 1849, it is estimated that a further loan of 20,500,000 dollars will be required for the fiscal year ending on that day, in case no duty be imposed on tea and coffee, and the public lands be not reduced and graduated in price, and no military contributions shall be collected in Mexico. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the lands be reduced and graduated in price, as proposed, the loan may be reduced to 17,000,000 dollars, and will be subject to be still further reduced by the amount of the military contributions which may be collected in Mexico. It is not proposed, however, at present, to ask Congress for authority to negotiate this loan for the next fiscal year, as it is hoped that the loan asked for the remainder of the present fiscal year, aided by military contributions which may be collected in Mexico, may be sufficient. If, contrary to my expectation, there should be a necessity for it, the fact will be communicated to Congress in time for their action during the present session. In no event will a sum exceeding

6,000,000 of dollars of this amount be needed before the meeting of the session of Congress in December 1848.

"The Act of the 13th of July, 1846, 'reducing the duties on imports,' has been in force since the 1st of December last; and I am gratified to state, that all the beneficial effects which were anticipated from its operation have been fully realized. The public revenue derived from customs during the year ending on the 1st of December, 1847, exceeds by more than 8,000,000 dollars the amount received in the preceding year under the operation of the Act of 1842, which was superseded and repealed by it. Its effects are visible in the great and almost unexampled prosperity which prevails in every branch of business.

"While the repeal of the prohibitory and restrictive duties of the Act of 1842, and the substitution in their place of reasonable revenue rates levied on articles imported according to their actual value, has increased the revenue and augmented our foreign trade, all the great interests of the country have been advanced and promoted.

"The great and important interests of agriculture, which had been not only too much neglected but actually taxed under the protective policy for the benefit of other interests, have been relieved of the burdens which that policy imposed on them; and our farmers and planters, under a more just and liberal commercial policy, are finding new and profitable markets abroad for their augmented products.

"Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and is extending more widely the circle of international

exchanges. Great as has been the increase of our imports during the past year, our exports of domestic products sold in foreign markets have been still greater.

"Our navigating interest is eminently prosperous. The number of vessels built in the United States has been greater than during any preceding period of equal length. Large profits have been derived by those who have constructed as well as by those who have navigated them. Should the ratio of increase in the number of our merchant vessels be progressive, and be as great for the future as during the past year, the time is not distant when our tonnage and commercial marine will be larger than that of any other nation in the world.

"Whilst the interests of agriculture, of commerce, and of navigation have been enlarged and invigorated, it is highly gratifying to observe that our manufactures are also in a prosperous condition. None of the ruinous effects upon this interest, which were apprehended by some as the result of the operation of the revenue system established by the Act of 1846, have been experienced. On the contrary, the number of manufactories, and the amount of capital invested in them, is steadily and rapidly increasing, affording gratifying proofs that American enterprise and skill, employed in this branch of domestic industry with no other advantages than those fairly and incidentally accruing from a just system of revenue duties, are abundantly able to meet successfully all competition from abroad, and still derive fair and remunerating profits.

"While capital invested in manufactures is yielding adequate

and fair profits under the new system, the wages of labour, whether employed in manufactures, agriculture, commerce, or navigation, have been augmented. The toiling millions, whose daily labour furnishes the supply of food and raiment, and all the necessities and comforts of life, are receiving higher wages, and more steady and permanent employment than in any other country, or at any previous period of our own history.

"So successful have been all branches of our industry, that a foreign war, which generally diminishes the resources of a nation, has in no essential degree retarded our onward progress or checked our general prosperity.

"With such gratifying evidences of prosperity, and of the successful operation of the Revenue Act of 1846, every consideration of public policy recommends that it shall remain unchanged. It is hoped that the system of impost duties which it established may be regarded as the permanent policy of the country, and that the great interests affected by it may not again be subject to be injuriously disturbed, as they have heretofore been, by frequent and sometimes sudden changes.

"For the purpose of increasing the revenue, and without changing or modifying the rates imposed by the Act of 1846 on the dutyable articles embraced by its provisions, I again recommend to your favourable consideration the expediency of levying a revenue duty on tea and coffee. The policy which exempted these articles from duty during peace, and when the revenue to be derived from them was not needed, ceases to exist when the country is engaged in war and

requires the use of all its available resources. It is a tax which would be so generally diffused among the people that it would be felt oppressively by none, and be complained of by none. It is believed that there are not, in the list of imported articles, any which are more properly the subject of war duties than tea and coffee.

"It is estimated that 3,000,000 dollars would be derived annually by a moderate duty imposed on these articles.

"The Act of the 6th of August, 1846, 'to establish a warehousing system,' has been in operation more than a year, and has proved to be an important auxiliary to the Tariff Act of 1846, in augmenting the revenue and extending the commerce of the country. Whilst it has tended to enlarge commerce, it has been beneficial to our manufactures, by diminishing forced sales at auction of foreign goods at low prices, to raise the duties to be advanced on them, and by checking fluctuations in the market. The system, although sanctioned by the experience of other countries, was entirely new in the United States, and is susceptible of improvement in some of its provisions. The Secretary of the Treasury, upon whom were devolved large discretionary powers in carrying this measure into effect, has collected, and is now collating, the practical results of the system in other countries, where it has long been established, and will report at an early period of your session such further regulations suggested by the investigation as may render it still more effective and beneficial.

"By the Act to 'provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection,

safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue,' all banks were discontinued as fiscal agents of the Government, and the paper currency issued by them was no longer permitted to be received in payment of public dues.

"The constitutional Treasury created by this Act went into operation on the 1st of January last. Under the system established by it the public moneys have been collected, safely kept, and disbursed, by the direct agency of officers of the Government, in gold and silver; and transfers of large amounts have been made from points of collection to points of disbursement, without loss to the Treasury or injury or inconvenience to the trade of the country.

"While the fiscal operations of the Government have been conducted with regularity and ease under this system, it has had a salutary effect in checking and preventing an undue inflation of the paper currency issued by the banks which exist under the State charters. Requiring, as it does, all dues to the Government to be paid in gold and silver, its effect is to restrain excessive issues of bank paper by the banks, disproportioned to the specie in their vaults, for the reason that they are at all times liable to be called on by the holders of their notes for their redemption, in order to obtain specie for the payment of duties and other public dues. The banks, therefore, must keep their business within prudent limits, and be always in a condition to meet such calls, or run the hazard of being compelled to suspend specie payments, and be thereby discredited. The amount of specie imported into the United States

during the last fiscal year was 24,121,289 dollars; of which there were retained in the country 22,276,170 dollars. Had the former financial system prevailed, and the public moneys been placed on deposit in banks, nearly the whole of this amount would have gone into their vaults, not to be thrown into circulation by them, but to be withheld from the hands of the people as a currency, and made a basis of new and enormous issues of bank paper.

"A large proportion of the specie imported has been paid into the Treasury for public dues, and, after having been to a great extent recoined at the Mint, has been paid out to the public creditors, and gone into circulation as a currency among the people. The amount of gold and silver coin now in circulation in the country is larger than at any former period.

"The financial system established by the constitutional Treasury has been thus far eminently successful in its operations, and I recommend an adherence to all its essential provisions; and especially to that vital provision which wholly separates the Government from all connection with banks, and excludes bank paper from all revenue receipts.

"In some of its details, not involving its general principles, the system is defective, and will require modification. These defects, and such amendments as are deemed important, were set forth in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. These amendments are again recommended to the early and favourable consideration of Congress.

"During the past year the coinage at the Mint and its branches has exceeded 20,000,000 dollars.

This has consisted chiefly in converting the coins of foreign countries into American coin.

The largest amount of foreign coin imported has been received at New York ; and if a branch mint were established at that city all the foreign coin received at that port could at once be converted into our own coin, without the expense, risk, and delay of transporting it to the Mint for that purpose, and the amount recoined would be much larger.

"Experience has proved that foreign coin, and especially foreign gold coin, will not circulate extensively as a currency among the people. The important measure of extending our specie circulation, both of gold and silver, and of diffusing it among the people, can only be effected by converting such foreign coin into American coin. I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message, for the establishment of a branch of the Mint of the United States at the city of New York.

"All the public lands which had been surveyed and were ready for market have been proclaimed for sale during the past year. The quantity offered and to be offered for sale under proclamations issued since the 1st of January last, amounts to 9,138,531 acres. The prosperity of the western states and territories in which these lands lie will be advanced by their speedy sale. By withholding them from market, their growth and increase of population would be retarded, while thousands of our enterprising and meritorious frontier population would be deprived of the opportunity of securing freeholds for themselves and their families. But, in addition to the general considerations which ren-

dered the early sale of these lands proper, it was a leading object at this time to derive as large a sum as possible from this source, and thus diminish by that amount the public loan rendered necessary by the existence of a foreign war.

"It is estimated that not less than 10,000,000 acres of the public lands will be surveyed and be in a condition to be proclaimed for sale during the year 1848.

"In my last annual message I presented the reasons which, in my judgment, rendered it proper to graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as have remained unsold for long periods after they had been offered for sale at public auction.

"Many millions of acres of public lands lying within the limits of several of the western states have been offered in the market, and been subject to sale at private entry for more than twenty years, and large quantities for more than thirty years, at the lowest price prescribed by the existing laws, and it has been found that they will not command that price. They must remain unsold and uncultivated for an indefinite period, unless the price demanded for them by the Government shall be reduced. No satisfactory reason is perceived why they should be longer held at rates above their real value. At the present period an additional reason exists for adopting the measure recommended. When the country is engaged in a foreign war, and we must necessarily resort to loans, it would seem to be the dictate of wisdom that we should avail ourselves of all our resources, and thus limit the amount of the public indebtedness to the lowest possible sum.

"The attention of Congress was

invited at their last and the preceding session to the importance of establishing a territorial Government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation on the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that distant region of country are still left without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitively settled, from the necessity of their condition the inhabitants had established a temporary Government of their own. Besides the want of legal authority for continuing such a Government, it is wholly inadequate to protect them in their rights of person and property, or to secure to them the enjoyment of the privileges of other citizens, to which they are entitled under the constitution of the United States. They should have the right of suffrage, be represented in a territorial Legislature, and by a delegate in Congress, and possess all the rights and privileges which citizens of other portions of the territories of the United States have heretofore enjoyed, or may now enjoy.

"Our judicial system, revenue laws, laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the protection of our laws generally, should be extended over them.

"In addition to the inhabitants in that territory who had previously emigrated to it, large numbers of our citizens have followed them during the present year; and it is not doubted that during the next and subsequent years their numbers will be greatly increased.

"Congress, at its last session, established post-routes leading to

Oregon, and between different points within that territory, and authorized the establishment of post-offices at 'Astoria and such other places on the coasts of the Pacific, within the territory of the United States, as the public interests may require.' Post-offices have accordingly been established, deputy-postmasters appointed, and provision made for the transportation of the mails.

"The preservation of peace with the Indian tribes residing west of the Rocky Mountains will render it proper that authority should be given by law for the appointment of an adequate number of Indian agents to reside among them.

"I recommend that a surveyor-general's office be established in that territory, and that the public lands be surveyed and brought into market at an early period.

"I recommend, also, that grants, upon liberal terms, of limited quantities of the public lands be made to all citizens of the United States who have emigrated, or may hereafter within a prescribed period emigrate to Oregon, and settle upon them. These hardy and adventurous citizens, who have encountered the dangers and privations of a long and toilsome journey, and have at length found an abiding place for themselves and their families upon the utmost verge of our western limits, should be secured in the homes which they have improved by their labour.

"The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory and gratifying account of the condition and operations of the naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success, in every quarter of the globe, under

the protection of our flag, which the navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

"In the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Pacific, the officers and men of our squadrons have displayed distinguished gallantry, and performed valuable services. In the early stages of the war with Mexico, her ports on both coasts were blockaded, and more recently many of them have been captured and held by the navy. When acting in cooperation with the land forces, the naval officers and men have performed gallant and distinguished services on land as well as on water, and deserve the high commendation of the country.

"While other maritime Powers are adding to their navies large numbers of war-steamers, it was a wise policy on our part to make similar additions to our navy. The four war-steamers authorized by the Act of the 3rd of March, 1847, are in course of construction.

"In addition to the four war-steamers authorized by this Act, the Secretary of the Navy has, in pursuance of its provisions, entered into contracts for the construction of five steamers, to be employed in the transportation of the United States mail 'from New York to New Orleans, touching at Charleston, Savannah, and Havannah, and from Havannah to Chagres;' for three steamers to be employed in like manner from Panama to Oregon, 'so as to connect with the mail from Havannah to Chagres across the Isthmus;' and for five steamers to be employed in like manner from New York to Liverpool. These steamers will be the property of the contractors, but are to be built 'under the superintendence and direction of a naval constructor in the em-

ploy of the Navy Department, and to be so constructed as to render them convertible at the least possible expense into war-steamers of the first class.'

"A prescribed number of naval officers, as well as a post-office agent, are to be on board of them; and authority is reserved to the Navy Department at all times to 'exercise control over said steamships,' and 'to have the right' to take them for the exclusive use and service of the United States, 'upon making proper compensation to the contractors therefor.'

"Whilst these steamships will be employed in transporting the mails of the United States coastwise, and to foreign countries, upon an annual compensation to be paid to the owners, they will be always ready, upon an emergency requiring it, to be converted into war-steamers; and the right reserved to take them for public use will add greatly to the efficiency and strength of this description of our naval force. To the steamers thus authorized under contracts made by the Secretary of the Navy should be added five other steamers authorized under contracts made in pursuance of law by the Postmaster-General, making an addition in the whole of eighteen war-steamers, subject to be taken for public use. As further contracts for the transportation of the mail to foreign countries may be authorized by Congress, this number may be enlarged indefinitely.

"The enlightened policy by which a rapid communication with the various distant parts of the globe is established by means of the American-built sea steamers would find an ample reward in the increase of our commerce, and in making our country and its re-

sources more favourably known abroad; but the national advantage is still greater, of having our naval officers made familiar with steam navigation, and of having the privilege of taking the ships already equipped for immediate service at a moment's notice; and will be cheaply purchased by the compensation to be paid for the transportation of the mail in them, over and above the postages received.

"A just national pride, no less than our commercial interests, would seem to favour the policy of augmenting the number of this description of vessels. They can be built in our country cheaper and in greater numbers than in any other in the world.

"I refer you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster-General for a detailed and satisfactory account of the condition and operations of that department during the past year. It is gratifying to find that within so short a period after the reduction in the rates of postage, and notwithstanding the great increase of mail service, the revenue received for the year will be sufficient to defray all the expenses, and that no further aid will be required from the Treasury for that purpose.

"The first of the American mail steamers authorized by the Act of the 3rd of March, 1845, was completed and entered upon the service on the 1st of June last, and is now on her third voyage to Bremen and other intermediate ports. The other vessels authorized under the provisions of that Act are in course of construction, and will be put upon the line as soon as completed. Contracts have also been made for the transporta-

tion of the mail in a steamer from Charleston to Havannah.

"A reciprocal and satisfactory postal arrangement has been made by the Postmaster-General with the authorities of Bremen, and no difficulty is apprehended in making similar arrangements with all other Powers with which we may have communications by mail steamers, except with Great Britain.

"On the arrival of the first of the American steamers bound to Bremen at Southampton, in the month of June last, the British Post-office directed the collection of discriminating postages on all letters and other mailable matter which she took out to Great Britain, or which went into the British Post-office on their way to France and other parts of Europe. The effect of the order of the British Post-office is to subject all letters and other matter transported by American steamers to double postage, one postage having been previously paid on them to the United States, while letters transported in British steamers are subject to pay but a single postage. This measure was adopted with the avowed object of protecting the British line of mail steamers now running between Boston and Liverpool, and, if permitted to continue, must speedily put an end to the transportation of all letters and other matter by American steamers, and give to British steamers a monopoly of the business.

"A just and fair reciprocity is all that we desire, and on this we must insist. By our laws, no such discrimination is made against British steamers bringing letters into our ports, but all letters arriving in the United States are subject to the same rate of postage, whe-

ther brought in British or American vessels. I refer you to the report of the Postmaster-General for a full statement of the facts of the case, and of the steps taken by him to correct this inequality. He has exerted all the power conferred upon him by the existing laws.

"The Minister of the United States at London has brought the subject to the attention of the British Government, and is now engaged in negotiations for the purpose of adjusting reciprocal postal arrangements which shall be equally just to both countries. Should he fail in concluding such arrangements, and should Great Britain insist on enforcing the unequal and unjust measure she has adopted, it will become necessary to confer additional powers on the Postmaster-General in order to enable him to meet the emergency, and to put our own steamers on an equal footing with British steamers engaged in transporting the mail between the two countries; and I recommend that such powers be conferred.

"In view of the existing state of our country, I trust it may not be inappropriate, in closing this communication, to call to mind the words of wisdom and admonition of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors in his farewell address to his countrymen.

"That greatest and best of men, who served his country so long and loved it so much, foresaw with 'serious concern' the danger to our Union 'of characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western—whence designing men may endeavour to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and

views,' and warned his countrymen against it.

"So deep and solemn was his conviction of the importance of the Union, and of preserving harmony between its different parts, that he declared to his countrymen in that address, 'It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.'

"After the lapse of half a century, these admonitions of Washington fall upon us with all the force of truth. It is difficult to estimate the 'immense value' of our glorious union of confederated states, to which we are so much indebted for our growth in population and wealth, and for all that constitutes us a great and happy nation. How unimportant are all our differences of opinion upon minor questions of public policy compared with its preservation; and how scrupulously should we avoid all agitating topics which may tend to distract and divide us into contending parties, separated by geographical lines, whereby it may be weakened or endangered.

"Invoking the blessing of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe

upon your deliberations, it will be my highest duty, no less than my sincere pleasure, to cooperate with you in all measures which may tend to promote the honour and enduring welfare of our common country.

“JAMES K. POLK.

“Washington, Dec., 1847.”

MEXICO.—The Mexican Congress met on the 6th of December last year, when Santa Anna was appointed President, and Gomez Fanas Vice-President. The former retained the command of the army, and was actively engaged in opposing the advances of the American forces. General Taylor, however, continued to force his way towards the capital; and, with the exception of one or two engagements, hostilities were carried on by the Mexicans in a series of guerilla actions, none of which were of sufficient importance to decide the issue of the war. From December until the middle of February, Santa Anna had his head-quarters at San Luis Potosi; but he then marched northwards towards the line of the Grande, leaving the city of Vera Cruz to its fate. He came upon the American army under General Taylor, at Buena Vista, near Saltillo, and on the 22nd and 23rd of February a sharp conflict took place between the hostile forces. Both parties claimed the victory. The American account stated that Santa Anna had a force of 17,000 men; General Taylor of 4000 or 5000, mostly volunteers. The Mexicans advanced boldly, charging with the bayonet up to the very muzzles of the guns, and receiving a deadly fire: the fight continued for two whole days; and on the evening of the second the

Mexicans retired to Agua Nueva, twenty miles in their rear; leaving their dead and wounded on the field, and sustaining a loss of 4000. Santa Anna, however, in a short letter addressed to the Government at Mexico, estimated the adverse force at 8000 or 9000, and boasted that the enemy lost five of his positions, three pieces of artillery, two flags, and 2000 men, and appealed to the “trophies of war” to attest on which side victory fell. As to his own retreat, he said he only retired to obtain provisions; being without a single biscuit or grain of rice, and having “struggled with hunger and thirst for forty hours.”

It would be of little interest to the reader to follow in detail the various movements and manœuvres which took place during this tediously protracted war, or to give an account of the numerous engagements at different places between divisions of the American and Mexican forces. General Taylor remained stationary for a long time at a place called Walnut Springs; and General Scott, having in May advanced as far as Puebla, which he took without resistance, did not push forward until the 7th of August. On that day he left Puebla with his whole force, and marched on the capital. Santa Anna had concentrated his chief strength at El Penon and Mexicalcingo, where he had raised very strong fortifications; but, after a reconnoissance on the 14th August, General Scott decided upon a line of advance by which these formidable positions would be completely turned. Instead of pursuing the high road from La Puebla to Mexico, he turned round Lake Chalco, and gained the great southern road to the capital. In

this change of position and side-march, the American army had its flank completely sheltered by the lakes, round whose banks it marched to St. Augustine. Here, on the 18th, it came upon an inferior division of the Mexicans, under General Valencia, posted in the village of St. Angel. General Worth established himself in the Hacienda of Bureo, where he could see the enemy at work upon their batteries. The Mexicans opened a brisk fire upon the advancing force, but did not maintain it. However, they resumed their cannonade on the 19th, and the Americans were compelled to shelter themselves behind the building. The whole of the day was spent in vain attempts to dislodge Valencia from his position; and night closed in without effecting this important object.

The weather was very bad, and a large portion of the troops was compelled to bivouack, without blankets, in the midst of a pitiless storm.

On the following morning, the American troops carried the batteries, the enemy being completely routed, with the loss of 700 killed, 15 pieces of artillery taken, and 1500 prisoners.

While the main body of the army pushed on to Mexico, General Worth was ordered to fall back on San Antonio, with directions to turn and capture that work. This was effected after two hours of hard fighting. The Mexican force was numbered at 15,000, while the Americans had only 6000. The total loss of the latter was about 1000 men, among whom were 5 Colonels, 3 Majors, 22 Captains, 51 Lieutenants, and 1 Adjutant. The Mexican loss was estimated at 5000 killed. A truce, proposed

by General Scott, was agreed to, with a view to negotiations for peace. The official announcement, at Washington, of the success which had attended the decisive conflict on the 20th was as follows:—

“The American forces, consisting of 7000 men, met the enemy at Charbuses, three or four miles from the capital. The Mexicans were 32,000 strong, and posted behind an immense battery of heavy artillery. After two hours’ bloody conflict, our gallant troops swept every thing before them, mainly at the point of the bayonet.

“The American loss was less than 1000, while that of the Mexicans is estimated at 5000, and amongst the killed are many distinguished men, both generals and civilians.

“The armistice was agreed upon, and five commissioners appointed on the Mexican side, at the head of whom was Herrera.”

A negotiation was, in fact, opened immediately after these engagements; and Mr. Twist, as the plenipotentiary of the United States, made the following proposition on the part of the Government:—

“Art. 1. There shall be a firm and universal peace as soon as the treaty is ratified by both parties.

“2. All prisoners of both sides shall be returned as soon as the treaty is ratified.

“3. As soon as the treaty is ratified by the United States, all towns captured by the Americans shall be given up, except such as are comprised within the limits of the United States by article 4 of this treaty without transportation of any artillery or public property within said town at the time of the ratification of said treaty.

“4. The dividing line between

the two republics will commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues off land, fronting the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence upwards by the middle of the said river to a point where it touches the Mexican line of New Mexico, thence towards the west to the longitude of the southern limit of New Mexico, at the angle south-west of the longitude of the northern line of New Mexico, until intersected by the first arm of the Rio Gila. If it should not be intersected by any arm of that river, thence to the point of said line nearest to said arm; thence in a direct line to the same, descending by the said arm, and by the said river Gila, until its discharge into the river Colorado, and thence downwards by the Colorado and the middle of the Gulf of California to the Pacific Ocean.

" 5. In consideration of the cession of territory in the preceding article, the United States agree to pay a sum of money (not mentioned) to Mexico, and the abandonment of all claims.

" 6. The United States agree to pay all claims of her citizens against Mexico that have been adjusted, provided they do not exceed 3,000,000 of dollars, after exonerating Mexico from any liability on account of these claims.

" 7. Provides for ascertaining the validity of the claims.

" 8. Gives the United States the navigation of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, or from the Pacific, by means of any conveyance now in existence, or to be established hereafter by railroads or canals.

" 9. Exempts from duties or confiscation all goods entered during the occupation by the United States.

" 10. Renews for eight years the treaty of amity, commerce,

and navigation, concluded in 1831.

" 11. Provides for the ratification of the treaty by the United States Government, within a given number of months."

The following was the counter-proposal on the Mexican side:—

" Art. 1. Expresses desire for peace.

" 2. Stipulates for releases for all prisoners as soon as a treaty is signed.

" 3. All the towns, forts, and artillery captured shall be returned.

" 4. The dividing line between the two republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land in front, and from the southern mouth of Corpus Christi, to run in straight line through said bay to the mouth of Rio del Nueces, to follow thence the course of that river to its source. From the course of the river Nueces, a straight line will be traced until it meets the actual front tier of New Mexico in the east-south-east part. It will then follow the actual front tier of New Mexico, by the east, north, and west of New Mexico, by the east, until it meets latitude 37, which will serve as the boundary of the two republics, from the point at which it touches the front tier of New Mexico to the Pacific. The Government of Mexico agrees not to found any new establishment or colonies in the space of land which lies between the Rio Grande and the Nueces.

" 5. Stipulates for the payment of the sum (not named) to Mexico in consideration of the territory thus ceded.

" 6 and 7. Release the Mexican Government from all claim from the citizens of the United States.

" 8. Agrees as to the mode of

settling claims proposed by Mr. Trist.

" 9. Stipulates that the Catholic religion and the property belonging to that persuasion shall be respected in the territory ceded to the United States.

" 10. Secures the Mexicans the privilege of returning to Mexico.

" 11. Stipulates as to the validity of all grants of land made by the Mexican Government previous to the cession of territory.

" 12. All goods now in the ports occupied by the American troops will pay the duties established by the republic, otherwise they will be confiscated.

" The Government of the United States will satisfy justly the claims of Mexican citizens for the damage the American troops have done them.

" 15. Relates to the ratification of the treaty."

The Mexican Commissioners refused to accede to the terms offered by the American plenipotentiary; and Santa Anna gave notice, on the 7th of September, that the armistice would be considered at an end, and hostilities recommenced on the 9th.

General Scott had, however, on the 7th, addressed a letter to Santa Anna from Tacubaya, accusing him of having violated several articles of the armistice, and one of the charges was that he had not allowed the American army to obtain supplies from the city of Mexico. General Scott demanded an explanation, and concluded as follows:—

" I hereby formally notify you, that if I do not receive the most complete satisfaction on all these points before 12 o'clock to-morrow I shall consider the armistice as terminated from that hour."

To this letter General Santa

Anna replied at considerable length. He accused General Scott of having violated the terms of the armistice in refusing to allow flour from the mills in the vicinity to be brought into the city, and says that the American waggons were driven out of the city on account of the objectionable conduct of the officers accompanying them. Santa Anna also charged General Scott with having sacked the Mexican towns in the vicinity of the capital, and robbed and desecrated the churches, and with stealing and destroying articles held sacred by every Mexican. He concluded as follows:—

" I flatter myself that your Excellency will be convinced, on calm reflection, upon the weight of my reasons; but, if by misfortune you should seek only a pretext to deprive the first city of the American continent of an opportunity to free the unarmed population of the horrors of war, there will be left me no other means of salvation but to repel force by force, with the decision and energy which my high obligations impose upon me."

On the 7th General Herrera, as commandant of the city of Mexico, addressed the clergy, exhorting them to exert all their influence to incite the people to arm themselves, and prepare to resist the American army.

General Scott did not wait for the time fixed upon by Santa Anna (the 9th), but on the 8th attacked the Mill del Rey, in the immediate vicinity of Chapultepec, and prepared for an immediate assault upon the capital.

Before it was stormed Santa Anna issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants:—

" The President Provisional of the Republic and Commander-in-Chief of the Army to the Nation:—

"Countrymen, — The enemy, availing himself of idle pretexts, has determined to commence hostilities upon your beautiful city. Presuming us to be disheartened and humiliated by the reverses of fortune, he expected that I should subscribe a treaty by which the territory of the republic would have been essentially reduced, and the republic covered with shame and ignominy. Mexicans do not deserve a fate so ignominious, and having been called upon spontaneously to direct their destinies, I have felt it my duty to respond with all loyalty to their signal mark of confidence, preserving those precious rights which cannot be alienated, and thus affording an example of energy and firmness which are the glory of nations.

"The enemy had proclaimed that they would propose to us a peace honourable for both nations, and it became our duty to listen to them, that their treachery might be made known.

"Their propositions, and all the sequel of the negotiations, are to be published, so that the civilized world may see that we were ready to sacrifice all that our honour would permit us to sacrifice; and that on the other hand our enemies set up measureless pretensions, which would have destroyed the republic, and converted it into a miserable colony of the United States. To such audacity we could oppose nothing but our firmness and our valour.

"Mexicans! you will find me, as ever, leading in your defence, striving to free you from a heavy yoke, and to preserve your altars from infamous violation, and your daughters and your wives from the extremity of insult. The enemy raises the sword to wound your

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noble fronts; do you draw it likewise to chastise the rancorous pride of the invader.

"Mexicans! for ever live the independence of the country!"

On the 14th of September the American troops, after having carried Chapoltepec and the citadel, took possession of the capital. Santa Anna retreated with the forces under his command to Guadalupe, from which place Alcosta, the Mexican Minister of war and Marine, issued a proclamation "to the generals of the several departments," in which he said:—

"After the important and great events that have yesterday taken place, there remains no other alternative to the Government of the Union than that of abandoning the capital, in order that other means be adopted and pursued for the harassing of the enemy. Accordingly, his Excellency orders me to inform you, in order that through you the honourable Congress of the State over which you preside may know it, that his Excellency is firmly resolved to prosecute military operations against the invaders; and that, whatever be the consequences resulting from the war, his Excellency is determined to wage it in every possible manner and by every attainable means."

The Americans continued to occupy the Mexican capital during the rest of the year, and suffered much from sickness. In the month of November, Santa Anna was superseded in the command of the army, by the Mexican Government, which had retired to Queretaro, and General Renion was appointed Commander-in-Chief.

Santa Anna loudly protested against this violation of his rights as the first magistrate of the na-

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tion. He refused obedience to the orders of the Government, and withdrew to Tehuacan.

Hostilities still continued to be carried on until the close of the year, but no further events of importance took place.

INDIA.—The year 1847 has been one of uninterrupted tranquillity in British India, with one insignificant exception in Scinde, and we have no longer to record hostile aggressions on the part of enemies and the triumphs of our arms in opposing them. In the Punjab, so lately the object of our anxious attention, nothing of importance occurred; but in the month of August, in consequence of the intrigues of the Ranee in attempting to overthrow the council of Regency, they determined to remove her from Lahore, and the consent of the Governor-General having been obtained to the measure, she was on the 20th of August sent off under a military escort to the port of Shaikpoora, distant about twenty-five miles from Lahore, where she was to remain under surveillance. In the early part of the year Akbar Khan, who was our chief opponent during the Cabul war, died. In the course of the year, Viscount Hardinge resigned the office of Governor-General, and the Earl of Dalhousie was appointed to succeed him. He sailed for India in the month of November.

SCINDE.—This recent accession to our Indian territories remained throughout the year in a state of tranquillity, except so far as it was disturbed by the predatory attacks of marauding tribes which infest the frontiers. A gallant action, however, performed by a small body of our troops under

the command of Lieutenant Merewether, almost exterminated one of the most troublesome of these hordes—the Boogtee tribe. And great credit is due to that officer and the men under him for the manner in which they executed the enterprise. The following is Lieutenant Merewether's account of the expedition:—

“Having received good intelligence of the whole Boogtee force having entered the plain, as already reported to you, I have the honour to inform you that I started at half-past one o'clock on the morning of the 1st of October, with a party of the Scinde Irregular Horse, amounting to a hundred and thirty-three men of all ranks, from Shahpoor, in pursuit of the enemy. I arrived at the Zeemanee River just as it became light enough to see clearly the tracks of the enemy. I observed a spot in the bed of the Zeemanee River where they had apparently halted for a short time: from the marks, I was of opinion that their strength might be 600 or 700 footmen, with a small party of horse. I thence proceeded, according to your instructions, along the foot of the small hills, intending to take post in the Teywagh, thinking that the enemy would certainly return that way, and the ground being favourable for cavalry to act on. However, I had not proceeded a quarter of a mile beyond the ‘Timanee’ River, when Jan Mahomed Kyheeree, who was a short distance in advance, came back and informed me that he had heard loud shouting and much noise in the direction of Koonree. My detachment was marching in column of troops. I wheeled them into line, and proceeded in the direction of Koonree, when, near the jungle about that place, I saw

the enemy formed in a deep and long line to my left. They appeared to be making a side movement towards the jungle. I therefore passed rapidly along their front, to cut them off from the jungle, and drive them to the open plain. They were at this time posted in some rough broken ground, with sand hillocks and bushes, but, apparently fancying from my galloping along their front that I did not intend to attack them, they left their vantage-ground, and rushed forward to attack me, with much firing, loud shouts, and howls. This at once gave me all I wished for, namely, a fair field. I immediately changed front to the left, which the men did most steadily, as if on parade. When my change of position was executed, I charged. The charge was made steadily and rapidly, with irresistible effect. The Bogtees had formed a solid mass to receive us, but were overthrown at the first onset with terrible loss. They then moved off towards the hills, distant about three miles, in disorder, but shouldering together as closely as they could. We continued our attacks, killing numbers, until, on recrossing the Zecmanee River, they made another short stand. They were again overthrown and driven into the open plain. They were now approaching the low hills, when Russaidar Shaik Ali, very judiciously getting some men in advance, cut them off from that place of refuge, and they turned back towards Koonree. Their numbers were now getting small, but, though repeated offers of quarter were made to them, they obstinately continued to fight until the destruction was so great that their numbers were reduced to 120, many of whom

were wounded. At last, seeing resistance utterly hopeless, they were induced to throw down their arms and surrender; not a single footman escaped capture or death; two horsemen alone out of the whole force of the enemy, stated by the prisoners to have been full 700 in all, including 35 horsemen; among the slain are several chieftains of note, in fact all the leaders of repute in the tribe."

In the month of October Sir Charles Napier resigned the office of Governor of the province of Scinde; and Sir Henry Hardinge, in a general order, notified the fact in the following complimentary terms:—

"The Governor-General most cordially acknowledges the sense he entertains of the just, firm, and able manner in which his Excellency has conducted the civil administration of the province intrusted to his charge. This important and difficult duty has been performed with an ability which justifies the unlimited confidence which his lordship has reposed in Sir Charles Napier, a name gloriously pre-eminent as the leader of the forces which achieved the victories of Meanee and Hyderabad.

"The Lieutenant-General will, after a long, brilliant, and honourable career in the public service, retire from the government of Scinde, having, in the course of his service in India, received the approbation of the Government he has served, the thanks of the British Parliament, and been honoured by a distinguished mark of his sovereign's favour."

CHINA.—A series of insults and annoyances, practised towards the British residents at Canton, induced Sir John Davis, the Go-

vernor of Hong Kong, to interfere in a summary and decisive manner by proceeding with a military expedition to Canton, and demanding instant reparation. The complaints of the British merchants established at the factory will appear from the following list of their demands which they prepared on the 3rd of April, in order that Sir John Davis might be acquainted with the specific grievances of which they sought redress:—

“1st. A distinct recognition of their right to go such distance into the surrounding country as may be traversed either by land or by water in one day out and home, and full protection on their perambulations from insult and attacks by the populace.

“2nd. A space of ground of about fifty acres at Honan, or in some other convenient part of the suburbs, for the erection of warehouses and dwelling-houses.

“3rd. A site for a church and a churchyard for British residents.

“4th. A site for a burial-ground for the Parsee community, either on Danes or French Island, of an area of 40,000 square feet.

“5th. A bridge, to be thrown across the passage of Hog Lane, to connect the two factory gardens.

“6th. A cook-house for Lascars in Hog Lane.

“7th. The railing-in of Lower China Street and the lower part of Hog Lane, and the garden walls to be kept free from Chinese buildings, excepting the military and police stations already erected.

“8th. Removal of the stationary boats which at present incumber the avenues to the factory gardens from the river side.”

The determination of Sir John Davis took the Chinese authorities at Canton completely by surprise;

and to this circumstance we must attribute the extraordinary success of our hostile demonstration without the loss of a single man. General D'Aquilar was the officer intrusted with the military command of the expedition, and from his official despatch we take the following narrative of the events that happened:—

“On the afternoon of the 1st instant I received a communication from his Excellency Sir John Francis Davis, Bart., Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, informing me that, in consequence of the repeated aggressions of the Chinese upon British subjects, in the neighbourhood of Canton, and the unsatisfactory replies of the imperial high commissioner to his demands for redress, his Excellency had come to the conclusion that there was no alternative but to proceed to Canton with a force, and demand reparation on the spot. Upon receipt of the above letter, I lost no time in communicating with Captain M'Dougall, of Her Majesty's steam frigate *Vulture*, the senior naval officer in these waters; and the result of our deliberations was, that whilst we could not conceal from ourselves the difficulty of undertaking such an expedition with so small a force as that which would remain at our command after providing for the security of this island, still the advantages attendant upon prompt and energetic action, before the hot season set in, appeared to us to justify the enterprise, provided the operation was conducted upon the principle of a *coup de main*, and that no guns were left unspiked in our rear. I was likewise influenced in my decision upon this question by a desire to teach the people of Canton that the troops in the garrison

of Hong Kong, with the cooperation of the naval force in these seas, are at all times prepared to chastise aggression without waiting for reinforcements either from England or India. About midnight of the day on which I received Sir John Davis's communication, the troops embarked on board the vessels. At nine o'clock the following morning, the squadron arrived at the Bocca Tigris, when the *Vulture*, taking up a convenient position, with the Old and New Arrunghoy batteries on one side and the North and South Wangtung batteries on the other, lowered her boats, in which two detachments, the one under Lieut-Col. Brereton, C.B., Royal Artillery, the second in command, the other under my immediate superintendence, were instantly disembarked, and, the respective batteries having been surprised and taken possession of without opposition, the guns were spiked, the ammunition destroyed, and the garrisons permitted to retire without molestation. At six o'clock the squadron arrived at Wampoa, beyond which the *Vulture's* draught of water would not permit her to proceed. The following morning the troops were distributed in the steamers *Phuto* and *Corsair*, and the armed boats of the *Vulture*, with the exception of the detachment of sepoys on board the *Espiegle*, and a party which it was deemed prudent to leave for the security of the *Vulture*, in consequence of the greater part of her crew being employed on boat service. I here established my headquarters on board the *Phuto*, to which vessel Sir J. Davis likewise removed from the *Vulture*. About 11 o'clock we arrived at a reach of the river on which stand four strong forts, viz. Pachow, Wook-

ongtap, Napier, and Wampoa Creek. The attack on the two first I intrusted to Lieut.-Col. Brereton, C.B., and that on the two others, which was led by Major Aldrich, Royal Engineers, I reserved for my own immediate supervision. To gain access to Forts Pachow and Napier, which were approached simultaneously, it was found necessary to blow in the gates, after which the guns were spiked and the troops re-embarked. On proceeding towards Forts Wookongtap and Wampoa Creek, a well-directed fire of round shot, chain-shot, and grape was opened by those batteries upon the steamers and boats; and I consider it due to Lieutenant-Colonel Brereton to state that, but for the intelligent manner in which that officer directed the crowded boats under his command to be steered upon the salient angle of Fort Wookongtap, a very heavy loss must have inevitably ensued, as the showers of grape which were poured from guns of large calibre fell thickly around the boats almost immediately after the lieutenant-colonel had caused this judicious movement to be made. On the troops reaching the shore, the garrisons of Forts Napier and Wampoa Creek evacuated the works by the rear; but entrances were speedily effected by means of powder-bags, which were applied to the principal gates by Captain Durnford and Lieutenant Da Costa, of the Royal Engineers. The guns having been all spiked and the magazines exploded, the expedition next proceeded to the French Folly Fort, a strong work, surmounted by a keep, commanding one of the narrowest bends of the river. The descent upon this fort was equally rapid as upon those

that preceded it, and, the gate having been blown in, it was ascertained, from the preparations obviously made in the batteries for our reception, that a very few minutes' delay would have brought upon us the fire of this formidable work. Four other batteries were afterwards spiked without opposition, and by six o'clock in the evening the greater part of the troops had landed at the British factories, after having spiked or otherwise rendered unserviceable 879 pieces of heavy cannon, as per annexed return. It became now necessary to secure our position from attack on the land side, and fortunately the situation of the factories in relation to the surrounding suburbs enabled me, by a series of defensible barricades, to shut up all the avenues of approach. The following day, Sir John Davis was waited upon at the British Consulate within the factories by the Chinese high commissioner Keying, to whom he prescribed certain terms, failing compliance with which before six o'clock the next evening, his Excellency declared his intention of breaking off all further negotiations, and of employing the force under my command, in conjunction with that of my coadjutor, Captain M'Dougall, in redressing by more serious hostile operations the injuries complained of. The ensuing day, the 5th instant, the high commissioner requested that the period allowed him for consideration of the proposed terms might be extended to eight o'clock the following morning. After this request had been granted, intelligence was received of bodies of troops moving into the city. I accordingly lost no time in making my dispositions for the assault.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary having informed me that all his demands had been fully acceded to by the Chinese authorities, I gave orders, with his Excellency's concurrence, for the return of the troops to Hong Kong, with the exception of the light company of the 18th Regiment, under Captain Graves, and a small party of sappers, under Lieutenant Da Costa; both which it was thought prudent to leave behind in the factories, until the various local improvements prescribed by the treaty are fully completed. At twelve o'clock on the 8th instant, the troops accordingly re-embarked, and arrived in Hong Kong the afternoon of the following day."

Thus the objects for which the expedition had been undertaken were gained without bloodshed; but we cannot conceal from ourselves that the hazard of failure was great, for the whole military force did not amount to a thousand men, and if the Chinese had been prepared for our approach the result might have been very different.

Before the end of the year a painful incident occurred, which proves the bitter feeling of the Chinese towards us, and warns us that we maintain our position at Canton, not owing to any friendliness on the part of the natives, but from the awe inspired by the success of our arms. We believe that the Chinese detest us as foreigners and conquerors, and that they will seize every opportunity to manifest their dislike, where they are not kept in check by the presence of a superior force.

On Sunday, the 5th of December, Messrs. Small, Rutter, Bellamy, Brown, Balkwill, and M'Carte, all belonging to British mercantile

houses in Canton, left the factories in a hong-boat, and proceeded to Hwang-chu-kee, a village some four miles above Canton. The people of this place had, a few months before, exhibited a hostile feeling, and opposed the advance of some foreigners, who were merely passing in a boat.

It is one of thirteen villages forming the township of Shin-ān, throughout which, in the latter part of November, a violent placard was posted up, declaring the intention of the inhabitants, in the event of any of the Kwei-tsz (*i.e.* Devils) again approaching that part of the country, to divide themselves into two bodies, one of which should cut off all retreat, whilst the other advanced to slay utterly both the foreigners and the traitorous natives who should bring them. The six unfortunate Englishmen were not seen again alive by their friends, but the recovery of their dead bodies sufficiently attested that they had been the victims of inhuman butchery.

The boatman who had accompanied them deposed, that his boat, manned by five men including himself, had conveyed the missing Englishmen to Hwang-chu-kee, upon the afternoon of the 5th instant. They had all landed at about 3 P.M., and desired him, as he was preparing to follow them, in fear that the villagers might attack them, to remain in charge of the boat until their return. An hour or more after this he heard the sound of a gong beaten in the village, and about the same time a stranger, who had gone a short way into it to make some purchases, returned, and, after learning from him that he had brought foreigners, advised him to stand off. They followed his advice, and moved

towards the opposite side, where they had not been long, before a party of villagers came down to the bank, abused them for bringing the *Fankwei* (foreign devils) and pelted them with stones. About this time they heard the gong again, to the best of their belief in the same village. Towards 8 P.M. another party of the inhabitants came off in two boats, shouting and endeavouring to board them, at the same time threatening them with death for having brought the *Fankwei*: upon this, they pulled away to a place about seventeen miles up the river, as the state of the tide prevented their return to Canton; and at daybreak the following morning the head boatman rowed down in a small vessel to the factories.

A female native resident at Keaou-peaou, who was at work in the fields in the afternoon of the 5th, stated that she saw the six foreigners first at some distance in shore of Hwang-chu-kee, where a few of the working people shouted "*Fankwei*!" (foreign devil,) and threw mud at them, of which they took no notice. Shortly afterwards these were joined by others; and a party, consisting of perhaps twenty in number, came on in pursuit of them, shouting as before, and assailing them with stones and farming implements. The foreigners held up their hands, and appeared to deprecate the violence of their pursuers, who had now reached them, and were striking at them; while their number increased every moment, as the people in the adjoining fields flocked to take part in the attack. One of the foreigners then fired, and hit a Chinese, who fell. The gong was struck, and a multitude assembled, who fought

furiously with the English, and overpowered two of them, whom they continued to strike after they were down. The other four, who seemed much frightened, and were covered with wounds inflicted by pikes, poles, knives, and stones, after having in vain endeavoured to appease the people by the offer of dollars, fled, and the woman saw no more.

Early next morning the British consul, Mr. Macgregor, applied to the district magistrates for the release of the party supposed to be held captive in the villages. He also addressed Keying, inclosing a copy of his application to the magistrates. An answer was received from Keying in the course of the afternoon, stating that before receiving the consul's letter he had heard of the circumstance, and had sent orders to the magistrates to search for the foreigners, and set them at liberty. At noon about thirty Englishmen put themselves under the guidance of Dr. Marjoribanks, and left the factories in two boats on a search for their friends. They explored several creeks in the neighbourhood of Hwang-chu-kee, but without gaining any information. In the afternoon Dr. Marjoribanks found the Nanhae magistrate on board a boat at anchor about a quarter of a mile below Hwang-chu-kee, evidently afraid to go further. Dr. Marjoribanks remonstrated with him on his apathy, and offered to accompany him to the village, lest any of the prisoners should require surgical aid. This offer was declined. Another party was afterwards organized, more numerous and well armed, with the intention of starting at dawn on the 7th. The consul, however, interposed, and published a circular discoun-

tenancing the project, on which it was relinquished. The Chinese authorities, by a chop dated the 7th, offered 2400 dollars for the party if alive, and 200 dollars for each body if dead. On Wednesday the Chief Criminal Judge, aware of the murders, issued an edict, calling upon the well-disposed to give up the guilty and point out where the bodies were hidden. They were brought to the English factory on the 9th and 10th of December. Most of them were much disfigured by wounds.

Sir John Davis arrived at Canton on the 12th, having before communicated with Keying. Sir John intimated to the residents that he would willingly receive communications on the subject from them. The most influential met immediately, and prepared a memorial, which they presented to him, asking for more efficient protection.

From the 12th to the 20th was spent in negotiation. On the 20th the Chinese officials intimated that four of the murderers would be executed; the execution of the sentence to take place in the presence of British officers commissioned to witness it, at the scene of the crimes. On the morning of the 21st, the East India Company's steamer *Pluto* carried up Mr. Johnston, Mr. Vice-Consul Elmslie, and Mr. Meadows, interpreter to the Consulate, to witness the execution. They were accompanied with a guard of three officers and thirty men of the 95th Regiment, and the four criminals were beheaded in their presence within a few yards of the river bank. The Imperial Commissioner Keying gave at the same time an assurance to Sir John Davis that eleven other persons charged with

participation in the murders were reserved for "decapitation, strangulation, military slavery, and banishment for life, after reference to the Criminal Board." Having thus secured the punishment of the malefactors, Sir John Davis returned to Hong Kong.

COCHIN-CHINA.—Complaints having been made that several French missionaries had during the last few years been killed, and others ill-treated by the inhabitants of Cochin-China, while they were attempting to convert the natives to Christianity, two French ships of war, *La Gloire* and *Victorieuse*, made their appearance in the month of March in the Bay of Touron, and there laid an embargo on five Chinese vessels, in order to obtain satisfaction from the Government for the outrages alleged to have been committed. Delay took place; but promises were made by the authorities that an answer would in a few days be sent by the king. On the 12th of April the Commodore, M. La Pierre, was informed that a mandarin was waiting on shore to deliver to him

the royal message. The French commander insisted that it should be brought to the ship; and the French assert that, while this point of etiquette was being settled, they discovered a conspiracy to attack them if they went on shore to receive the communication from the Court. On the 14th they demanded an explanation, and next day some war junks were seen putting out of the bay, upon which a peremptory message was sent on shore, stating that, unless these vessels retired, the French admiral would open his fire upon the corvettes. After two hours had elapsed, during which the war junks continued their manœuvres, the French ships began to fire, which was replied to by the war junks, the corvettes, and the forts. The result may be easily anticipated. The corvettes were soon destroyed, and the fire of the forts and the war junks was speedily silenced. The French ships then sailed away, having lost only one man, who was killed, and another, who was wounded; while of the Cochin Chinese not less than 1000 are supposed to have fallen.

CHRONICLE.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY, 1847.

USE OF ÆTHER IN SURGERY. —It will be readily believed that the invaluable discovery, mentioned in the CHRONICLE for last year, p. 199, of the extraordinary effect of sulphuric æther in rendering the person who has inhaled it insensible to pain, attracted very great attention upon its announcement. Its use was speedily introduced into all the metropolitan and most of the provincial hospitals, and thence speedily into private practice. A vast number of surgical operations performed during its influence appeared in the public journals, by which it was made evident that the ordinary and every-day pains and aches, as well as the most extraordinary and excruciating agonies to which flesh is heir, were equally under the power of this beneficent agent—that the extraction of a tooth or the excision of the stone were rendered equally painless. As the use of æther became better known the novelty wore out, and the cases ceased to be reported in the papers; but the following cases will serve to show the immense alleviations of pain the public were led to expect from the discovery. In some extraordinary cases the va-

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pour failed to produce its usual effect; but the expectation of humanity has not been to any great extent disappointed. At the University College Hospital it was administered without producing insensibility to several patients, while on others its operation was in the highest degree effectual. At the Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital it was used during the operation of lithotomy with complete success; the patient not only suffered no pain, but thought he had been enjoying a pleasant dream. At the Middlesex Hospital, a frightful operation was performed, without any pain to the patient, a man of 68, afflicted with stone and diseased bladder; so much pain, straining, and struggling attended the attempts at sounding, that it was with difficulty satisfactorily accomplished. The vesical tenesmus was incessant, amounting to total incontinence of urine. Endeavours were made for several weeks to allay this extreme irritability, so that some urine might be retained or some water received as an injection; but in vain, neither could be endured: lithotripsy was consequently out of the question; and Mr. Arnott

determined to perform the operation of lithotomy, unpromising as the case was, whilst the patient was under the influence of the æther. In seven minutes from the commencement, but in reality only two from the effectual inhalation, its influence was obtained. The catheter was then introduced, and some water attempted to be injected, but not above two or three ounces could be borne, and this, retained by pressure, was ejected immediately on the introduction of the staff, which, owing to the state of the parts, was effected with some difficulty and consequent delay; the bladder was cut into; the stone was grasped at once, but crumbled under the forceps, requiring its re-introduction several times; the scoop was employed to remove calculous matter like mortar; and, lastly, the bladder was injected four or five times, so as to wash it out. During the whole time, from first to last, the patient gave not the slightest indication of suffering; indeed, it was not until he was removed to bed and had been some time in it, and taken some brandy and ammonia, that he complained, and then of soreness merely. Nor was the influence of the æther limited to this; its anodyne effect was maintained during the evening, the man remained in a dreamy and "very comfortable state," as he termed it. He declares he suffered no pain; he knew that something was being done, but he recollects nothing distinctly "after blowing the horn."

At St. Bartholomew's the fearful and generally fatal Cæsarean operation was successfully performed by Mr. Skey; the patient, a deformed young woman, showing no sensibility to pain. At Guy's and St. Thomas's the æther was used with equal success. At Edinburgh

the complete effect of the vapour was very amusingly exhibited. The patient was a middle-aged Irishman, a "navigator," who had sustained a compound fracture of the leg nine weeks before. The fracture had not united, in consequence of the presence of a dead piece of bone; and it became necessary to remove this by a painful operation. The man appeared to resist the influence of the vapour. He said he was not asleep, and declared that "it would not do." The operation was at length begun; the patient remained unconscious, repeating that "it would not do"—that the thing had not succeeded with him. At the end of ten minutes the operation was finished; and the operator remarked to the man, "Well, I suppose you won't let me operate to-day?" "Certainly not," said the patient: "*it won't do*: I must be asleep. We can try it another time." On sitting up and seeing the wound, he burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, saying, "No doubt there's blood, or something very like it; but I haven't felt a single thing done to my leg. That *bates* the globe;" and on being asked decidedly as to his having "felt anything," he repeatedly answered, "Not a ha'porth." He got into amazing spirits, and refused to leave the table until he had told "all about the toldrums of the business."

It has also been successfully used in cases of difficult labour. Nor are its blessings confined to the human race; it has proved equally efficacious on horses, cows, sheep, dogs, &c.

4. THE FAMILY OF THOMAS HOOD.—In the sketch of the life of Thomas Hood, the poet, humorist, and philanthropist, in our Obituary for the year 1845, it is

stated that Her Majesty had been pleased to confer a pension of 100*l.* per annum on his widow. By the death of this lady in the following year, the poet's family were left totally destitute; and in consequence a strong representation to the proper quarter was made by his friends to get the pension continued to his family, unfortunately without success.

"Downing Street, Jan. 4.

"Gentlemen,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 30th December.

"After stating the circumstances of the grant of a pension to Mrs. Hood by Her Majesty, you request me to advise the Queen 'to renew the grant, in the name of the public, for the benefit of the very objects for whom it was originally intended.' It is necessary that I should explain to you why this cannot be done.

"Upon the accession of the present Queen, it was determined by Parliament, on the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons, that, instead of a fixed sum to be granted in pensions, an annual sum of 1,200*l.* should be at the disposal of the Crown.

"Under the former plan, when a pension fell vacant it could be renewed to any member or members of the family; under the present arrangement, the pension lapses to the public, and cannot be renewed. It is true a pension can be granted if any portion of the 1,200*l.* remains undisposed of; but that is not at present the case. The whole sum has been already bestowed, and any grant I should recommend for the children would be illegal and void.

"I much regret this circumstance. I should have been happy to have recommended the continu-

ance of this pension, but until June next the Crown has not the power to grant any pension on the civil list.

"I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

"J. RUSSELL.

"Messrs. D. Salomons, W. Elliott, and Thomas Pringle."

The friends of the poet continued their exertions, and before the end of the year they were crowned with success; the pension was continued to his family.

5. ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—A fatal collision occurred early in the morning at the King's Langley station of the North-western Railway. A coal train was stopping to leave some waggons; while this was being done, another train was heard approaching: the danger-lamp at the station was duly displayed, and the tail-lamp and side-lights of the last waggon or "break" of the coal-train were also properly affixed; the night was extremely foggy, and the policeman on duty, supposing, from the undiminished speed of the advancing train, that the engine-drivers had not seen the lights, ran down the line and waved his lantern. The moving train consisted of twenty or thirty goods trucks, and was drawn by two engines. The driver of the first saw the signals when about two hundred yards from the station; he shut off the steam, sounded the whistle, and, with the fireman, leaped off the machine; when this occurred the train was going at 15 miles an hour; in a few moments it dashed into the stationary coal train. The crash was tremendous; the first locomotive and tender of the goods train were jammed into a shapeless mass; while the second tender was, by the impetus of the car-

riages behind, forced on to its engine. The two men on the engine were killed. They were crushed between the engine and tender, and enveloped in fire and steam; and it was an hour and a half before the bodies could be got out—then blackened, charred, shapeless masses. It is supposed that the sufferers were asleep when the disaster occurred.

— THE ECUADOR EXPEDITION.

—It had been for some time known that an expedition intended to revolutionize the Spanish Republic of the Ecuador, on the western coast of South America, was in course of organization in Europe. The chief projector was the ex-President Flores; the funds were reported to be supplied by the Queen-Mother Christina, one of whose sons by Munoz was said to be destined to the sovereignty. The Government of the country complained to the British Ministry, that a part of this expedition was fitting out in England, and in consequence, Colonel Richard Wright, Consul-General for the State of Ecuador, was this day charged at the Thames Police Court with a violation of the 2nd section of 59 Geo. III. c. 69, known as the Foreign Enlistment Act.

The informer and principal witness was Captain Harvey Tuckett, the same who fought a duel with the Earl of Cardigan, and who had since seen much of life, as a merchant, agent, actor, and bankrupt. It appeared that Captain Tuckett had been engaged by Colonel Wright to embody a legion to be raised in Ireland; to engage officers, superintend equipments, &c. A large Indiaman, the *Glenelg*, and two heavily armed steamers, the *Neptune* and *Monarch*, were engaged to convey the expedition;

men were engaged, but in order to disguise the nature of the scheme, they were called “emigrants, overseers, clerks, labourers, &c.” Considerable progress had been made in organizing the expedition, when Government was called upon to interfere; the vessels were seized, and the whole scheme blown up. Colonel Wright was held to bail. The case created great excitement among a large number of half-pay officers, who had proposed to beguile the tedium of peace by a little buccaneering; and Captain Tuckett, the informer, was very roughly handled on retiring from the court.

6. DESTRUCTION OF THE DEE MILLS AT CHESTER.—A most destructive fire, involving the loss of a serious amount of property, broke out early in the morning, in the centre of a lofty range of building, known by the name of the Dee Mills. These premises, which are situate on, and attached to, the west side of the old Dee bridge, are used as corn mills, and are in the several occupations of Messrs. Gamin, Palin, and Moss. The mills are of great antiquity, having been in existence as early as the year 1119, when they belonged to the Crown, who granted them to Sir Richard Cotton, in whose family they still remain. The fire was discovered about two o'clock A. M. The engines speedily arrived, but too late to arrest the progress of the flames, and the whole of these extensive premises were destroyed, together with a very large stock of corn and valuable machinery. The loss is estimated at 12,000*l*. These mills have been twice the victims of a like calamity within the last 57 years, having been totally destroyed by fire on the 26th of September, 1789, and again in March, 1819.

A FORTUNATE PURCHASE.—Mr. Plummer, of Yorkshire, recently deceased, purchased the brood mare Rebecca for 45*l.*; this mare was the dam of some of the best horses on the turf, viz., the Jovial Bachelor, Alice Hawthorn, Rowena, Annandale, Fair Helen, and others. Mr. Plummer let Rebecca for a brood mare to Mr. Andrew Johnstone, of Hallheaths, at a salary of 100*l.* per year. In 1842 and 1843 Alice was let to the late Leonard Hesselstine for those years, for 509 sovs. In 1844 she was let to Mr. Gerald Salvin, of Croxdale, near Durham, for the sum of 800 guineas; and in 1845 Robert Hesselstine became her lessee for the enormous sum of 1,200 guineas. Thus, in four years, she obtained for her owner something over 2,500 sovs., whilst her lessees realised handsome sums in stakes and bets. In 1842 she won 1,745 sovs.; in 1843, 2,166 sovs.; in 1844, 3,465 sovs.; but in 1845 her racing powers appeared to be gone, a severe attack of distemper having put a stop to her brilliant career.

HORACE WALPOLE IN AUSTRIA.—In a trial that took place in the Supreme Court, the defence set up by the prisoner was, that he could not have committed the robbery, because at the time it was committed he was in his hut on his master's farm, listening to the story of the "Old English Baron," which occupied two hours and a half in the recital. The jury evidently disbelieved this story, and, accordingly, when Lane, the "story-teller," was put into the box, he was scarcely asked a question; Lane merely confirming the statement of the other witnesses. The Attorney-General, in his cross-examination, inquired what other stories he

could tell, to which Lane replied, "Agnes, or the Bleeding Nun," the "Castle of Otranto," and several others. "Now, Sir," said the Attorney-General, "do you wish to persuade us that without a book you could occupy two hours and a half in reciting the story of the 'Old English Baron?'" "I could," replied the witness, "and I will, if you please." "We'll have a page or two," said the Attorney-General; and to the great surprise, not less of the learned gentleman, than the court and auditory, the witness after a preparatory hem! commenced,— "In the time of King Henry, when the good Duke Humphry returned from the wars in the Holy Land, where he had been sojourning for a number of years, there lived—" and so he went on for several minutes in a tone and manner which showed that he knew every word in the book, until he was stopped by the Attorney-General, who confessed he was satisfied. The counsel for the prisoner, however, insisted upon proving his case by having the whole story repeated! After an amusing controversy between the counsel, the Attorney-General agreed to a compromise, undertaking to admit the evidence if Lane could repeat the last page as well as he could the first. Lane, without the slightest embarrassment, commenced a description of the combat between the Lord Clifford and Sir Walter Lovel in the same style that he had commenced it. The result of this was, that an *alibi* was proved, and the prisoner was acquitted.

MUNIFICENT GIFT.—Miss Burdett Coutts having determined to build and endow a new church and schools for the education of the poor in the city of Westminster,

which her late father represented for so many years in Parliament, the sum of 80,000*l.* was named as the cost in the first instance; but subsequently it was represented that the amount was not sufficient to carry out the design of the benevolent lady, and she gave a *carte blanche* to an architect to draw upon her for any amount that might be required for the proper completion of a large church and schools, which should be an ornament to the city of Westminster, and useful in imparting religious instruction to the poor and an education to their children; and it is understood that no less than 45,000*l.* will be required to carry out the intentions of the benevolent donor. The site chosen is in Rochester Row, opposite Emery Hill's Almshouses, and about 100 yards from the Westminster Police-court.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—An interesting discovery was lately made in the district of Bec Hellouin. In levelling the area of the old church of the Abbey of the Benedictines, of Bec Hellouin, a leaden coffin was discovered, containing bones and fragments of silver lace, and on which was engraved the following inscription:—

“Ossa Illustrissimæ D. D. Mathildis
“Imperatricis infrâ majore altare reporta,
“2 Mart. 1684, in eodem loco collocata
“Eodem mense et anno.”

Mathilda was the daughter of Henry I., King of England and Duke of Normandy, widow of Henry V., called the younger, Emperor of Germany, and mother of Henry II., also King of England and Duke of Normandy. She was the granddaughter of Mathilda, wife of William the Conqueror. She died at Rouen in 1167, and was buried in the church of the Priory of

Notre Dame-du-Pré, now Bonne-Nouvelle. The following epitaph was placed on her tomb:—

“Ortu magna, viro major, sed maxima
partu,
“Hic jacet Henrici filia, sponsa, parens.”

According to the records of the Abbey of Bec Hellouin, the remains of Mathilda had been transferred from the Priory of Bonne-Nouvelle to the Abbey of Bec, and deposited in the sanctuary opposite the altar. In the year 1681, when the monks of the Bec erected the magnificent altar which, since 1798, has decorated the sanctuary of the church of St. Croix de Bernay, the ground was excavated for the purpose of laying the foundation of that altar, and the remains of the Empress Mathilda were found inclosed in an ox hide. They were then placed in the leaden coffin lately discovered, and which was buried near the great altar.

12. DESTRUCTION OF WORTH-PARK HOUSE BY FIRE.—This handsome residence, the seat of Joseph Montefiore, Esq., the eminent merchant, was completely destroyed at an early hour of the morning. The house consisted partly of a very ancient building, formerly a large farm-house, but Mr. Montefiore had laid out several thousands in modernizing it, and enlarging it to more than double its former size, till it both presented an imposing aspect externally, and was a fit abode for a gentleman of fortune and consideration. The house, with its costly furniture, was totally consumed.

— **LOSS OF THE CARAIBE FRENCH STEAM FRIGATE.**—A letter from St. Louis (Africa), announces the loss of this fine vessel. “Nothing is spoken of here but the loss of the steam-frigate *Caraiibe*, commanded

by Admiral Montaignies de la Roque. About seven o'clock yesterday morning, that frigate, returning from the Canary Islands, where she had been to convey M. Bouët, was wrecked on the coast, five leagues to the north of St. Louis. A heavy fog covered the sea at the time. The commander was aware that he was near the land, since he had stopped her from midnight to six in the morning. At six o'clock he got up his steam to reach St. Louis, but during the time she was stopped the currents had carried her so close to the shore, that she was no sooner set in motion by the steam than she struck the ground. The misfortune occurred at the moment the commander, having a doubt as to his position, had given orders to heave the lead. After having fired some cannon-shot in order to obtain assistance, the Admiral ordered out the boats. But the frigate was surrounded with breakers, and accordingly as the boats were launched they were swamped, and all hands in them perished, with the exception of one seaman, who brought an account of the disaster to St. Louis towards ten o'clock. The entire population of that town instantly proceeded to the wreck. With unheard-of efforts they succeeded in laying hold of the ropes of the frigate, and held her down to the ground. It was by these means the crew was saved, but three-fourths of the seamen would have perished, had not the intrepid negroes of Guetndar seized them as they dropped into the water. Nevertheless, I saw six or seven perish with my own eyes. The landing was effected with great precipitation, and many of the crew perished who might have been saved. Some boats which

arrived from St. Louis brought off all the officers, and the Admiral, the last, towards seven o'clock in the evening. The ship remains a total wreck, without any hope of saving her. She was abandoned with by far too much precipitation, for where she lay the men might have remained safe on the poop during several days."

18. HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY—EDINBURGH.—Ronald Gordon, late secretary and accountant to the Exchange Bank of Scotland, was charged with breach of trust, embezzlement, or theft, viz., by obtaining, as secretary of the said bank, several large sums of money, amounting in the whole to about 2,353*l.*, which he appropriated to his own use. The prisoner having pleaded "Not guilty," a number of witnesses gave evidence, from which, with the admissions of the prisoner, it appeared that, having embarked in railway speculations, he became embarrassed, and in order to meet his liabilities retained certain sums of money which he ought to have paid over to the cashier of the bank, and that he obtained the manager's signature to a check for 650*l.*, on pretence of paying it to a party in Dingwall on account of certain railway shares. These facts were clearly brought out in evidence, and upon which the Lord Advocate claimed a verdict on the more serious charge of theft.

The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of theft on all the charges."

The Lord Justice Clerk, after stating that, in a consultation held with his brother judges, they had considerable doubts whether the severe sentence they were about to pronounce was not less than the weight of the crime deserved, and whether it was not inadequate to

act as a necessary warning, sentenced the prisoner to fifteen years' transportation.

— **DISASTER AT SEA.**—The *Columbia*, Captain Rathbone, one of the noble packet-ships running between Liverpool and New York, left the latter port on the 2nd Jan.; on the 13th a gale sprang up, and while scudding before it, the captain, the first and second mates, five seamen and a boy, were swept suddenly from the deck by a sea, and perished. Five days after, the ship was fallen in with, without a commander, and in distress, by the *Lady Falkland*. The *Lady Falkland* put her mate on board the *Columbia* to navigate her to Liverpool.

15. **HYDROPATHY.**—*Coroner's Inquest.*—An adjourned inquest was held at the Crown and Horseshoes Tavern, Enfield, on the body of a young woman named Martha Hobbs, who died on the previous Monday, at the house of her aunt, Mrs. Betts. It appeared from the evidence, that she had, a short time before, come from a boarding-school where she was in service to her aunt's house, labouring under disease, apparently of an erysipelalous character, and that by her aunt, and under the direction of Dr. Lovell, a medical practitioner in London, she had been subjected to a course of hydropathic treatment during the week which preceded her death, having taken a succession of cold or tepid baths, been wrapt at times in a wet sheet, and had wet cloths applied to her head. Mr. Asbury, surgeon, of Enfield, read a report of the *post mortem* examination, and then proceeded to state, that the question for consideration was as to the cause of death. The immediate cause was recent inflammation of

the pericardium and arachnoid membranes and pia mater, with congestion of the brain, brought on by the transfer of a chronic constitutional disease of the skin to internal membranes and organs, ending in acute disease and death; the transfer facilitated by the continued application of cold water. He had never seen the case living; and his opinion was founded on the *post mortem* examination. As to the general treatment, he knew nothing of it except from the nurses. From inquiries, he understood that this girl, as regarded the chronic constitutional disease of the skin, had suffered from it for several years, that she was one of a large family, and that several of her brothers and sisters laboured under some cutaneous disease. She was in Brighton hospital, where he was told she was bled. He did not call the disease leprosy. He had not the least doubt that it was a case of psoriasis guttata; but it was first cousin to leprosy—yet there was a marked line of distinction, and when it was found, there ought to be a difference in the treatment. The *post mortem* examination showed a total deficiency of blood. The blood in the right ventricle contained little or no fibrine, the nutritious portion of the blood. There was a perfect anæmial or bloodless condition of body.

Dr. Lovell wished to know whether Mr. Asbury had ever tried the effect of cold water in skin diseases, or whether he knew anything of water treatment?

Mr. Asbury replied that, knowing by the experience of a number of years, as well as from the opinion of those who had lived before him in the profession, and among whom there was no difference, where

there was a tendency to the transfer of skin disease to the trunk of the body, he should never dream of using cold applications.

Dr. Lovell thought that Mr. Asbury wished to make it understood that there was a deficiency of food in the treatment. It was quite the reverse. Persons might eat as they pleased.

Mr. Asbury proceeded to state, that in this case the substance of the body had been taken up. So far he agreed with Dr. Lovell, that in most hydropathic establishments most extraordinary quantities of food were supplied. The water cure was a most dangerous and most powerful remedy. If practised with great caution, in cases where the disease arose from superfluous tissue, the cold water supplied the place of exercise. But when its application was carried out in other cases, the patient was exposed to great danger. Boils broke out; the inflammation indicated poverty of the system. The deceased person in this case was labouring under hereditary disease, and the application of cold sheets to her would do injury. The inflammation of the pericardium and of the membranes of the brain showed that prompt bleeding should have been adopted. The inflammation had existed only a few days. In the constitutional disease in its chronic form, he should not recommend bleeding.

The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Dr. Lovell in the first degree, and against Mrs. Betts (the aunt) in the second degree. They were tried at the Central Criminal Court on the 3rd February, when the learned judge at once directed a verdict of "Not guilty."

16. WRECK OF THE SIRIUS.—

The steamer *Sirius*, remarkable as having been the first vessel which made successful trips across the Atlantic, had been for some time employed to run from Dublin to Cork, and left the former city on the morning of the 15th. Having encountered heavy contrary gales and dense fog, she made but little way, and the captain losing his reckoning, the ship struck on a reef of rocks in Ballycotton Bay. She was got off, and proceeded to sea; but was so much injured, that the water rushed into the engine-room and put out the fires. It was therefore deemed advisable to run the vessel ashore, and trust to the boats for reaching land. This was done; but in the first rush so many crowded into one boat that she upset, and all in her, about twenty in number, perished. The remainder were saved, with much difficulty, through the noble exertions of the coast-guard. The vessel went to pieces immediately, and nothing of the cargo, valued with the ship at 28,000*l.*, was saved. The survivors were plundered by the country people of the few things they got on shore with them.

— WRECK OF H.M.S. SPHYNX.

—Her Majesty's steam-sloop the *Sphinx*, of 1056 tons burden and 500 horse-power, a beautiful vessel, built only last year, went ashore in Brixton Bay, at the back of the Isle of Wight. About five o'clock in the morning, the weather being very thick, the vessel going between eleven and twelve knots, (she was going thirteen knots three hours previously, but had been eased,) suddenly struck on a reef of hidden rocks off Compton Bay, near Freshwater. The midship man of the watch directly called out, "Stop the engines!" but the

Master, imagining the bump to be caused only by a shoal, gave the order, "Go on! she'll clear it." The engines were consequently not stopped; and the sloop continued to clear ledge after ledge, or reef after reef, until she finally rested about six hundred yards from the shore, leaving her nearly high and dry when the tide is out, but unapproachable by boats from the shore on account of the rocky nature of the coast. Soon after striking, the rudder became unshipped, the greater part of the keel was knocked away, and also a large portion of the stern, giving free ingress to the water from abaft. The crew made every exertion to protect and save the vessel. Guns having been fired, assistance was obtained from the shore. The women were first landed; and eventually, from the dangerous situation of the sloop, all the people. Mrs. Craggs, the wife of the captain, was much hurt by a piece of wood falling on her while she was lowered into a boat. The position in which the vessel lay was most dangerous, and the slightest gale of wind would have broken her up; fortunately, however, the weather was more than usually propitious, and as the ship appeared to be little injured, it was determined by her officers and crew that every possible exertion should be made to remedy the disaster. Assistance having been procured from Portsmouth, the salvors set to work with great energy; shot, shells, guns, water, every thing of weight was got out of her, under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty. But it speedily appeared that there was very little hope of saving her, for she lay on a reef of rocks of which the outer part was much higher

than that nearer shore; the water was so deep that she was not left dry at low water, but not deep enough to afford any powerful assistance to her at high tide, whilst the cliffs, which were about 100 yards distant, were several hundred feet in perpendicular height. Nevertheless, the intrepid sailors and dock-yard men set vigorously to work; but their first efforts were eminently disastrous; a boat was upset, and an officer and six men drowned; and so dangerous is that coast, that the steam-vessels that had come to assist, were obliged to run for shelter at the first appearance of bad weather. As the vessel still held together, rafts and camels were put under her, dock-yard lumps attached to her sides, anchors laid out, and at length an attempt was made to move her, which proved so far successful, that she was brought some forty-five yards nearer the outer and higher edge of the reef. This obstacle, however, seemed insurmountable; and it was not until a channel had been in some degree formed, that the noble vessel was lifted over the ledge into deep water, and carried safely into Portsmouth harbour on the 3rd of March, having been six weeks in a most precarious situation. The exertions of the officers and crew and dock-yard people were most meritorious; and the successful attempt was considered a triumphant effort of nautical skill and perseverance.

A Naval Court-martial was held at Portsmouth to try Commander Craggs, Mr. Wallis the Master, and the officers and crew of the *Sphinx*, for negligently running her aground. It came out in the evidence, that Commander Craggs had left the charge of the ship during the night to the Master;

who altered the course on his own responsibility, and also neglected to keep the lead going. The decision of the Court was, that both Commander Craggs and Mr. Wallis should be dismissed the ship; also, that the former should be placed at the bottom of the list of Commanders, and the latter on the list of Second Masters. The other officers and the ship's company were acquitted.

19. DEATH FROM BURNING CHARCOAL.—An inquest was held at Easenhall, Warwickshire, on view of the bodies of two young men, named Smart and Smith, who came by their deaths under the following circumstances:—The deceased were in the service of a farmer residing in the parish of Easenhall. On Sunday night, the 16th, they retired to rest about nine o'clock, taking a pan of coals with them, unknown to their master, to warm their beds. Previous to getting into bed, one of them emptied the heated contents of the pan into a charcoal-pan used for the purpose of airing the cheese-room, which was placed against the door. The following morning, one of the female servants, thinking the men late before they came down stairs, went to call them, when she noticed that the charcoal was consumed. Upon knocking at the door, and receiving no answer, she partially opened it, and then saw something extended along the floor. An alarm was immediately given, and upon entering the room, the body of one of the young men was found extended on the floor, whilst the other was lying on the bed, apparently asleep, but both were perfectly lifeless. Both the young men were about 22 years of age, and so nearly resembled each other, that the father of Smart was

only able to identify his son from Smith by his whiskers. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

STATE OF IRELAND.—The continued disorganization of society in Ireland continues, accompanied by fearful crimes.

"Mr. Weyland, pay-clerk of the Board of Works, left Dundrum on the morning of Thursday, the 21st, attended by an escort of two policemen, all three upon a jaunting-car, for the purpose of paying the road-labourers of that district. They had left the town a mile behind, when three shots were fired at the party from over a hedge at the road side, directly as the car drew up; and one of the policemen, named Crowley, fell dead off his seat, having received a ball in a vital part. The horse, frightened at the report of the gun-shots, reared up, and threw off the second policeman, who fell prostrate on the road. The horse then galloped off with Mr. Weyland, who kept his seat, and fired a parting shot at six fellows, whom he saw jump out of their ambuscade on the road and deprive the dead and living policemen of their carbines and ammunition-belts, with which they immediately fled across the country, conceiving the second policeman was also killed, as he did not move after the fall."

At an inquest held in Galway, on a person who had died from want, the jury found a verdict of "*Wilful Murder against Lord John Russell and Sir Randolph Routh!*" but the Coroner refused to receive so preposterous a finding. The jurors were finally obliged to content themselves with the verdict that "Deceased died from want and the inclemency of the weather."

It is stated that a gentleman passing along the road from Limerick counted 146 guns in the hands of peasants, supposed to have been purchased in that city on that day, which was market day. At the same time the non-tillage infatuation was becoming more and more irretrievable. On the other hand, the exertions of the friends of Ireland did not relax. The British Association had received by the end of January 70,000*l.* in voluntary subscriptions, and very large supplies had been received from America.

ELECTIONS.—Captain Rushout was elected member for Droitwich on the 11th inst. in the room of Mr. Burnaby, deceased. On the 12th, Sir Montague Cholmondeley was elected for North Lincolnshire *vice* Lord Worsley, now Earl of Yarborough. On the 25th, Mr. W. J. Chaplin, Chairman of the South-Western Railway Company, was elected in the room of Mr. Ambrose Hussey.

25. ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—An accident which happened near the Southall station of this line, by which two unfortunate men were instantaneously killed, is one of the most singular in the long catalogue of railway catastrophes.

The express train from Exeter to London, due at Paddington at half-past four o'clock, was proceeding past Southall at its usual speed, and had progressed about 50 yards beyond that station, when "the tire," or band of iron and steel which surrounds the ring of the right driving wheel, and which is about an inch and a half in thickness, 23 feet in circumference, and 5 inches in breadth, suddenly gave way, and breaking into pieces was hurled with inconceivable velocity in dif-

ferent directions. It so happened that at the very moment this occurred on the up line of rails, the four o'clock down train was approaching within 100 or 120 yards of the Southall station, at a diminished speed of about eight miles an hour, preparatory to stopping there. An immense fragment of the broken tire from the right hand driving wheel of the express engine, at least 7 feet in length and weighing about 240 lbs., having been hurled into the air for a distance of 50 or 60 yards, descended longitudinally upon the second-class carriage of the approaching train next to the engine and tender. It is easy to imagine the force with which so tremendous a missile would descend, the violence of its fall being greatly augmented by the speed at which the four o'clock train was at the moment proceeding. It cut through the top of the carriage on which it fell with the precision of a knife, bisecting it by the longitudinal direction which it took, and smashing in its course the first three compartments of the carriage. The first compartment, fortunately, was empty. In the second compartment there were about six passengers, and here the descent of so enormous a mass of iron told with most tragical effect. Tearing its way through the roof of the carriage, the momentum adding to its destructiveness, it fell upon two men named Henry Bishop and Henry Halt, and instantaneously killed them. Halt's head was laid completely open from the temple downwards, and his brains scattered about the carriage—a most painful and revolting sight. Bishop's injuries were on the back of his head, which was completely smashed in.

Mrs. Ibbotson, the wife of a pa-

per maker at Colnbrook, was also struck on the head, and wounded dangerously. Mr. Sheppard, Queen's messenger, who was sitting in the third compartment, was rendered insensible by a blow on the head. Mrs. Mountjoy Martin, a passenger in the express train, who was sitting near the engine and by the window of the carriage, was struck on the hip by a portion of the tire, which broke through the carriage.

An inquest was held on the deceased, when evidence was given to show that the breakage had arisen from imperfect welding. The outer rim or tire of the driving wheel is of steel, which is attached to the ironwork by the contraction which takes place in cooling; and it was suggested by practical engineers, and enforced by the jury, that for the future they should be further secured by rivets and screws. Verdict — "*Accidental death.*"

— FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

—A distressing accident occurred at Gosforth Colliery, about three miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by which three young men, of the names of Cook, Heron, and Ridley were killed, and an overman, named Champlay, much injured. The men were working the "broken," and had removed nearly the whole of the pillar of coal without putting in props sufficient to support the roof, which fell, and buried the three workmen in the ruins. The overman was attempting to leave the place, when a portion of the roof fell upon his foot, and threw him down, but he contrived to drag himself out, and shouted for assistance. A party of hewers, who were at work in another part of the mine, hastened to the spot and distinctly heard

the groans of one of the men, but were unable to reach him for some time. The men had been warned that the roof was dangerous, but having only two or three curves of coal to remove, they persisted in working till the catastrophe occurred.

— SEIZURE OF ARMS.—A seizure, one involving the most weighty considerations, was made by the Custom House officers, on the river Thames, near to Limehouse Hole, where a nearly new vessel, called the *Black Cat*, Captain J. Davies, had been for some days receiving her cargo, and the greatest activity had been manifested on the part of the shippers to get their freight on board with rather unusual despatch. On the vessel being seized she was found to contain 3,000 stand of arms. The *Black Cat* was entered at the Custom House as about to proceed to Gibraltar, but no doubt seemed to be entertained that she would land her cargo on the coast of Portugal; she was to have sailed down the river on the following morning, and at Erith to have received 4,000 barrels of gunpowder. The *Black Cat* carried six heavy carronades for protection, and was considered one of the trimmest vessels and fastest sailers that ever entered the port of London. On the day following the seizure such information had reached his Excellency the Portuguese Ambassador, that he sent down officers to detain the vessel; but on their arrival they found it already under seizure by the Custom House officers. The vessel was supposed to be fitted out by partisans of Don Miguel to land a supply of arms for their use; but on the breaking out of the insurrection at Oporto, it came out that the warlike stores were

intended for the Junta, at least as much as for their allies the Miguelites.

27. SINGULAR ROBBERY.—William Burfield, night porter at the Catherine Wheel Inn, in the Borough, was placed at the bar of the Southwark Police Court, charged on suspicion with stealing a pocketbook containing 300*l.*, consisting of a 100*l.* and four 50*l.* Bank of England notes, the property of Mr. Francis Skipper, residing at Kingston-on-Thames.

The complainant stated that he lived at Kingston, from which place he arrived in town on the preceding day, and, with a friend, a Mr. James West, went and dined at Drummond's Hotel, in the New Road, Marylebone. As they intended to visit the Princess's Theatre the same evening, before they left the hotel he deposited his pocketbook, containing a 100*l.* note and four 50*l.* Bank of England notes, inside his left boot, a practice which he had adopted on previous occasions for safety; and the leg of the trowsers being strapped down tightly underneath the boot, rendered such a place of deposit less liable to an accident. Subsequently to quitting the theatre he and his friend got into a cab, and called at different places, after which they proceeded to the Catherine Wheel Inn in the Borough, where they intended to sleep, and where they arrived at about a quarter before five that morning. Previously to alighting from the vehicle and entering the inn yard, he distinctly felt that his pocketbook was safe in the leg of his boot, and he and his friend were shown up to a bedroom situated in the gallery, which surrounded the inn yard, by the prisoner, who attended with a candle, and assisted first Mr.

West in pulling off his boots. Afterwards the prisoner attended upon him, and while he (complainant) sat upon the foot of the bed the prisoner pulled off his left boot, and the moment he did so he exclaimed that he had left the gates open, and that he must hasten and lock them, or the yard would be robbed. On saying these words the prisoner hurried out of the room with the boot, and complainant at the moment forgetting the pocketbook was inside made no remark, but in a moment afterwards, recollecting the circumstance, went into the gallery and called back the prisoner. The latter returned in a few minutes, and when he was informed that the pocketbook containing the money was in the boot he had taken away, his reply was, that he knew nothing about it, and that he was certain nothing of the kind was there, and ran and fetched the boot to prove he was correct. Complainant, confident that the pocketbook, with its contents, had been in the boot up to the period he got into the bedroom, and that it must have been seen by the prisoner in pulling off the boot, expressed his determination to have it restored, adding at the same time that he should call in a policeman to examine the place for it. Upon hearing these words the prisoner immediately threw open his coat and waistcoat, pulled inside out all his pockets to show that he had not got it, and said he should call up his master to acquaint him with the serious nature of the imputation that was made upon his character. The landlord was then called, who expressed his entire disbelief in the robbery; but a policeman being called in the man was given into custody; the place was searched,

but nothing of the lost pocketbook could be found, and the gates having been locked, it appeared probable that the complainant, who had been at several places of refreshment but was perfectly sober, was mistaken, and that he had either mislaid the case, or it had worked out of his boot unknown to him. The accused bore the highest character for honesty, and his master readily became bail for him, and an action was threatened for false imprisonment. On the following morning the pocketbook was found on the road near the Phoenix Gas works, about fifty feet from the Catherine Wheel Inn. The complainant and his friend on their way to the police station had passed near the very spot, as had the accused and the policeman who had him in custody. It was proved that the former had gone in a cab, and not very close to the spot, and that the latter had been carefully searched before leaving the house. It was attempted to impute to the complainant that, having found that he had not lost the pocketbook at all, he attempted to get out of the scrape by dropping it near to where the accused had passed. The prisoner was committed for trial, but bail was taken for his appearance.

27. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—Between the hours of one and two o'clock in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out in the spacious premises belonging to Mr. Challoner, situated on the east side of Mason Street, near Wapping, which destroyed buildings and other property to a very considerable amount. It originated in a wooden shed used as a place of temporary deposit for flour. From thence the flames were carried

across a yard to a stable, which was burnt down; and a fine horse which was therein was burnt to a cinder. The fire next communicated to a large warehouse, which was used partly as a flour store and partly as a block manufactory. This fine building was entirely gutted, and nothing remains but the bare walls. The property consumed in this building was to a very great amount. The fire next caught a fine warehouse belonging to Mr. Thomas Booth, corn merchant; this also, together with the whole of its contents, was destroyed. A second warehouse belonging to Mr. Booth, and a large warehouse belonging to Messrs. Lodge and Pritchard, on the east side of Hurst Street, both took fire, but, owing to the vigorous exertions of the firemen, were only partially damaged. The block manufacturing premises of Mr. Challoner were the most complete in Liverpool, having been built expressly for the purpose at great expense. The loss amounts to many thousand pounds.

29. DREADFUL COAL-PIT ACCIDENT.—An accident of a most lamentable nature, attended with the loss of six lives, occurred this afternoon, at one of the Darley Main Coal Company's pits, at Worsbrough Dale, about four miles from Barnsley. About two o'clock in the afternoon some men who were employed in one part of the pit fired a blast of gunpowder for the purpose of bringing down a large piece of coal; shortly after the explosion an alarm of fire was given from a part of the pit 200 yards from the place where the blast had been fired. The underground steward, Gomersley, and as many men as could be mustered, went immediately to the place

whence the alarm was given, to endeavour to extinguish the flames. A large mass of coal was found on fire, and every exertion was used to stop up the driftways, or roads through which air was admitted, and to put out the fire by throwing water upon it. The men were engaged in this manner for some hours, when, instead of having checked the flames, it was found that they were gaining upon them, and the pit being filled with smoke it became impossible for them to continue longer. One of the men, named John Elstone, with several others, turned to go back to the pit mouth, Elstone being at the time scarcely able to stand from suffocation. On his way to the pit mouth he passed Gomersley and two or three others, who had sunk from suffocation. Gomersley said, as he passed, "I'm done for." Elstone with great difficulty reached the pit mouth. Others succeeded in escaping, but Gomersley and five others perished.

31. DESTRUCTION OF EASTON LODGE.—Easton Lodge, the ancient and noble residence of Viscount Maynard, situated a few miles from Stortford, in Essex, was almost entirely destroyed by a fire which broke out early this morning. The family were staying at the Lodge; between three and four o'clock Lord Maynard was awakened by a crackling noise; he arose and found a dressing-room on fire. He instantly alarmed the inmates of the house; and the servants endeavoured to extinguish the flames by buckets of water, and by working an engine which was on the premises; but these efforts did not check the fire. Engines from Thaxted and Dunmow soon arrived, and there was plenty of manual aid; but in

spite of every exertion the flames rapidly spread; the efforts of the people were therefore directed to saving the pictures, books, plate, and furniture, in which they were very successful, hardly any of the valuable paintings being destroyed, and all the plate and much other property rescued. The main body of the building and one of the wings were totally destroyed; the other wing was saved. The mansion was a noble pile, built in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, and, like all old buildings of the time, contained an immense quantity of timber. It was richly fitted up, and contained a great quantity of stained glass windows.

FEBRUARY.

1. LITERATURE IN FRANCE.—The celebrated French novelist, M. Alexandre Dumas, has recently made some extraordinary exhibitions in the French law courts. The Marquis D'Espinay St. Luc has proceeded against him to recover 50,000 francs damages for having injured the reputation of one of the Marquis's ancestors, by representing him, in a novel called *La Dame de Montsoreau*, "in an ignoble position." The case was adjourned, in order that the court might read the novel.

At the Tribunal de la Seine the proprietors of the *Constitutionnel* and the *Presse* pursued an action against M. Dumas for a breach of contract, in that he had neglected to write for them during 1845 and 1846; damages laid at 50,000*f*. M. Dumas defended himself in a most extraordinary style, of which the limits of this work can con-

vey but a slight idea. He read the double agreement entered into between MM. Véron, Girardin, and himself; and remarked, that although that agreement was a conditional one, the *Constitutionnel* and *La Presse* announced on the following day, that "M. Dumas, being free from his engagements on the death of M. Dujarrier, had entered into an agreement with them to write exclusively for them for the term of five years." "That was not true," said M. Dumas, "as I still had to publish about eighty volumes on previous agreements, making altogether 226,000 lines, a number which the Academy, if they were called upon to produce an equal number in two years (and they are forty), would find no easy task to accomplish.

"I had, therefore, to fulfil my previous engagements, and I did what I may say no man ever did before me, or will do hereafter—I began the publication of five different novels in five different papers at the same time, and completed them: my adversaries are there to say if it was not all in my own handwriting. On the 15th of August M. Véron called upon me, and said, 'My dear Dumas, we have been unlucky enough to publish a feuilleton likely to renew the glorious days of désabonnement to the *Constitutionnel*; we have still eight days of it left; but if we do not then give the public an interesting amusing novel, such as you write (these are his own words), it is all up with us. We must have it this day week.' 'Eight days is quite sufficient,' I replied, 'when a man is idle, but not so when a man has five feuilletons in hand.' And I was at that moment publishing five

feuilletons in five different journals. Three horses, three servants, and the railway, scarcely sufficed to bring me the proof-sheets. At two A.M. my servants were on the route to St. Germain. I, nevertheless, agreed to do it; and on the day appointed, August the 27th, he received the first volume." M. Dumas remarked, that at the time of his departure for Spain he had published forty-eight volumes in eighteen months. He was tired, he said—many would have been tired much sooner—and was obliged to procure a certificate from his medical adviser to pacify M. Girardin. "MM. Véron and Girardin pretend, that at my villa at St. Germain I remained idle. I wrote there eight volumes of 'Balsamo.' At the same time I was occupied with representations of Shakspeare and Dumas in the theatre of St. Germain; but I do not think I can be reproached for that, especially as I gave them 27,000 lines in two months."

M. Dumas then explained his journey to the court of Madrid, in the suite of the Duc de Montpensier, at whose marriage he was present; and his subsequent voyage along the coast of Africa, which were alleged against him as the motives to his breach of contract; and concluded—

"I am now, forsooth, asked for 50,000f. damages for having been idle, whilst I—yes, I—saved from the sword of the enemy the lives of twelve of my countrymen! I took six persons in my suite, who represented the art of painting, as I myself represented the art of literature. To defray my expenses I was obliged to sell railway shares to the amount of 50,000f., on which I lost 7,000f., and I spent 21,000f of my own money. The 10,000f,

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credit were only to be touched on my arrival at Algiers. I spent 11,000f.; but the day after my return I returned 1,000f. to the minister. Such, gentlemen, is the true statement of facts."

The case was adjourned. M. Dumas, on leaving the court, mounted a magnificent Arabian charger, with gold trappings, and so rode home.

2. MURDERS AT DERBY.—A double crime was committed by a man named Thomas Cross, a gardener, living in St. Peter's Street, Derby. Cross and his wife had been left together in their house; one of his daughters coming home, and not seeing her mother about, attempted to go up stairs, but was prevented by the father, and an altercation took place. The daughter instantly went to her next-door neighbour (Mrs. Osborne), and asked her to go in, and prevail upon her father to permit her to see her mother. Mrs. Osborne, on going to the house, was savagely attacked by Cross, who stabbed her in the neck and face, and would have murdered her had not the daughter seized and pinioned his arms. An alarm was given, and Mrs. Osborne, bleeding in the most profuse manner, was conveyed into her house, and medical assistance was obtained. The wounds were found to be of the most serious character, the most formidable one being in the internal carotid artery, which was pierced close to the base of the skull. This was skilfully tied, and the life of the unfortunate woman preserved. On searching Cross's house his wife was found with her throat cut. The poor creature lay upon a bed in the chamber on the first floor. Her

right hand was cut as if she had grasped the edge of a knife, and upon her wrist there was a severe wound. One underneath her chin must have caused instant death. The man Cross attempted to escape, but was immediately captured by the police. One of his hands was much cut. Mrs. Osborne ultimately recovered. Cross was tried at Derby, at the following Spring Assises, when it was clearly shown that the unfortunate man had been confined in a lunatic asylum, in 1825, had been decidedly insane nine years before this shocking event, and that, having recently been under the care of a doctor, he had been treated as not of sane mind; he was, therefore, found "Not Guilty," on the ground of insanity. During the trial he was altogether unconscious of the proceedings.

6. PIRACY IN CHINA.—By letters from Hong Kong accounts have been received of a dreadful tragedy which occurred on the evening of the 6th February, in Chimmo Bay, a small opium station near Amoy; the two receiving vessels, *Omega* and *Caroline*, having been boarded by Chinese pirates, who murdered the captains, officers, and part of the crews of both ships, and carried off an immense booty. The *Omega* lost opium to the value of 70,000 dollars, with 40,000 dollars in treasure. The *Caroline's* loss was not so high, but is estimated in opium and treasure at 60,000 dollars—total 170,000 dollars, or about 36,000*l.* Hwang, the distinguished lieutenant-governor of Kwang-tung (Canton) province, has been degraded, and sent a prisoner to Peking.

12. WRECK OF THE TWEED MAIL STEAMER.—The West India

Mail Steam Packet, *Tweed*, was wrecked on a reef on the coast of Yucatan. The vessel and cargo were destroyed almost instantaneously, and seventy-two of the crew and passengers perished. One of the passengers published a narrative of the sufferings of the survivors and their ultimate rescue, forming one of the most impressive histories in the annals of maritime disaster. From this narrative the following is greatly abridged* :—

The *Tweed* was a vessel of 1,800 tons burden, and 500 horse power. It left Havannah early on the 9th of February for Mexico, having on board sixty-two passengers, including two ladies and a female servant, a crew, including officers, engineers, and stewardess, to the number of eighty-nine; in all, 151 souls. The commander was Mr. Parsons. The cargo comprised the mails from England, 1,115 bottles of quicksilver, valued at 18,000*l.*, other packages, and a large quantity of coals for a Queen's steamer at Vera Cruz. The ship was deep in the water. For two days they had experienced a tremendous norther, and on Thursday the weather was dark and rough: no solar observation could be taken.

About half-past three on the morning of Friday, the 12th, while the commander was pacing the deck, and the ship was under full steam, with sails set, one of the look-out men exclaimed, "Breakers a-head!" The engines were put back, and the helm was turned hard a-starboard; but the ship went on a-head and grounded.

The writer of the narrative jumped out of bed, snatched some clothes, and ran on deck, and through the gloom he saw the line of white breakers a-head, stretching away right and left. Mr. Parsons was asked, "What danger, captain?" He replied, "Never fear, she's going a-stern." "He must have meant the engines, for the ship herself never did, as in a few seconds more she went crash on the reef. She went over a little to leeward on first striking, then uprighted; and being raised by the swell, the way scarcely off her yet, she again crashed on the rocks with all her weight. This seemed fairly to dash her whole bottom in, sending the machinery, boilers, and funnel up with a jerk some inches." The engines stopped, the steam escaping in clouds. The passengers and crew now crowded on deck, some almost naked, and but few dressed. "On striking the second time, the ship swung broad (port) side on the reef, and then fell over to windward. The sea then struck her, carrying away in a moment, as if they were feathers, the cutter, mail-boat, and dingy a-stern.

"The scene at this moment was truly awful! The night was very dark and piercing cold. Every where might be seen individuals clinging with all their strength, some to the masts, others to the sides, skylights, seats, boats, and rigging, the sea making a breach over all. At this time time I was near the captain, and said, 'What is to be done?' He said calmly, 'Hold on till daylight, if possible, as I hope she will keep together till then.'" The funnel fell over to windward. The masts were seen to shake like willows, and Mr. Parsons called for "a knife"

* The narrative is published at length in the *Times* of the 9th of April, 1847.

to cut them away; nobody had one, until at last "something like a penknife" was found, the lanyards were cut, and the masts went over. The two remaining boats on the lee-side, already filled with people, could not be moved, and could not have lived. No one knew where the ship was, but supposed it to be off the coast of Yucatan. The vessel was breaking away under the feet; no land in sight; and some might be heard uttering short prayers. Half an hour after the first alarm the ship broke to pieces. The boats were lowered, and drifted a-stern; but they were without oars, and had been much damaged when swinging at the ship's side full of men. One more sea sent all the after part of the ship, boats and all, flying in a thousand pieces, and all that had remained on it were scattered in the sea. The writer recollects being seated, with the captain and a few others, on a part of the ship's side to which the netting was attached, with the water up to our breasts. A fearful cry was heard, and the captain said, "Oh, those poor men in the boats, they are gone! God have mercy on them!" All was still. In a moment more it seemed as if tons of broken wood were hurled on the top of us, and we were scattered and buried beneath the waves. Then came a fearful choking struggle with death—the prayer to God, thoughts of home, and struggles for life, all at the same moment!

People clung to pieces of the wreck, and were thrown about at random in the boiling waves, until some, like the writer of the narrative, found themselves in rather smoother water. Somebody cried out that he could feel the bottom. "It was joyful news to hear him

say he saw many people scattered about, standing on the wreck which had grounded inside the surf. It was then about 4.30 A.M. A few of us crawled off the piece of wreck which had saved us; but the injured clung to it till a little daylight appeared, when they also crept on shore—no, not on shore, but on the reef, among wreck, water, and stones. When daylight fairly came, what a fearful picture was presented to our eyes! For at least a mile along the edge of the reef, inside the breakers, nothing was to be seen but wreck, piled up several feet in awful confusion—timbers, planks, doors, crushed boats, beds, trunks, baggage, barrels, seamen's chests, &c.; and all that remained in the surf of the once proud *Tweed* was the port side from the sponson to the figure-head, over which still stood the bowsprit and jib-boom, bending as each sea covered it like a reed. The wheel was still attached to the sponson, and the paddle-box boat still covered the paddle-box; all held together by the machinery and the shaft. To this portion of the ship there still clung about forty individuals, to whom we could render not the slightest assistance."

They now conjectured, and rightly, that they were on the Alacranes, a reef fifteen miles long by twelve broad, with deep water in the midst, and distant about sixty miles from the main land of Yucatan. The reef is entirely under water, even at the lowest tide.

At daylight, on the 12th, the people crept together to consult. It was bitterly cold; few had any clothing, and the first thing was to find some from the wreck. Next, they began to look after the re-

maining boats: there were three, but they were considered unserviceable.

At ten o'clock the tide was observed to be rising! They again looked to the boats, and bravely resolved on exertion. They determined to repair the mail-boat, as the least damaged, though that had its entire stem torn away. They had lost the carpenter; they had no hammer, but used a copper bolt torn out of the timbers; their nails were plucked out of pieces of the wreck; oars and sails were picked up; the officers—of whom, most fortunately, a large proportion had been spared—resumed the command, and gave direction to the labour. About this time some one picked up a compass, which had been torn by the water from the binnacle, was thrown on to the reef, and lay, uninjured, among the mass of wreck and stones, with not even the glass broken!

The boat was equipped. "A rough sort of bulkhead was made in the boat, about three feet from the bow, the space before it being stuffed full of any thing which could be laid hold of, such as old blankets, pillow-cases, shirts, &c. A piece of sail was then covered over the broken bows and the fore part of the boat, extending under the bottom some five or six feet, and there nailed on, and fastened as well as possible. The other defects in the frail boat were tinkered up as much as possible, so that by four P.M. she was thought fit to swim. Her mast and sail were found, and put on board, with half-a-dozen oars, a few bottles of wine, a ham, a bit of cheese, and a little oatmeal and flour; after which the chief officer was appointed to take charge of her, with six men and three other

persons." "As she moved away from us, many felt a sinking at the heart; her chance of being kept afloat over a hundred miles was very doubtful, and on her depended all our hopes."

Those remaining now noticed that the tide had risen eighteen inches. It became necessary to construct some sort of fabric whereon to take shelter. "As the pieces drifted near we secured them, and placed them one above another, any how, without any sort of order, or distinct idea at first what we could or should do. At last so many were piled up that we got on the top, above the water, and began to arrange it in something like order. It was squared as much as possible, and the flat boards laid along the top. The size might be ten feet square. There were no lashings to any part of it, as we had no rope. The few bottles of wine and odd provisions, &c., which we had gathered during the day, were placed on the top, by which time it began to come on dark, but still the tide was flowing." That day the refreshment was a little wine and oatmeal. A prayer-book was found, and a passenger read prayers.

On this raft they remained for five days and five nights. Each day they laboured bravely at the task of self-preservation, adding spars and stones to the raft, picking up provisions and a few fish, and using their scanty but lucky stock of provisions and stimulants with wise economy. One article of their diet was a kind of ball made of flour, salt water, wine, and a little treacle: this they called "Alacranes cake." The people left on the wreck tried to join those on the raft, but the greater number perished in the attempt. Ulti-

mately there were collected on the raft sixty-nine persons, besides two live pigs and a sheep, a dead sheep, provisions, and a box of candles.

On the Sunday occurred a remarkable incident. "A writing-desk was found, and in one corner was a little box of about a dozen wax lucifer matches, but they were wet and would not light. We stuck them in the flour to dry, but very near lost them: one of the Spanish passengers having seen the box there, pocketed the box, throwing away the matches. When this was discovered, a hue and cry was raised about the matches, on which our existence almost depended. The respectable portion of the Spaniards (some of them most worthy and kind gentlemen) assisted in the search at once; and at last we made the delinquent turn out the box, also a jar of preserves he had pocketed for his own use! He confessed having thrown the matches out; and on searching we found them scattered in some holes of the raft. A few of them were picked up and dried, and at last we struck a light! Oh, joyful news it was to all. We gave three cheers! A candle was lighted, and placed in an empty barrel, and a watch placed over it, with orders never to let it out by night or day. A piece of board lined with iron was found; and on this we soon had a fire blazing, having plenty of sticks at hand. The doctor and purser then got the dead sheep, skinned it in a most skilful manner with an old razor, and we soon had a portion of it cooked. A piece was served out to each man; and all declared they never tasted such excellent mutton. One 'tottle' of wine followed round to each. At noon we

offered up our thanks to God for His goodness."

The engineers began a series of attempts to construct a still, in order to condense the salt water, and render it fit for drinking. They first tried earthen jars, but they broke. With some copper vessel and lead pipes they succeeded; and next day they obtained a sort of distilled water.

About eleven o'clock, on the 15th, some one cried "A sail!" It was a vessel. A brig was approaching the reef; it stopped outside the breakers, four miles off; and a canoe with eight men came to the raft.

The patched-up mail-boat had reached the land, after encountering great dangers and difficulties. The Spanish brig *Emilio*, commanded by Sen. Bernardino Camp, without an instant's delay, despatching cargo, passengers, and all selfish interests, instantly sailed to the rescue; and some idea may be formed of the dangerous nature of the reefs, when it is stated that two days were occupied in getting the people off the rocks. Finally, however, they were got safely to Havannah, having been five days and nights on the reef.

This interesting narrative exhibits an instructive picture of the consequences of the patience, resignation, discipline, and energy of the shipwrecked men, and affords a strong contrast to the many horrifying scenes that have occurred in similar disastrous situations. Nor should the noble conduct of Senor Camp and his mate, Villaverde, be overlooked. A very handsome subscription was got up in their favour; and the British Government voted them a sum of money in acknowledgment of their services.

16. BANK ROBBERIES.—A great many serious robberies have of late been committed in banking houses by well-dressed thieves, who enter as though for purposes of business. One very large sum was thus abstracted. A clerk to Messrs. Strahan and Company, bankers in the Strand, having placed his note-case, containing nearly 10,000*l.*, in his coat-pocket, without any chain attaching it to his person, it was abstracted as he was leaving Deacon's Bank, in Birchin Lane.

— **TEN PERSONS DROWNED IN AN OMNIBUS.**—A most melancholy occurrence took place at Bideford. At six o'clock in the evening Bowden's omnibus, the *Safety*, which plies between Bideford and Torrington, drew up opposite the quay. The vehicle was full of passengers, eleven persons being inside, and one on the roof. It had not gone many yards before one of the horses became restive, and after making two or three plunges the pole and splinter-bar broke away from the carriage, which instantly went down the declivity of the quay, and, with the whole of its passengers, was precipitated into the river. The night was dark, and there were upwards of twenty feet of water, the tide being up. A woman, who was on the roof, fortunately got ashore, and Mr. Michael Chapple, a glove-maker, of Torrington, by a desperate effort, burst open the door of the omnibus and swam ashore, assisted by a soldier, who bravely jumped in to his rescue. He was the only one of the inside passengers who escaped, the remainder perished.

19. CORONER'S INQUEST.—**DEATH FROM MEDICINE.**—A coroner's inquest was held at the

Wheatsheaf, Camden Town, to inquire into the death of Miss Sarah Ellen Collyer, which occurred under the afflicting circumstances detailed in the evidence; a *post mortem* examination of the body had previously been made.

Mr. John Pounds, a native of America, and cousin of the deceased, stated, that the deceased died on Monday last, in the front parlour of her mother's house, at about a quarter past ten o'clock in the evening. About a fortnight before her death he attended with her at Dr. Cronin's, 14, Leicester Place, Leicester Square, and two prescriptions were then given by Dr. Cronin, one to the deceased and one to himself. The prescription given to the deceased was as follows:—

“R.—Spt. ammon. aromat., 2 drachms; tinct. opii, 16 drops; acidi Prussici, vch. (Scheel's strength), 4 drops; pulv. strychn. comp., 2 grains; aquæ amygd. amar., 6 ounces; M. fl. mist, e qua sumatur coch. ij, ter die.—Feb. 3d, 1847.—Miss Collier.—D. C.”

After delivering it to her, the doctor took it from her again, and gave it to a young man, an assistant of his, in order to get it dispensed. A bottle and a box of pills were then given to Miss Collyer, whom Dr. Cronin desired to take two table-spoonsful of the liquid. He saw her take some of the medicine, and on the following day he went again with her to see Dr. Cronin, by his desire. Dr. Cronin on that occasion told Miss Collyer, in answer to a question put by her, that her prescription could be made up any where. She paid the doctor a guinea for two visits, and the witness did so also. The medicine was paid for besides. The deceased consulted Dr. Cronin for a violent pain in

her back, of which she complained. On the night of her death Mr. Johnston took the prescription in question to Mr. Corfield, the chymist, in 47, High Street, to have it made up. He returned with the medicine, of which Miss Collyer poured about a table-spoonful and a half into a wine-glass, and drank off. About three minutes after drinking it, she said, "Oh! how queer I feel!" and appeared to be taken suddenly unwell. She left the room and went out towards the garden, where she fell. He followed her and called for assistance. Mr. Johnston, who was at the time in the kitchen, ran up, and seeing how she was went at once for Mr. Corfield, the chymist, who called in Mr. Weathers, the surgeon. Mr. Weathers tried to produce vomiting by using a quill and his finger; then he tried to give her brandy and water, and applied cold water to her face, but all without effect. The stomach pump was not used. The deceased was not convulsed, and her limbs remained motionless; but she breathed hard and groaned. After falling in the garden, she lost the power of speaking distinctly. Before taking the mixture she had been quite lively; she appeared in her usual health and spirits, and he was not aware of her being subject to fits.

Mr. George Weathers was next called, and said, that he resided at No. 41, High Street, and was a surgeon. He was called to see the deceased lady, and reached the house about a quarter to ten o'clock in the evening. She was in the parlour, perfectly insensible and motionless. The pupils of her eyes were greatly dilated, and there was no sense of animation about her. From her appearance he judged that she had taken

prussic acid. When he could get the mouth open he tried to excite vomiting, but finding the pulse sinking he used stimulants externally and internally. He applied mustard poultices, and used friction to the extremities; but all without avail, for in a quarter of an hour she was perfectly dead. From the first moment he saw her he considered the case fatal. He had since examined the body. The lungs were perfectly healthy, the heart and large vessels leading from it were perfectly sound. The liver, kidneys, and intestines, also, were perfectly healthy in structure. The stomach was removed for examination. The membranes of the brain were in a natural state, but its surface was somewhat congested, and there was a slight odour of prussic acid perceptible. This was not observed in the abdomen. The blood was fluid every where. He was a member of Apothecaries' Hall, but he engaged the assistance of Dr. Scoffern in making a chymical analysis of the contents of the stomach, the structure and coats of which were in a perfectly healthy condition. The smell of prussic acid was perceptible. It contained three or four ounces of liquid and three or four ounces of solid matter. The contents were subjected by them to three tests, all of which proved the presence of prussic acid, in a sufficiently large quantity to account for death. He had not the slightest doubt that prussic acid was the cause of Miss Collyer's death, for he never saw organs in a more healthy state than hers appeared to be in upon the *post mortem* examination.

Mr. J. A. Johnson, residing at No. 48, St. Martin's Lane, stated, that on the evening of Monday last, about seven o'clock, he called at

Mrs. Collyer's house, and, on finding she was going out between eight and nine o'clock, offered to accompany her. Miss Collyer requested him to call for her medicine at Mr. Corfield's, the chymist, which he did. There had been some delay, and Mr. Corfield said he was sorry that it had not been sent, but he had to send to Mr. Bell's, in Oxford Street, for one ingredient. The prescription was then made up in his presence, and he took it home and gave it to the deceased. The bottle produced was the one which contained the medicine. She poured it out in his presence, smelling it at the time, and remarking that it was very strong. She then handed it to Mr. Pounds and to him, and he remarked that it smelt very strongly of almonds. He should say that she did not pour more into the glass than one and a half table-spoonful. He went down stairs before she drank it, but shortly after he was called up, and he saw her lying under the garden door quite insensible. As soon as he saw this he ran for Mr. Corfield. He was absent, in search of another medical gentleman, when Miss Collyer died. He had known her for eighteen years. She was not subject to fits.

Dr. Dennis Cronin then came forward and acknowledged the prescription as his, and given by him to the deceased. He stated, that he resided at No. 14, Leicester Place, Leicester Square, and was an M.D., being a graduate of Giessen, Germany, and a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society, having a London certificate.

Mr. Daniel Corfield, chymist and druggist, No. 47, High Street, stated, that he received the prescription produced to him on Mon-

day evening from Mrs. Collyer's house; but, being very busy at the time, he said he would send it down. Not having the bitter-almond water, or the compound strychnine powder, which were ingredients in the mixture, he sent his boy with a written paper for them; first, to Mr. Morson's, the chymist, in Southampton Row; and, failing to get them there, he sent to Mr. Bell's, in Oxford Street, where twelve ounces of the bitter-almond water were procured; but the compound strychnine powder was not. He had been twelve years in business, and he had never seen either of those two ingredients used medicinally, and he knew of no form for their use in any of the authorized Pharmacopœias. Mr. Bell sent him a private form for the compound strychnine powder, but, not having the materials, he dispensed the prescription without it.

Dr. Cronin asked Mr. Corfield if he was aware that the bitter-almond water sent by Mr. Bell was a highly concentrated preparation?

Mr. Corfield replied, that he had never seen the ingredient ordered before; and a desultory conversation followed, at the close of which

The Coroner said, I ought to intimate to you, Dr. Cronin, that you are standing in a very serious position. You must already be impressed with that from what you have heard. The deceased, you hear, died from the effects of prussic acid, and you prepared the prescription, which, the chymist swears, was made up as ordered, with the exception that one ingredient was not put in. He also swears that, having been twelve years in business, he never saw the medicine prescribed ordered

before, and that it is not named in the London, Dublin, or Edinburgh Pharmacopœias, nor is there any recognised formula for it.

Mr. Morson, an eminent chymist in Southampton Row, said, that his assistant brought to him on Monday night a paper from Mr. Corfield, asking him to supply him with twelve ounces of bitter-almond water and some compound strychnine powder. His answer was that he had not got them. He had seen the bitter-almond preparation ordered for external applications, but had never known it used internally. He was not aware of the existence of the compound strychnine powder. Ammonia would decompose prussic acid; but the action of it was slow, and as it proceeded the fluid became darker and darker in colour. He kept the bitter-almond water occasionally. It was obtained in the distillation of the essential oil of ammonia, water being used in the process, and the water becoming saturated to a greater or less extent with the oil, according to the quantity of cake used.

Dr. Cronin.—If the prescription had come to you in its present shape, how would you have acted?

Mr. Morson.—If that prescription had come to me, I would have declined to make it up. I have been in business for thirty years, and there is no recognised form of bitter-almond water; there is none mentioned in the Pharmacopœias of this country that I am aware of. It may be in foreign Pharmacopœias.

Mr. Jacob Bell, chymist, in Oxford Street, having taken the affirmation of a Quaker, stated; that a piece of paper was brought to him from Mr. Corfield's on Monday, asking for twelve ounces of bitter-almond water and the compound

strychnine powder. The almond-water was written in the Latin form, "*Aquæ amygdalæ amara.*" One ounce of what he supplied represented sixty-one minims of the Pharmacopœia prussic acid. If, therefore, an ounce of the mixture supplied by Dr. Corfield was analysed, it would probably contain sixty minims of prussic acid, besides four drops of the Scheell acid. He had been twenty years in his profession, and had never seen such a prescription as that ordered by Dr. Cronin for Miss Collyer. He never saw the strychnine at all, and had never known the bitter-almond water to have been used internally.

Dr. John Scoffern, residing in Savage Gardens, Mark Lane, said, that he was a graduate of the University of London, and licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company. At Mr. Weathers' request he had carefully analysed the contents of the deceased's stomach, and also the bitter-almond water supplied to Mr. Corfield by Mr. Bell, and the mixture made up by Mr. Corfield for Miss Collyer on Dr. Cronin's prescription. Having subjected the contents of the stomach to three different tests, he had ascertained the presence of prussic acid in a quantity large enough to account for death. He had analysed the bitter-almond water by weight, and found that 200 grains gave about one and a quarter grains of real acid, which would correspond with about seventy-five grains of Pharmacopœia acid or eighty minims. Taking one ounce of the mixture, and estimating it by measure, he found that it contained one quarter per cent., or, more correctly, twenty-seven parts of real prussic acid.

The inquest was adjourned for

the purpose of further chymical analysis.

It reassembled on the 24th inst., when

Dr. John Scofield stated, that in the presence of Mr. Morson, Mr. Bell, Mr. Weathers, Dr. Venables, Dr. Cronin, and Mr. Tunally, he had made a relative analysis of the two bottles intrusted to him—one containing the water of bitter almond, of which the mixture taken by the deceased was made, and the other containing the mixture itself, by partaking of which she died. The analysis was made on Friday last, in the laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society. They first tried to ascertain how much a liquid ounce of the water of bitter almonds would weigh, for that is a point very difficult to determine; but they found the measures that were at hand not quite delicate enough, and wished for a closer result, and it was impossible to arrive at a satisfactory result. They thought that about 430 grains might be assumed as the correct weight. They then proceeded to analyse the water, and taking 424 grains for that purpose, found them yield about 1 grain and $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of a grain of real prussic acid. A fluid ounce of the mixture weighed also about 430 grains, and 424 grains of that yielded $\frac{1}{10}$ ths of real acid. He made a second analysis in the presence of Mr. Weathers at the laboratory of Mr. Taylor, a chymical analyst, in Bridge Street, Blackfriars. 200 grains of the bitter almond water yielded 27 decimal parts per cent. of real acid; 200 grains of a mixture prepared on the day of the analysis with the same water, yielded 275 decimal parts per cent. of real acid; and 200 grains of the mix-

ture from which Miss Collyer died yielded 234 decimal parts per cent., showing that not much decomposition in the prussic acid had taken place. He had also tried an experiment with black oxide of iron, which was said to be contained in the compound strychnine powder. The black oxide of iron did not produce Prussian blue. They agreed in estimating an ounce of almond water as containing a little above 60 minims of the Pharmacopœia prussic acid.

Coroner.—How much of that acid would be a full dose for an adult?

Witness.—We are ordered, in the Pharmacopœia, not to give more than 15 minims, which would be a very large dose. There is a case on record of a man taking two drachms without its producing death.

Coroner.—What is a full dose of strychnine?

Witness.—It is used in very minute doses—fractions of a grain.

Mr. George Venables, a medical pupil with Dr. Cronin.—They had a dispensary at Dr. Cronin's. It was not an open dispensary, it was a private one connected with Dr. Cronin's private house. Witness was in the habit of assisting at the dispensing of medicines there. They made their own almond water, and did not buy it of any manufacturing chymist in London. Their bitter-almond water was in the proportion of six minims of the essential oil of bitter almonds to a quart of water. To make the compound strychnine powder, he puts two grains of strychnine in half an ounce of sugar. They did not dispense any other prescriptions than those of Dr. Cronin's own. Witness dispensed Miss Col-

lyer's prescription from a form given to him by Dr. Cronin verbally. Did not see it extracted from any book. Had been in the habit of using it for about a month, as nearly as he could recollect. Mr. Mottley, of Berwick Street, Soho, dispensed Dr. Cronin's prescriptions some time. Had not applied there at any time for bitter almond water, because he knew Mr. Mottley did not keep it.

Dr. Venables, in reply to a question put to him by Dr. Cronin, stated that the bitter-almond water which the former bought at Mr. French's shop, in Holborn, contained very nearly $\frac{1}{12}$ th of a grain of prussic acid in an ounce; and that, if the almond water bought of Mr. French had been used in Miss Collyer's prescription, it would certainly not have killed her.

By the Coroner.—It would not have been dangerous or hurtful in any way. Dr. Cronin's is much weaker than the concentrated form of bitter-almond water. Dr. Cronin's prescription would have been harmless if made up of Mr. French's almond water.

The inquiry, which was of great length, was then closed; and the coroner, having summed up the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of *Manslaughter* against Dr. Cronin.

Dr. Cronin was tried on the 7th of April, and acquitted.

20. SHIPWRECKS.—The Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamer *Tiber* was wrecked on the coast of Spain. She left Lisbon in the morning with about twelve passengers and some gallegos for Vigo, and, in endeavouring to make the port in a fog, went on shore on a point of land near Villa de Conde. Most of the passengers and crew were saved by boats from

the shore. The only death ascertained is that of an old Spanish General, who was washed off the deck. The ship became a total wreck. The *Duke of Oporto*, a steamer in the service of the Revolutionary Junta, was totally wrecked on the bar of Oporto the day after the *Tiber* was lost.

News has arrived of the loss of the barque *Stephani*, an emigrant ship, in the Gulf Stream, on her way to Canada from Hamburg. The master and four seamen were picked up in a boat; the rest of the crew, and upwards of 160 emigrants, perished.

21. WRECK OF THE BRECHIN CASTLE.—A deep sensation was created in the town of Swansea by the announcement, that a distressing shipwreck had occurred during the night near the Mumbles Head. The unfortunate vessel proved to be the *Brechin Castle*, 400 tons burden, homeward bound to that port from Port Adelaide, with the Australian mail on board. The catastrophe was discovered by one of the coast-guard, who was returning from his duty at daybreak along the beach, when his attention was drawn to a quantity of broken bulwarks, and other fragments of a wreck, just abreast of Mumbles Head light. The boats having been found dashed to pieces, it was manifest that every soul on board had perished; and it was only by closely examining the rocks for papers and documents that any clue was obtained to the identification of the unfortunate ship and the names of the crew and the passengers. It appeared she was laden with copper ore, and commanded by Mr. J. R. Baxter, with a crew of 15 hands. The last place she was known to touch at was the Cape of Good Hope.

whence she sailed on the 23rd of December last, and she had therefore arrived within 15 miles of her destination when the deplorable event occurred. Several other shipwrecks were announced at this time. The splendid packet ship *Garrick*, 1000 tons, was lost on the Jersey coast, with all her cargo; but her crew and passengers happily escaped. The packet ship *Creole*, from Bordeaux to New Orleans, was wrecked on the coast of Cuba on the 19th of December, when, of 155 persons, only 82 escaped. The ship and cargo were totally lost.

— RAILWAY ACCIDENT. — A frightful accident happened on the Hull and Selby Railway. The mail train left Hull for London, drawn by two engines, with eight passenger-carriages and five fish-waggons; when it had nearly reached Hessle, the second engine sprang off the rails, dashed into the passenger-carriages, forced seven off the line, and smashed them to pieces. One passenger was killed on the spot; another died soon after; and eight more were dreadfully hurt.

25. DREADFUL FIRES.—Several fires occurred this day, which occasioned the destruction of much property and the loss of some lives. The first broke out at an early hour of the morning at the Red Lion Tavern, Jermyn Street, St. James. The inmates, nine in number, had great difficulty in escaping, and lost every thing.

Soon after a fire occurred at 19, Fox and Knot Court, Snow Hill, occupied by a poor family named Coney. Three children had been left by their parents in a room in which a fire was burning in the grate. Whilst thus alone, one of the children lighted a piece of

paper and threw it on the floor, when some wearing-apparel took fire, and very soon the clothes of Mary Coney, aged nine years, became one mass of flame. She had an infant in her arms, which she threw down, and then rushed into the court with the flames mounting over her head. A Mrs. Grady made an attempt to put out the fire, but was unable, and had her hands burned dreadfully in so doing, and the child was burnt to death.

About half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out at No. 19, Holiday Yard, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, in the occupation of Mr. Robson, which was also attended with loss of life; for, upon the firemen searching the premises after the fire had been subdued, they found upon the floor the remains of a child, daughter of Mr. Robson, who had perished in the flames.

— BURKING HORSES.—At the Quarter Sessions, Chelmsford, Edward Bentley, known as a knacker-man in the county, was indicted for killing, by means of suffocation, a gelding, the property of Mr. Thomas Stock, farmer, of East Hanningfield. For some time past the farmers in the neighbourhood of Hanningfield have suffered severe loss by the death of valuable horses, which, although safe and well in the evening, have been found lifeless in the stables the next morning, and it was feared that some epidemic diseases raged among them; it now appears that they were victims to an atrocious system of the prisoner, who was in the habit of buying dead horses for the London markets, and in no less than twenty-four instances had he been known to be the first to call and eventually buy dead

cattle, which up to their death had been in a fine and healthy condition. Many of them were of a valuable description; and the mode he adopted to destroy them was to choke up their nostrils with hay-bands and firmly tie up their jaws with ropes. The poor animals fell to the ground from exhaustion, and on their expiring he removed the hay and rope, and then called upon the owner to buy them. The witnesses proved the following facts:—On the night of the 4th inst., about twelve o'clock, as a labourer named Mason, in the employ of the prosecutor, was returning to his master's farm, he heard a groaning noise, and shortly afterwards, by the light of the moon, saw a horse lying on the ground in a shed, and a man, whom he believed to be the prisoner, kneeling by the side of it. Mason went up and asked what he wanted there; he made no answer, but ran off. He was followed to the gate, and the labourer, being unable to seize him, struck him over the head with a stick. A light was then procured, and it was found that the horse was dead, but quite warm. There were four wisps of hay and a halter lying near the head; and Mason, believing that the beast had been strangled, it having been seen to be quite well about four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, called up his master. The latter was of opinion that the horse had been destroyed, and hearing from his servant that the prisoner, who bought dead horses in the neighbourhood of East Hanningfield, was the person seen by the side of the animal, instructions were given to the police to apprehend him. Mason immediately identified him as being the man he saw kneeling near

the horse. On being searched, a piece of cord stained with blood and a knife were found in his pockets. One of his eyes was blackened, as if from the blow of the stick. A witness, employed at a neighbouring farm, deposed to the halter found by the side of the dead beast being the prisoner's. About three weeks ago his master sold the prisoner a dead horse, and the halter in question was the very same the prisoner used to remove it. The evidence of the veterinary surgeons, who examined the body of the gelding in the course of the 5th inst., showed that the entire viscera were in a healthy state, with the exception of the right lobe of the lungs, which was congested with blood from the rupture of some vessel, which might be caused by suffocation. A decided opinion was given as to the death of the horse being caused by suffocation. The police produced the wisps and the halter, and it was explained to the bench and jury how they could be used in destroying cattle. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Court sentenced him to transportation for fifteen years. The prisoner is strongly suspected of having caused the death of some valuable cows by similar means.

27. ELECTIONS.—Several elections have taken place in the course of the month. At Chester, Earl Grosvenor was returned in the room of his uncle, Lord Robert Grosvenor, without opposition. In West Sussex, Mr. Prince was elected in the room of Col. Wyndham resigned. Lord Robert Grosvenor was elected for Middlesex without opposition, in the room of Mr. Byng, deceased. In Galway, Mr. Monahan, the Solicitor-General for Ireland was returned after

a severe contest, by a majority of four only over the repeal candidate, Mr. O'Flaherty. This election was graced by the usual accompaniment of an Irish contest, a formidable riot.

28. THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF CAMBRIDGE.—The Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge having become vacant by the death of the Duke of Northumberland, a great excitement sprung up on the choice of a successor. Earl Powis, a nobleman held in great esteem, a member of the University, and recently distinguished by his exertions in behalf of the Church, was generally looked upon as the probable new Chancellor; but a majority of the Senate, anxious for the election of Prince Albert, applied to his Royal Highness for his consent to be nominated. The Prince politely declined, intimating that the want of perfect unanimity was the cause of his refusal. Nothing daunted, the Committee determined, in spite of the Prince's refusal, "to record their votes at the election," and the contest which ensued was maintained with much earnestness. It was felt by the friends of Prince Albert that, having been once drawn into the contest, his Royal Highness could not well withdraw; and that, on the other hand, his defeat would be a great mortification to our gracious Sovereign. The friends of Earl Powis urged his peculiar claims as a member of the University, his close connection with it, and continued interest in its affairs, and an implied understanding, current for some years, that he *was to be* the next Chancellor. Under the circumstances the contest caused great excitement. Ministers left their posts, judges the bench, members the

House, and country rectors and curates quitted their most secluded abodes, and visited once more the half-forgotten halls of *Alma Mater*. The polling commenced on the 25th with great spirit, Earl Powis at first taking the lead; at the close of the day, however, Prince Albert had a majority of 17; on Friday, a majority of 86; and on Saturday, at the final close of the poll, a majority of 116 votes; the gross numbers for either candidate being, for

H. R. H. Prince Albert ...953

Rt. Hon. Earl Powis.....837

On Tuesday, the Vice-Chancellor and Senior Esquire Bedell proceeded to London to present to his Royal Highness the letter in the name of the Senate, announcing his election.

His Royal Highness was installed at Buckingham Palace on the 25th March.

28. DESTRUCTION OF THE THEATRE AT CARLSRUHE.—A frightful catastrophe occurred at Carlsruhe, the little capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden. The audience had assembled in the Grand Ducal Theatre, when from some cause unknown, but probably from an escape of gas, the hangings in one of the court boxes took fire, and the flames spread with frightful rapidity from tier to tier, and over the woodwork of the boxes; the audience rushed to the doors and many escaped, but a large proportion of those in the upper boxes, overcome by the heat and smoke, perished. A person who escaped from the third tier said, "All who are now there are seated, without having been able to move a limb!" Between 60 and 70 persons perished by this catastrophe. The theatre was destroyed.

— FATAL COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—A collision, involving the loss of four lives, happened early in the morning in the river, off Old Haven, about two miles below Tilbury Fort. The vessel which is lost was the *Rose*, of Exeter, Webber master, which, having been loaded with a cargo of miscellaneous goods at Topping's Wharf, London Bridge, reached Old Haven Bay, and brought up for the night. The *Rose*, it is stated, was moored well in the bay on the Essex side, out of the ordinary track of vessels, when, about a quarter to four o'clock on the following morning, a large three-masted steamer, the *Royal Victoria*, Leith steamer, was seen coming down at speed, having the ebb tide with her. She exhibited the usual lights at her bow and mast-head. She continued her course, and on nearing the anchored schooner the usual cries were raised on board the steamer to "port," "ease her," "stop her," "turn her a-stern;" but, before those orders could be complied with, she came in contact with the vessel with tremendous force, the steamer's bow carrying away the schooner's foremast, and cutting her bulwarks and hull down to the water's edge. It being evident a few seconds after the collision that the schooner was rapidly filling, all hands on board the steamer ran aft in order to save the crew of the ill-fated craft. Ropes and other means of rescue were thrown out, but only one man was seen, and him they succeeded in preserving. They had barely got him on board before the vessel went down with the remainder of the crew, four in number. The schooner was subsequently raised, when the bodies of the unfortunate crew were re-

covered. An inquest was held on the remains, and the jury returned a verdict of *Manslaughter* against David Micklereid, the captain of the steamer, who was tried in July and acquitted.

— FOOD RIOTS.—In consequence of the continued suffering of the poorer class, from the dearth of food, riots have taken place in different parts of the country. In Ross-shire, at Cromarty, Invergordon, and Dingwall, great disturbances took place, in the frantic attempts of the people to prevent the shipping of food, and the military were obliged to use force to disperse them. At Wick more serious occurrences took place, for, the mob having severely pelted the military engaged in protecting the shipping of grain, the latter fired, and two persons were seriously wounded.

From France also similar distressing accounts are received, and the populace, not so tractable as our own, are said to have committed dreadful predatory attacks upon the country houses, a complete system of brigandage prevailing.

In Belgium similar distress prevails, and great riots have taken place at Verviers, Liege, Ghent, and other places.

MARCH.

1. THE LOAN.—The loan of 8,000,000*l.*, authorized to be contracted for by 10 & 11 Vic. c. 9, for the purpose of succouring the destitute people of Ireland, was this day adjudicated. Messrs. Barings and Messrs. Rothschilds having coalesced (their offers were similar,

viz., 89½); they were declared the contractors at that price. The Loan is in Three per Cent. Consols, and that the bidders were to state at what price per cent. the contractors were willing to purchase that description of Stock of the Government. It has been usual for the competitors to tender for the amount of Stock they are willing to purchase with 100*l.* money; and the tender naming the lowest amount of Stock is consequently accepted. The total amount of Stock created by this operation is 8,938,548*l.* Three per Cent. Consols; the annual charge for the dividend will be 268,156*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; and the amount is therefore raised at the annual interest of 3*l.* 7*s.* per cent.

At the opening of the market the Scrip was at 2 premium; but it fell to a discount and gradually declined.

4. DIAMOND ROBBERY.—*Central Criminal Court*.—Robert Kerr, 28, mariner, was charged, upon an indictment which contained a number of different counts, with stealing 400 diamonds, value 4,000*l.*, the property of John M'Millan and others, from a vessel upon the high sea.

In another set of counts the prisoner was charged with embezzling the diamonds.

Mr. Clarkson stated the circumstances under which the charge was brought against the prisoner. The prisoner was the captain of the bark *Levenside*, the property of Mr. M'Millan and others, and sailed in that vessel from a port in Scotland for Gibraltar, with coals, in September, 1845; and, having delivered his cargo, it seemed that the prisoner had gone to various ports taking different freights, contrary to the orders of his owners, and at

length, having arrived at Bahia, he there received two packages of diamonds from Messrs. Gautois and Pailher, merchants at that place, which were consigned to Messrs. Schræder and Co., in London, and for which property bills of lading were executed in due form. At the commencement of the voyage every one on board appeared to have been ignorant that there were diamonds on board; but when in the Channel the mate was made acquainted with the fact, and saw the two packages containing the diamonds in a drawer in the captain's cabin. When the ship arrived near Deal the prisoner went on shore, taking the diamonds with him, and, it would appear, proceeded immediately to London, when he took up his abode at the Albion public-house, East Smithfield; and by the assistance of a person named Forman, the landlord of the Albion, and two others, named Hoare and Benjamin, the bulk of the diamonds were sold to Messrs. Blogg and Martin, of Bucklersbury, for the sum of 1,750*l.*, and the remainder were given to Forman and Hoare for the trouble they had taken in the transaction, and sold to Benjamin, who, however, restored them the moment he ascertained they had been stolen. In reference to this portion of the case, Mr. Clarkson observed that he could not help thinking that Messrs. Blogg and Martin had betrayed a very great want of caution, if indeed their conduct did not deserve a stronger expression, in purchasing from persons who appeared to have been entire strangers to the firm precious stones to the large amount of 1,750*l.*, with the additional fact of the actual value of the diamonds being between 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* After the money was obtained the

prisoner proceeded to Dover by the railway, and from thence by steamer to France, and he was ultimately apprehended at Montreuil.

Mr. M'Millan, one of the owners of the *Levenside*, was the first witness examined, and proved that, in consequence of some proceedings of the prisoner in reference to this voyage, upon hearing that the vessel was on her return to England, he proceeded to Deal to meet her, and finding the prisoner did not come to meet him, as he had directed him to do through the medium of a boatman, he went on board himself, and found that the prisoner had left her, and on making a search discovered that the packages containing the diamonds were gone, but the bills of lading referring to them were left on board the vessel. After this, in consequence of information he received, he went to Montreuil, taking Forrester, the officer, with him; and at an hotel in that town he found the prisoner, who immediately upon seeing him appeared very much affected, and shortly afterwards made a statement of the whole transaction, which was tantamount to a confession of the offence. He explained how the property had been disposed of by Forman and Hoare, and said that he had been robbed of a great portion of the proceeds when on his way to Dover; and he subsequently handed over to Mr. M'Millan 80*l.* in gold and 200*l.* in notes, which he said was all the money that remained, and at the same time gave him a few rough diamonds similar to those that were shipped at Bahia.

George Forman, the landlord of the *Albion*, detailed the circumstances under which the diamonds

were sold. The prisoner at first gave him and Hoare, a tailor to whom he had introduced him, a small quantity of the diamonds, and afterwards a larger quantity, which were eventually sold to Messrs. Blogg and Martin for 1,750*l.*, and Mr. Martin gave a cheque for the amount. The cheque was taken to the banker's, and paid in notes and 200*l.* in gold, and the amount was handed over to the prisoner. Before the prisoner left he gave him and Hoare a few diamonds, and when he was going away he gave him a 80*l.* note, and told him that would pay his bill, and he might keep the change.

This witness was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. Ballantine, and he admitted that his share of the diamond transaction was 140*l.*, besides the 80*l.* note.

Mr. Benjamin Benjamin proved that he accompanied Forman and Hoare to Messrs. Blogg and Martin's. He said that he himself was not at all acquainted with the character of rough diamonds, and was no judge of such articles; but he considered that Mr. Martin was a very competent judge. Witness himself purchased some of the same description of diamonds from Forman and Hoare, and according to the same rate as those sold to Mr. Martin. He paid them 280*l.* for the diamonds, and sold them the next day for 520*l.*; but in consequence of information he received, that they had been stolen, he annulled the contract of sale and restored the property.

Mr. Charles Martin, of the firm of Blogg and Martin, Buoklersbury, proved that the last witness, with whom he had previously been acquainted, came to their office,

accompanied by Forman and Hoare, and produced a quantity of diamonds, which they said had been brought by the captain of a vessel from Rio, and who one of them said was his cousin, and they wished him to purchase them. He declined at first to purchase, and told them that the market for rough diamonds was very depressed, and he could make a better market if they would allow him to sell the diamonds by commission. They, however, said that the captain had a payment to make, and was anxious to realise, and he ultimately agreed to give 1,750*l.* for the diamonds, which weighed 2,500 carats. He sold 1,549 carats of the diamonds a few days afterwards for 1,780*l.*, and the remaining quantity he produced before the Lord Mayor.

One or two other witnesses were examined, and this closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Ballantine then took a number of technical objections to the different counts in the indictment, but they were all overruled by the Court.

The Jury immediately returned a verdict of *Guilty* upon the count in the indictment which charged the offence to have been committed upon the high sea.

The Chief Baron, observing upon the very serious nature of the offence, said he felt it his duty to pass upon him the full sentence fixed by the law for a larceny of this description, which was that he be transported for seven years.

6. FRIGHTFUL COAL-PIT EXPLOSION.—*Seventy-two Lives Lost.*—An explosion of fire-damp occurred in the Ardsley Main Colliery, near Barnsley, while a hundred people were in the mine. It was announced to those at the mouth of

the pit by a tremendous report, followed by an eruption from the shaft of smoke, timber, coal, and stone. Persons immediately descended to the assistance of the miners; and in two hours twenty-eight were brought to the surface alive, though some were seriously hurt; the remainder of the workmen had perished. Forty-one corpses had been got up before midnight; the search was then stopped by the dangerous state of the galleries, the explosion having destroyed the apparatus for ventilating the pit.

The coroner's inquest was opened on the following Monday, with a view to the identification of the bodies, that they might be interred; the investigation into the cause of the disaster having been postponed. On Monday sixty-five bodies were viewed; on the following day, six more; one corpse yet remaining in the pit; making the total of lives lost, seventy-two.

9. DEATH FROM POISON.—An inquest was this day held at the Prince Regent Inn, Dulwich, respecting the death of Mr. Christopher Graham, aged 82 years, who died at his mansion, Dulwich, the day preceding. The deceased gentleman was for many years the chief partner in the firm of Graham, Simpson, North and Co., New Bridge Street, Blackfriars. Henry Keniance, the deceased's late footman, deposed that his master had been very ill latterly with lumbago, for which complaint he had been under the care of Mr. English, surgeon. On Monday morning a female servant came and said, "Master is very bad, and the stuff they have sent him to take almost choked him, as he was 20 minutes in taking it." Witness then told her that she must have

given him the wrong medicine. Witness ran up to the bed-room, and found that she had given the deceased an embrocation instead of the draught. Mrs. Graham was instantly made acquainted with the fact, and ordered Mr. English to be sent for. He attended with the stomach-pump, but the deceased became insensible and died in a few hours afterwards. The lotion was labelled with directions for use. The servant who administered the same was in the habit of being called into their bed-chamber at all times of the night, and on the present unfortunate occasion she had in haste taken up the wrong bottle. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

10. ACCIDENT AT OSBORNE HOUSE.—An accident occurred at the new buildings at Osborne House, the marine residence of Her Majesty in the Isle of Wight. Some workmen were removing a centre under one of the arched passages of a very considerable portion of the building now in progress; and it is supposed that, owing to something slipping, one end of the centre or framework on which the arch was formed acted as a lever under the arch, and, raising it, caused the displacement of the materials of which it was composed, the weight of which, falling on a scaffold below it, precipitated the whole to the ground, together with the workmen who were engaged upon it. The principal foreman of bricklayers, who was on the arch at the time giving directions to his men, fortunately escaped, but three of the labourers were injured, one of whom is since dead. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the alarm being given, hastened to the spot, and

gave immediate directions that the best surgical assistance should be sent for, and every thing possible to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded provided.

13. DEATH FROM THE USE OF ÆTHER.—A case in which the use of æther in surgery proved unfortunate occurred at Grantham. The patient was Mrs. Parkinson, the wife of a hairdresser, who died after an operation which had been performed while under the influence of æther. She had suffered from a tumour on her leg, and had inhaled æther previous to undergoing the operation. But the expedient failed. It seemed that she was conscious of pain; and after the operation she remained in a powerless condition until she died, two or three days subsequently. Two surgeons made a *post mortem* examination of the body: they considered that the woman had been killed by the æther, not by the tumour or its removal. A coroner's inquest being held on the body, the jury returned this verdict—"That the deceased, Ann Parkinson, died from the effects of the vapour of æther, inhaled by her for the purpose of alleviating pain during the removal of a tumour from her left thigh, and not from the effect of the operation, or from any other cause."

14. FIRE AT BATTERSEA.—An extensive fire broke out on the banks of the Thames, at Nine Elms, soon after midnight, at the creosote and naphtha works and saw-mills of Mr. Bethell. On the premises were reservoirs of pitch and tar, a saw-mill and engine-house, and a rectifying and still-house; while many thousands of railway sleepers were stacked on the ground. Some tar in a shed adjoining the still-house ignited, and in a few minutes the flames

spread in every direction. The different buildings, the piles of wood, and nearly every thing in the yard were consumed; for, by the time the engines had arrived, and had been supplied with water by dragging them on to the beach, it was found that nothing could be done to stay the fire on Mr. Bethell's premises. Some adjacent lime-works and a timber-dealer's were considerably damaged; two tug-boats and two barges were consumed, and a barge and two other craft were nearly destroyed. The fire burnt with great vividness, and the whole western part of the metropolis was brilliantly illuminated.

15. DOUBLE MURDER.—A frightful crime, under circumstances of fearful deliberation and ingratitude, was perpetrated in the barony of Kells, co. Kilkenny, the victims being two officers employed in administering the relief so munificently afforded by the nation to the starving people of Ireland. Between eight and nine o'clock, as Mr. Prim, pay-clerk of the Board of Works, accompanied by a police-constable in a gig, was going to Tallow to pay the workmen, they were assailed by five armed men, who shot the constable dead, his body being riddled by shot. Mr. Prim instantly fired at the assailants, and wounded one of them; the others attacked and murdered Mr. Prim, and made off, taking with them the bag of money, containing 300*l.* in silver and copper, none of the peasantry attempting to offer them the slightest interruption, or to give any information or assistance to the police. The wounded ruffian was found close by; but, although he lingered some time, no clue could be extracted from him for the detection of the other mur-

derers. After the lapse of some time, the police apprehended two men, named Larkin and Daniel, who were proved to have been of the party engaged in the murder. They were found guilty. While waiting the execution of the sentence, these desperate ruffians made an attempt to murder their gaolers and escape. They were, however, overpowered and executed.

— DEATH BY ACCIDENT COMPENSATION. — *Whitehead v. The Great North of England Railway Company.*—An interesting trial, founded on the late enactment of the legislature, to enforce compensation in cases of death by accident, (the right of action having hitherto been confined to damages in cases short of death, and on the personal plaint of the sufferer,) took place at the York Assizes.

Mr. Knowles stated that this action had been brought by Mr. Frederick Whitehead to recover compensation for a most serious injury sustained by him in consequence of the negligence of the Company, which had produced an accident occasioning the death of Emma Whitehead, the plaintiff's wife. The Company, like other common carriers, were liable for such consequences, as all such companies were presumed by the law to undertake so to manage the conveyances employed by them, as not, from negligence or want of due care and caution, to endanger the lives of their passengers.

It appeared that the plaintiff, who is a woollen manufacturer in Saddleworth, had set out with his now deceased wife upon an excursion into the North of England. On their return home, on the 4th of October, they arrived at Darlington, riding in their own chaise.

They took tickets at that place to go forward towards York by the mail-train in the evening. The train, however, was much after its time. It ought to have left Darlington at five minutes past five, but did not until twenty minutes before six, which might account for the extraordinary speed at which it afterwards went. When about four miles on the road the accident took place, from the injuries received in which the lady had since died; and the jury would have to say whether the Company, in the way in which they had placed their carriages in the train, together with the speed at which the latter was driven, ought not to be held responsible, on the ground of negligence, for the damage sustained by the plaintiff.

The expenses incurred by the plaintiff for medical attendance, nursing, &c., which were not disputed, were estimated at 525*l*.

Evidence having been given in proof,

Mr. Martin, for the Company, said that he should not deny that the railway were liable, as other common carriers; but he contended that no case of negligence in them had been proved. People went by their means of conveyance by choice, and knowing that the speed was necessarily greater than that of other vehicles, and that there must always be some danger peculiar to that degree of speed. General Pasley, the officer appointed by Government, had investigated the cause of this accident. Not one word of complaint did he make against the Company; and General Pasley was now in York. Why was he not called?

Mr. Knowles said, he did not know that to be the case which Mr. Martin had just said.

Mr. Martin (continuing) said that it was so; and that the plaintiff ought to have produced the General as the person most competent to say if there had been any want of due care on the part of the Company. People were always wise after an accident, and were sure then to find out something as to the cause of it; but he contended that it was not shown that the train went at any extraordinary or dangerous speed, nor that the position of the trucks, with relation to the rest of the carriages, must necessarily be attended with any peril to the passengers. The learned counsel concluded his address by calling on the Jury, if they should find for the plaintiff, to give not excessive but reasonable damages.

After his Lordship's summing up, the Jury retired for about twenty-five minutes, and then returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 525*l*.

19. DEATH OF SIR W. CURTIS.—An inquest was held at the Nag's Head, New Cavendish Street, to inquire into the death of Sir W. Curtis.

George Leigh, butler to deceased, said he was present when Sir William died, about half-past seven on Tuesday evening. He had gone to the city in the morning, and walked home, arriving about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes past six. About a quarter past seven witness went up stairs with Mr. Freeman, surgeon, of Spring Gardens, and found Sir William sitting on the sofa with his feet in warm water. He then appeared insensible, and Mr. Freeman bled him. Sir William died in about a quarter of an hour after. Understood that he was attacked with apoplexy. He had had one

or two similar attacks previously; the last about three months ago at Ramsgate. Witness had been informed by a medical man, he believed Dr. Gordon, that the next attack Sir William had would be fatal. Was not aware that Sir William knew of that prediction.

W. Legg, under-butler, said he let Sir William in when he came home. He then appeared in his usual health. He had intended to have gone to the opera, but countermanded the order with regard to dressing for that purpose. Shortly after the bell rang, and on entering the drawing-room he found deceased on the sofa ill, and Lady Curtis near him. He at once sent for Mr. Freeman.

The Coroner—Why, Mr. Freeman lives at Spring Gardens; why did you not go for some medical men on the spot?

Witness—I did as I was ordered.

The Coroner—How absurd! There were dozens of doctors within 300 yards, and yet you went to Spring Gardens. It ought to be known that, in such cases, life or death hangs upon the prompt relief afforded by bleeding. Mr. Freeman could not have arrived in less than half an hour. Indeed, scarcely more than fifty minutes elapsed from the time Sir William entered the house to his death.

Mr. J. Freeman, of Spring Gardens, surgeon, said he arrived at Sir William's house shortly after seven o'clock. He found him breathing hard, and his pupils dilated. He bled him, and took about ten ounces of blood, but without effect; did not use cupping, as there was no cupper to be found.

The Coroner expressed his astonishment that the surgeon did not

cup the deceased himself, and said, had earlier aid been procured, life might have been saved.

Mr. Freeman said, death, in his opinion, had resulted from sanguineous apoplexy, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

— NAVAL COURT - MARTIAL.—
Sentence of Death.—A Naval Court martial was held at Portsmouth, to try John Barton, a private of the Royal Marines, aged about 30, for mutinous language, and striking Colour-Sergeant Miles Sager. The misconduct occurred on board the steam-sloop *Salamander*, when at Antigua, in January last. Witnesses proved the case against the man: he was of a violent disposition; his abuse of and attack on the sergeant originated in the latter reporting some misbehaviour. When called upon for his defence, Barton said he had no witnesses, nor could he call any one as to his character: he had no recollection of the circumstances contained in the charge, and threw himself upon the mercy of the Court. The charges were declared to have been proved; and the Court sentenced the prisoner to be hanged, at such time as the Commissioners of the Admiralty shall appoint. This sentence has been commuted to transportation for life.

20. FORFEITURE OF A FELON'S REAL ESTATES TO THE CROWN.—In the month of January, 1845, Thomas Brough, of Biddulph, in the county of Stafford, was murdered by his brother John, who struck him on the head with a hammer, and afterwards put him in a sack, and carried him upwards of a mile and a half, and threw him down an old stone quarry, where he was found by some boys. At the Spring Assizes following,

the murderer was tried and convicted, and afterwards executed, having confessed the crime and acknowledged the justness of his sentence. Thomas Brough, at the time he was murdered, was seised in fee of an estate at Biddulph, which, in consequence of his brother (the murderer) being his heir-at-law, descended to him; but by his attainder the same became vested in the Crown by escheat. In consequence of the escheat, the widow of the murdered man was left destitute.

The circumstances having been represented to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury by the widow, their Lordships directed that a commission should be issued to find Her Majesty's title to the estate, which was accordingly issued, and bore date the 24th day of February last, directing Messrs. U. Corbet, J. M'Mahon, and R. P. Tyrwhitt, and two other commissioners, or any three of them, to inquire of what lands and tenements John Brough, the murderer, died seised.

The Commissioners accordingly proceeded with their inquiry, at the Swan Hotel, Stafford, when evidence was given of the possession of certain real estates by the murdered man, and of the circumstances above detailed; whereupon the jury found that the said John Brough, immediately on the committal of the murder, was seised to him and his heirs of the estate in question, and that the same were holden by the said John Brough of Her Majesty in free and common socage, in right of Her regal crown, but not subject to any services or rent in respect thereof, except fealty; and that by reason of the premises the same had devolved unto Her Majesty as an escheat,

by virtue of Her prerogative royal.

By the finding of this verdict, the estate becomes the property of the Crown, and the same is accordingly seised.

The widow of the murdered man has petitioned the Crown to grant the lands to her, which, it is supposed, the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury will recommend to be done, subject to the same being liable to the payment of her late husband's debts, if any are owing.

— THE GENERAL FAST.—This day having been appointed, by proclamation, "for a general fast and humiliation before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our sins, and that we may, in the most devout and solemn manner, send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty for the removal of those heavy judgments which our manifold sins and provocations have most justly deserved, and with which Almighty God is pleased to visit the iniquities of this land, by a grievous scarcity and dearth of divers articles of sustenance and necessities of life," was observed throughout the United Kingdom, with very great solemnity. In Scotland, the Established and Free Churches conformed to the Royal Proclamation; but the United Secession Church, the Society of Friends, and some other denominations, refused.

A Form of Prayer for the United Church of England and Ireland was prepared for the occasion.

— FIRES IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—The village of Soham, which has so frequently been attacked by fire during the last few months, has again suffered from the same cause. On this occasion, the flames were first discovered in the house of a plumber; and before they could

be checked they destroyed that building, seven other dwellings, barns, and stables. This fire is supposed, like the others, to have been wilful; and a woman, whose son is in Cambridge Gaol on a charge of firing a house at Soham, has been arrested on suspicion.

— THE ACTON MURDER.—*Norfolk Circuit. Bury St. Edmunds.*

—Catherine Foster, aged 18, was arraigned upon an indictment charging her with the wilful murder of her husband, John Foster, by administering to him arsenic, at Acton, on the 18th of November last.

This case excited much public attention in this and the adjoining county of Essex, and the court was greatly crowded before the usual hour. From the statement of the counsel for the prosecution, and the evidence of the witnesses, the following narrative of this domestic tragedy might be gleaned:—The deceased, who was an agricultural labourer, was a native of Acton, a small village near Sudbury, where also lived the prisoner, for whom, though of no prepossessing appearance, he early in life conceived a warm affection. They went to school together in early youth, and worked together till she went to service at the age of 16, when his boyish *penchant* ripened into manly love. During her absence he frequently visited her, and matters progressed between them in this way till the autumn of last year, when the prisoner being about to pay a visit to her aunt at Pakenham, a village on the other side of Bury, and 20 miles from Acton, the lover became most desirous that the marriage should take place, possibly because, like all lovers, he fancied that every man would

fall in love with the lady of his affections, and he might lose his prize. Be that as it may, according to Mrs. Morley's testimony, he earnestly urged the propriety of his being at once married, and promised that he would allow his bride to pay her promised visit to her aunt as soon as she pleased after the ceremony—all he wanted was to be married at once; and being backed in his suit by the prisoner the ceremony took place at Acton Church on the 28th of October, after which the young couple took up their abode in the house of Mrs. Morley, with whom was then living, besides her daughter, a son, Thomas, aged three years. John Foster, having thus gained the long-cherished object of his heart, was as happy in the possession of his youthful wife as man could well be. On the third morning they parted according to his promise. He handed her into the carrier's cart, and bidding adieu to her asked if "she thought she would stay all a month?" To which she replied, "No, John, I'll be back before." After the lapse of ten days she returned to her home, and her husband's cup of happiness seemed filled to overflowing. He was happy as the day was long; worked with zeal, alacrity, and joyousness in the daily discharge of his "lot in life." He was then, as he had ever been, according to one of the witnesses, "as strong and blooming a young man as ever you seed;" though he had about a fortnight before met with an accident while loading a waggon of hay—but that had only produced a slight headach, a thing which his friend assured him would soon pass off—as he "often had it on Mondays—after a day's rest." This remark

was fully verified. The deceased soon resumed his wonted cheerfulness and strength, and on the 17th of November returned from work to his evening meal, with his friend, singing all the way to that house whence he never departed alive. On his arrival he partook of supper with his wife and her little brother, their homely meal consisting of dumplings, potatoes, and tea. The man had no sooner partaken of his dumpling than he was taken violently sick at the stomach, and obliged to go into the yard. Soon after this his mother-in-law, who had been out all day washing, came home, and found him retching violently in a basin, the contents of which she threw into a neighbouring ditch, near to which some fowls were in the habit of picking up their scanty subsistence. During the whole of the night the poor man remained in great pain; at four o'clock he tried to get up, but fell down from weakness, and on the following morning his wife went to Melford for a doctor, whom she told her husband had got a "bowel complaint," and asked to come and see him that day. Deeming from her account that his patient was suffering from English cholera, then very prevalent, the surgeon prescribed accordingly, and the poisoner took away the medicine, some of which she gave to her husband. On her return she found him worse than when she left him, and he finally died in her arms at four o'clock, soon after which hour his mother and the surgeon arrived. On the same day the fowls all died, and a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased was made by Mr. Jones, of Melford. At that time no suspicion was engendered,

and that gentleman gave it as his opinion that the deceased came to his death from English cholera; but, suspicion being afterwards excited by the death of the fowls in a sudden and mysterious way, a further and more searching inquiry was deemed necessary by the coroner, and the contents of the stomach of the deceased were taken to Bury where they were subjected to analysis by Mr. Image and Mr. Newham, who unhesitatingly pronounced the presence of arsenic in great quantities, not only in the stomach and its contents, but also in the crop of the fowls, and a pudding bag, in which the prisoner had boiled the dumpling of which the deceased had eaten the night before his death. Under these circumstances recourse was had to the family for further information, and it was ascertained that the prisoner had spent the day with the mother of her husband "very comfortably," from twelve to four, when she stated that she "must go home, for it was dumpling night." Her brother was also called before the coroner, when he stated that his sister had made one dumpling for supper, of which they all partook. Afterwards, however, he varied his statement, and then, as was stated to-day, deposed to having seen his sister make two dumplings on the night in question, into one of which she had put some powder out of a paper, after which she burnt the paper, and put that dumpling into a pudding-cloth. He is also represented to have stated that he and his sister supped off a different dumpling, and did not partake of the dumpling of which the deceased ate. In addition to this, it was shown that after the unfortunate occurrence the prisoner had

stated that "she wished she had gone to Bury before she had married, for then she would not have been married at all, and would have got a good place."

Mr. Power addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, strongly commenting on the extreme improbability that a young and recently married girl would perpetrate so diabolical a crime as the murder of her husband. He contended that there was an utter absence of all motive on her part to commit such an outrage on human nature; and without direct proof that she had bought any arsenic, or been known to be possessed of any, the more reasonable inference was that the husband must have taken the poison, of which it was impossible to deny he was the victim, elsewhere than at his own home, and at some other meal than the supper.

The Chief Baron having gone over the evidence with great care, the Jury deliberated for about 20 minutes, and then returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

The prisoner, who did not exhibit the slightest emotion on hearing the verdict, was brought up for judgment on Monday, when the Chief Baron passed the sentence of death upon her in the most impressive manner; but the convict was equally unmoved, and retired from the bar with a light step.

The wretched woman was executed on the 17th of April, having previously made a confession of her crime; neither in this document nor at any time did she put forward any motive for the murder; and at the scaffold she exhibited the same indifference as at her trial.

31. CHILD MURDER.—*Midland Circuit, Warwick*.—Jane Taylor,

21, was charged with the wilful murder of her illegitimate child, on the 28th of January last.

Hannah Taylor, wife of Thomas Taylor, of Honingham, about five miles from Leamington, said the prisoner was her husband's sister. She had been staying with them about six weeks, before the 28th of January. She had with her an illegitimate child, which she called Henry Peters. On the Monday night her husband told the accused she must leave on or before Thursday, the 28th. They had to leave on the Friday. They had no other reason for telling her to go. She had no other home to go to.

The prisoner, at this period, became greatly agitated, and wept bitterly, upon which Mr. Justice Patteson ordered that she should be provided with a chair.

Witness continued—They told the prisoner that they had had notice "to leave" on account of her being there. She was very much cut up when her husband told her so. The prisoner said she thought that would be the case, but she had no where else to go to. The prisoner (much against witness's will) left on the 28th, as witness supposed, for Leamington. She had nothing with her but her baby. Witness and her husband, when they left their house, had no other place to go to. The prisoner was very fond indeed of the child. There were many pools of water, and running streams with mills on them, near Honingham.

Thomas Gibbins, a labourer, deposed that, on the 28th of January, Page (a witness) called to him for help, and he took a woman out of the canal. He went in and carried her on to the opposite bank. She did not appear sensible. He held

her in his arms until assistance came up, and she spoke. She sighed and said, "Oh, the babe," or "baby," but he did not know which. He did not know that there was a baby in her arms until others came up. He stood in the water, for he could not get out, and put her on the foot-path. It was a very dark and stormy night. A baby was taken out of the arms of the prisoner, and she was then taken to the Lion, at Radford.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mellor. The baby was tied in her apron, and clasped in her arms. Witness could not wade the canal, but was compelled to try to swim; but although he could not swim he succeeded in rescuing the prisoner. Page and two or three more came up. Page had to come and fetch him from a distance of 500 yards.

Mr. Justice Patteson—Your conduct was very much to your credit. You behaved very courageously.

Elizabeth Tandy, the wife of William Tandy, of Radford, deposed that she was sent for to nurse the prisoner, at the White Lion. She sat up with her. The prisoner never went to sleep during the night. Witness talked with her from time to time. She asked her how she came to get into the water such a night as that, and whether any one pushed her in? The prisoner answered no one pushed her in, she went in herself. The prisoner asked whether she could see her child? Witness answered, "No." Prisoner asked, "Is my child dead?" Witness replied, "I don't know. I have not seen it." She said, "I hope it is not, for if it is I drowned it, but I did not mean it to go without me." Witness asked her how long it was since she went to her mother's? She replied that

"her mother had shut the door upon her, and told her, if she did not go, she would send the police for her. That was five weeks before. That she should never have done it if her mother had let her in." Was present when she was told that her child was dead. The prisoner did not know it before the coroner came next day.

Mr. Mellor then addressed the jury, and contended that, by the evidence, it was impossible that they could convict the unfortunate woman of the wilful murder of her child. The case must excite their deepest sympathies. The prisoner was the daughter of poor but respectable parents. When in service she was respected by her mistress, but there she fell a victim to the seducer. Her mother's door was closed against her, and thus betrayed and deserted, her brother, with those feelings of affection which did him eternal honour, admitted her as a member of his family; but here, again, motives of religion or morality—it might be the succour and protection which her brother and his wife had afforded her—led to their ejection from the house in which they lived, and the unhappy, the betrayed and deserted prisoner was again thrown friendless upon the wide and heartless world. The learned counsel proceeded to analyse the evidence, and contended that the evidence of the two women, Hawley and Tandy, with regard to the prisoner's statement as to going into the canal herself, was not to be relied upon. He did not impute to them any wish to put the prisoner in jeopardy, but it was quite possible that they might have mistaken the exact words used. Unquestionably, there never had been a verdict of wilful murder upon such

evidence. The affection which the prisoner had at all times manifested for her child was altogether inconsistent with the notion of her being guilty of murder. The absence of all medical testimony as to the cause of death, and a consideration for all the circumstances of the case, would not justify the jury in bringing in a verdict of wilful murder. He confessed that he did not entertain any apprehensions of the result; that result he hoped would be, that the prisoner would again return to the home of her mother; but, if that mother refused to receive her wretched daughter, then some friends of the afflicted and distressed, made acquainted with her unhappy circumstances, would see that she was placed in some situation, and be thus enabled to earn a virtuous and industrious livelihood.

Mr. Justice Patteson, in summing up, said that he did not envy the feelings of the mother who shut the door of her house against her unfortunate daughter, nor the feelings of the party who turned the brother out of his house for harbouring his poor and friendless sister. From the evidence, they would have to determine, in the first place, whether the child died from drowning; and, if so, whether the prisoner went into the water by accident or with the deliberate intention of drowning herself and child. If she went for that purpose, it was clearly murder. They would, however, give the prisoner the benefit of any doubt they might entertain.

The Jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*, which was received with applause.

The jury subscribed 2s. 6d. each in the box, to be presented to the witness Gibbins, for his gallant

and intrepid conduct, to which Mr. Justice Patteson added 5*l.* from the county.

The High Sheriff and the members of the bar subscribed a considerable sum of money, for the benefit of the accused.

APRIL.

1. THE CHESTERFIELD MURDER.—John Platts whose arrest, on suspicion of having murdered George Collis, is recorded in our Chronicle of last year, p. 136, and who was tried and convicted at Derby on the 22nd March, this day underwent the sentence of the law. After his conviction his conduct was obdurate and indecorous; but, as his end approached, he became more penitent, and finally left a written confession in the correctness of which he persisted to the last. In this document the details of the murder are given with horrible minuteness. It asserted that he was assisted in the deed by two other persons—Morley, who died very soon after, and another party of much respectability, who was arrested and committed. At the assizes, however, nothing whatever appeared to implicate this person, and the grand jury instantly ignored the bill; and there is too much reason to fear that the wretched criminal died with a fearful falsehood fresh upon his conscience. A man named Anthony Launt was also tried on the charge of concealing and harbouring Platts after the murder; he was found *not guilty*.

5. FIRE AT THE KENT AND ESSEX WHARF.—Soon after three o'clock in the morning, the Hibernia

Wharf, on the Southwark side of London Bridge, was discovered to be on fire. Despite the efforts of the firemen, the whole of the extensive and lofty building, with the contents, was destroyed. By great exertion, the fire was prevented from extending to contiguous buildings. The wharf was the property of Mr. Alderman Humphery, but the goods belonged to various persons.

Mr. Payne, the City Coroner, held an inquest to inquire into the cause of the disaster. The evidence was by no means conclusive; but it appeared most probable that the fire originated in the spontaneous combustion of a quantity of "shoddy" or cloth waste—a very dangerous article; and the Jury returned a verdict accordingly.—The property in the wharf is estimated at 15,000*l*.

THE DOCK-YARD BATTALIONS.—With a view to increasing our coast defences, as well as with the purpose of providing our arsenals with a proper and self-supplying mode of defence, the artisans and workmen of the dock-yards have been formed into regular corps.—At Portsmouth the men employed in the government yards in various capacities have been organised into twelve companies of Infantry and ten companies of Artillery, and a gun-boat brigade, amounting in the whole to 2,088 men. The Infantry corps is under the command of the master shipwright, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; to each company will be attached a captain, two Lieutenants, two Sergeants, and two Corporals; the captains will be constituted of the foremen and clerks, the subalterns of the junior officers and clerks, and the sergeants of the leading and single station men. Of the

Artillery companies, six companies are for land, and four companies for afloat service, the latter to be called the Boat Brigade; the whole under the command of the Master-Attendant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. These companies have also the same complement of officers attached to them as the Infantry companies. The captains of the Boat Brigade companies are the foreman afloat, the boatswain of the yard, the master ropemaker, and the master rigger. The new corps are to have an appropriate uniform. The *employés* at Plymouth and other yards have been similarly organised, and speedily attained an extraordinary degree of efficiency. By these means our coast defences have been increased by a permanent force of between 6000 and 7000 effective men at a trifling expense.

6. ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The opening of Covent Garden Theatre, as a rival Italian Opera House, was an event which excited much interest. The conduct of Mr. Lumley, manager of the original Italian Opera House in the Haymarket, had excited much discontent; in particular, the dismissal of Signor Costa, the conductor of the unrivalled orchestra, had created a strong feeling against him among the subscribers, and in consequence of this and of other circumstances the whole orchestra, and the whole of the admirable company which had sung with so much applause for several years, with the exception of the veteran Lablache, deserted his cause, and went over in a body to the establishment opened in rivalry. The theatre had been splendidly fitted up, and on the opening night was densely crowded. Signor Costa was warmly greeted on taking his seat in the orchestra;

Madame Grisi was heartily welcomed, and Signor Tamburini, who reappeared after a retirement of four years, was tumultuously received. The opera selected for the occasion was *Semiramide*. Mdlle Alboni made her first appearance in *Arace*, proved an acquisition of the first order, and was declared to be one of the most perfect singers ever heard. In short, the new undertaking commenced with every indication of success.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Lumley had not been idle; every capital in Europe had been ransacked to supply the place of the deserters; a respectable orchestra had been got together under the direction of M. Balfe, and several new singers were engaged. Of these Signor Gardoni, the tenor, proved a first-rate favourite; Signor Superchi, the barytone, also obtained great applause, and Madame Sanchioli sustained the female parts respectably. These, with Signor Lablache, and an admirable corps de ballet, enabled Mr. Lumley to maintain his ground until the arrival of Mademoiselle Jenny Lind, whose unexampled success would under any other circumstances have given him a decided victory. As it was, the brilliant stars at the old house, and the unequalled company and orchestra at the new, afforded the public a musical treat of the very highest order, and exhibited the unexpected scene of two successful Italian companies playing at the same time.

15. THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS. —During the Easter vacation, the new House of Lords had been sufficiently prepared to enable their Lordships to take possession on the recommencement of business. The appearance of this chamber

of the highest branch of the Legislature proved not only in the highest degree magnificent, but came upon the public with a degree of surprise; so well had the architect and his artists conducted their operations, and so silently had the works been carried on, that none had any idea of the magnificent exhibition of architectural skill about to burst upon them. The rapturous encomiums of the journalists, and other favoured few who gained admission, created an eager curiosity to obtain a view, and the precincts were for a long time crowded by a numerous assemblage of all classes eager to obtain admission. Cards were issued by the Lord Chancellor to the *elite* for admission on particular days; but the Lord Chancellor being engaged most days in the week in hearing appeals, the general public, under the pretence of the court of justice being open to all, obtained admittance in a perpetual stream.

It is unnecessary to occupy these pages with a description of a building which is destined (D.V.) to exist for the admiration of our distant posterity; but an account of the arrangements of the interior, and of the impression produced, may properly be chronicled. The following is the account given in the *Times* newspaper:—

“The immediate vestibule of the Upper House is a great triumph of art, a fine specimen of exquisite though subdued beauty. By a gradual and agreeable progression, the admiring stranger is led from one degree of elegance and splendour to another, till he gains sight of the throne. Folding doors of burnished brass, formed of delicate tracery, in the style of the florid Gothic, admit the House of Com-

mons to the bar of the Peers; and the spectator, proceeding by that route, enters a room, ninety feet by forty-five feet, and in height forty feet. The ceiling first attracts attention. It is not arched, but perfectly horizontal; massive ribs, carved and gilt, divide it into eighteen compartments, and each of these is subdivided into five minor compartments or panels, the ground of those panels being azure, enriched with heraldic devices. The ribs are, of course, supported by corbels and by spandrels, perforated. At each point in the ceiling where the ribs intersect each other, there are pendants, which greatly enhance the beauty of that portion of the building; but there are no depending lights—no lustres, no chandeliers swinging from the roof, to conceal elegance or cover deformity. The length of the House of Lords extends from north to south, and during the day it will be lighted by twelve windows, six on either side—which reach nearly to the ceiling, but do not approach within twenty feet of the floor. These apertures are to be double glazed, the inner portion being stained glass. One of this number has already been finished, it excites much and deserved approbation, but the other eleven windows let in at present more light than the architect intends they should eventually supply, for it is obvious that their effect will be much softened by the influence of the intended staining of the glass; the general result, therefore, now is more glare from the unrestricted admission of light than will be ultimately found to prevail. The completion of the windows will, doubtless, add much to the elegance of this apartment, though it will somewhat subdue

the magnificence which now dazzles every beholder. Upon the same level with the windows, but on the northern and southern walls, are six compartments, three on each extremity of the house, five of which are now temporarily covered with figured damask. They are ultimately to be filled with fresco paintings.

One of these six, which stands immediately over the throne, has been completed; the subject is the baptism of Ethelbert. The spaces between the several windows and compartments are fourteen in number, and they contain niches which are yet to be filled with statues of the barons who obtained Magna Charta.

Having now disposed of the upper portion of the house, we descend to the galleries. That which is intended for the admission of strangers bearing peers' orders occupies the north wall, and contains accommodation for about one hundred and fifty persons. The throne and the reporters' gallery fill spaces of pretty nearly equal extent, but at opposite ends of the house. With the exception of those spaces there is carried round the entire apartment a light gallery, consisting of only one line of seats, and capable of containing about one hundred and eighty persons. This portion of the building will, we understand, be appropriated to a few ladies, and to members of the House of Commons. The railing which protects these seats is a very beautiful specimen of brass work and enamel. The only other gallery is that intended for reporters, which is placed in front of that for strangers, but considerably nearer to the floor, and immediately over the bar. The situa-

tion thus appropriated for reporting is certainly in the most favourable position that could be assigned for that purpose, consistently with the accommodation of the peers and the architectural arrangements of the building.

"The floor of the house presents to the eye of the spectator three principal divisions, which extend transversely, viz., from east to west, each occupying the full breadth of the apartment, but unequal parts of its length. In the upper or southern division is the throne, together with the spaces assigned to distinguished foreigners and eldest sons of peers. The boundary of this division is 15 or 16 feet from the south wall. Next comes the central region, or "body of the house," which seems capable of containing the 440 lords spiritual and temporal. The table and woolsacks will of course occupy the middle portion of the floor. At either side of these are placed, on ascending steps, five lines of benches, covered with scarlet morocco leather, which will be of course reserved for the exclusive use of the peers. The woolsacks have not yet been introduced.

"The body of the house is about 90 feet in length, by the full breadth of 45 feet. The northern or lower boundary of this division is called the bar, where the Speaker, accompanied by the assembly over which he presides, stands when summoned to attend Her Majesty or the Royal Commissioners. From that place gentlemen of the long robe address the house in its judicial capacity; witnesses are also there examined, and culprits are arraigned. The space below the bar will afford standing room for two or three

hundred of those who are entitled to fill that locality, and the house, if completely occupied in all its parts, seems capable of accommodating at least 1100 persons.

"The throne is not less deserving of attention and admiration. Hitherto this portion of the upper chamber was an affair of velvet and gold lace, with a canopy like a great window curtain. It remained for the excellent taste of Mr. Barry to dispense with those cumbrous draperies that seemed to enshroud the Sovereign; and though retaining abundant gorgeousness, the new throne is distinguished by an airy, light, and graceful character which harmonises at once with the building and with the monarch. The platform, on which Her Majesty's chair will stand, is ascended by four steps, and constitutes a sort of central compartment, on either side of which, forming as it were two wings, are minor elevations, where chairs for Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales are to stand, the latter on the right of the Queen, the former on the left. The framework of Her Majesty's chair of state is of course carved and gilt, but it is also, we understand, studded with crystals. In other respects the structure of these seats is conformable to the established fashion of such furniture, which, for the enlightenment of those who luxuriate in matters of upholstery, we may state to be crimson velvet and gold embroidery. The arms of Her Majesty are emblazoned on the central chair, those of the Heir Apparent on the chair appropriated to that interesting young personage, while Prince Albert's chair is adorned with his own shield, surmounted by the multitudinous crests which

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Germans of gentle blood are usually entitled to display; and now that we are on the subject of heraldry it may be as well to mention that the arms of the successive chancellors, placed in juxtaposition with those of the monarchs under whom they served, are emblazoned upon shields, in a line formed on the wood ceilings, under the side galleries.

"It is impossible, finally, to conclude our description of the throne without stating, that in its most elevated and conspicuous part there are five niches in which statuettes will be placed, fully armed, each in the costume of one of the five British orders of knighthood."

18. TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE AT NORWOOD. — A frightful tragedy occurred at Lower Norwood. At a small shop in the High Street, there lived a couple named Young, the husband about 27 years of age, the wife 26: they had an infant daughter. A little business was carried on in artificial flowers, caps, and similar articles; but the family were very poor. Young had lately exhibited symptoms of insanity, and had been under the care of friends at Hackney; on Saturday afternoon he was taken home to Norwood, though with a good deal of trouble. Mrs. Young appears to have sat up during the night to execute an order, and had probably fallen asleep, when her husband made an attack upon her. A little after six o'clock on the Sunday morning, some neighbours were alarmed by hearing screams of "Murder!" and, on being admitted by a girl who lived in the house as servant, they found Mrs. Young dead on the landing up-stairs, with her throat cut; Young came out of the bedroom, and the neighbours ran away "for assistance." On their

return with a policeman, they discovered that Young had that moment inflicted a frightful wound on his throat: he died in a quarter of an hour. In another room, on a bed, was the corpse of the infant, also with its throat cut. The instrument used by the madman was a table-knife. There was a fire in the grate; and it seemed that the ill-fated couple had recently taken tea. The fingers of the woman were cut, as if she had struggled with the assassin. A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict "that the mother and child were wilfully murdered by Young, and that he destroyed himself while in a state of insanity."

— MURDERS IN IRELAND. — Three most atrocious murders, prompted by a desire to rob the victims, occurred within a few days of each other. Brien, a man of Kiltankin, in Tipperary, had sold some oats: at night, two men named Culls called at the house, after Brien and his daughter were in bed; another daughter, a girl of ten, sitting by the fire; and the Culls sat down by her. The girl who was in bed had fallen asleep, but was awakened by the crackling of fire. She found her sister burnt to death, and was unable to arouse her father; she was obliged to run out of the burning cottage. Assistance having been obtained, the father was found a corpse. The money was gone. The Culls were apprehended and committed to prison. The other murder was perpetrated near Kilkenny. Walsh, an inoffensive man, steward to a gentleman, was found dead on the road, his pockets having been rifled of 4*l*. The body was horribly mangled, and was recognised only by the clothes. The man appeared to have struggled hard with his assailants. No trace

of the murderers could be discovered.

21. SUICIDE OF SIR H. WEBSTER.—*Coroner's Inquest.* A Coroner's Inquest was held to inquire into the death of Sir Henry Webster, who committed suicide at his residence in Upper Brook Street, on Monday the 19th inst.

Robert Pilson, footman of the deceased, said:—I saw my late master alive on Sunday night, when he retired to rest. At seven o'clock the next morning, in obedience to my master's instructions, I went up stairs and knocked at his bedroom door. He asked who was there? I told him who it was. He made no reply, and as he sometimes did not like to be disturbed I went down stairs again. In about 20 minutes I went back and knocked at the door. I asked him if he had taken his medicine, but I got no answer. I went up again as near about half-past eight o'clock as possible. At this time Lady Webster came out of her room, and asked me how Sir Henry was, and whether he had taken his medicine? I told her I had been to the room three times and could get no answer. She then went herself and knocked at the door, and asked him to let her in. He muttered something, but we could not make out what it was, and then she said the door must be broken open. Sir Henry and Lady Webster generally occupied separate rooms. I broke open the door in Lady Webster's presence. On entering I found Sir Henry lying on his face on the ground, near the foot of the bed. I pulled up the blind, and on turning round saw that Lady Webster was in the act of coming into the room. I immediately prevented her. I saw blood on the floor as soon as I en-

tered; there were tracks of it nearly across the room from the direction of the window. I took a pillow from the bed and placed it under Sir Henry's head. He spoke only once after I saw him, and then merely said "he was cold." I saw a small knife lying on the floor near Sir Henry—a clasp knife. There were two doors to the room in which Sir Henry slept; both of them were tried and found fast before we attempted to break open the one. On Sunday night Sir Henry appeared in his usual health. We had only arrived from the continent on Friday evening last, having been travelling for the last seven months. About seven weeks ago, while in Paris, I first noticed a difference in Sir Henry's manner. He then appeared to be unusually excited, and was more free than usual in his manner. He afterwards became very unwell, and suffered from lowness of spirits. He kept his bed while in that capital one day, or a day and a half. I never recollect his having done so before.

Several medical men, who had been in professional attendance on deceased, stated that he had for some time past exhibited decided symptoms of derangement: his hallucination related to the distressed condition of his affairs; but it was proved that his fears were altogether groundless and that he was in fact very wealthy.

The Jury returned a verdict of "temporary insanity."

Sir Henry, who was 54 years of age and a lieutenant-colonel in the army, was the second son of Sir Godfrey Webster, and of the late Lady Holland, and received knighthood in 1843. He was present at the battle of Waterloo, as aide-de-camp to the Prince of Orange

24. RARE ENGLISH COINS.—The valuable collection of English coins formed by the late Lieutenant Colonel Durrant of Lowestoft, has been sold by auction. It comprised some of the finest pattern coins of Simon, Ramage, and Blondeau, and the following notice of the prices will show their extraordinary value :—A penny of Egbert, date 800, sold for 15 guineas ; a similar coin of Alfred, formerly in the Dimsdale collection, 5*l.* ; a penny of Eustace, second son of Stephen, 15 guineas ; and one of Stephen and Matilda, struck in 1153 to commemorate a treaty with Stephen and Henry, 14*l.* 5*s.* ; a shilling of Henry VII., the first coin issued in England by the name of a shilling, 19*l.* ; a sovereign or double rial of the same monarch, one of the rarest coins in the English series, 33*l.* 10*s.* ; a testoon or shilling of Henry VIII., 14*l.* ; a George noble of the same monarch, finely preserved, 23*l.* 8*s.* ; a crown of Edward VI., 16*l.* 10*s.* ; a groat of the same king, made of base silver, 10 guineas ; a fine double sovereign, coined in the fourth year of Edward VI., 38*l.* 10*s.* ; a penny of Queen Mary, 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* ; and a rial of the same reign, a most beautiful and rare coin, sold for the large sum of 66*l.* ; a half-crown of James I., considered the best extant, 20*l.* 15*s.* ; a pattern for a farthing of Charles I., in copper, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* ; a half crown, in fine preservation, of the same reign, 20*l.* ; a 20*s.* piece, of the Oxford Mint, struck in 1664, 22*l.* 10*s.* ; a crown, one of the finest, rarest, and most remarkable coins in the English series, and known as the Oxford Crown, 56*l.* ; a pattern for a crown, by Briot, considered his *chef d'œuvre*, 58*l.* ; a pattern for a half-crown of the Commonwealth,

by Ramage, 24*l.* 10*s.* ; a pattern for a half-crown, by Blondeau, 15 guineas ; a pattern for a shilling, by Ramage, 16 guineas ; a pattern for a farthing, in copper, of Oliver Cromwell, 10 guineas ; a pattern for a coin called a two shilling piece, 17*l.* ; a half-broad, or ten-shilling piece, coined in 1656 by Thomas Simon, 22*l.* 10*s.* The celebrated Petition Crown, of Simon, so called from having the petition of the maker struck upon it, of which only twenty were struck, produced the large sum of 155*l.* A proof five-guinea piece of George II., 10*l.* 15*s.* ; pattern for a crown piece of George III., 10*l.* 5*s.* ; pattern for a five-guinea piece of George IV., 28*l.* 5*s.* ; pattern for a five-sovereign piece of George IV., 23*l.* 10*s.* ; pattern for a two-guinea piece of George IV., 11*l.* 15*s.* ; pattern of a shilling of the Commonwealth, 16*l.* 15*s.* The whole collection realised 3,405*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

26. RE-APPEARANCE OF MRS. BUTLER.—Mrs. Butler, better known as Miss Fanny Kemble, re-appeared on the stage in the part of *Julia* in *The Hunchback*. The lady was most enthusiastically received, and her performance was eminently successful. During her retirement Mrs. Butler had lost none of the best characteristics of her former style ; while in personal deportment much had been gained in point of dignity and bearing.

27. FIRE NEAR EXETER.—An extensive fire occurred in the village of Stoke Cannon, near Exeter, on the line of the Bristol and Exeter Railway. It originated in the thatch of a house, it is supposed by a cinder from a locomotive engine falling upon it ; and the flames spread rapidly. Two inns, the school-house, wool-warehouses, the vicarage, three other houses, and

many cottages, with some thirty or forty barns, stables, and out-houses, were destroyed before the fire could be arrested.

— GUN COTTON. — Professor Schönbein having taken out the patent for his invention (see our CHRONICLE for 1846, p. 203), the following appears from the specifications to be the mode of preparation.

“The matter of vegetable origin preferred as being best suited for the purposes of the invention is cotton, as it comes into this country freed from extraneous matters; and it is stated to be desirable to operate on the clean fibres of the cotton in a dry state. The acids are nitric acid of from 1.45 to 1.50 specific gravity, and sulphuric acid of 1.85 specific gravity. The acids are mixed together in the proportion of one measure of nitric acid to three measures of sulphuric acid, in any suitable or convenient vessel not liable to be affected by the acids. A great degree of heat being generated by the mixture, it is left to cool until its temperature falls to 60 or 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The cotton is then immersed in it; and, in order that it may become thoroughly impregnated or saturated with the acids, it is stirred with a rod of glass or other material not affected by the acids. The cotton should be introduced in as open a state as practicable. The acids are then poured or drawn off, and the cotton gently pressed by a presser of glazed earthenware, to press out the acids; after which it is covered up in the vessel, and allowed to stand for about an hour. It is subsequently washed in a continuous flow of water, until the presence of the acids is not indicated by the ordinary test of litmus paper. To remove any uncombined por-

tions of the acids which may remain after the cleansing process, the patentee dips the cotton in a weak solution of carbonate of potash, composed of one ounce of carbonate of potash to one gallon of water, and partially dries it by pressing as before. The cotton is then highly explosive, and may be used in that state; but to increase its explosive power, it is dipped in a weak solution of nitrate of potash, and lastly, dried in a room heated by hot air or steam to about 150 degrees Fahrenheit.”

Professor Schönbein is stated to have discovered malleable glass! He renders paper-paste (papier maché) transparent, by causing it to undergo a certain metamorphosis, which he calls catalytic, for want of a more intelligible term. He makes of this new paper window-panes, vases, bottles, &c., perfectly impermeable to water, and which may be dropped on the ground without breaking, and are perfectly transparent.

MAY.

3. THE EXHIBITION.—The exhibition of the Royal Academy for the present year contains 1451 works, of which, while there are none of such eminent merit as to make the year memorable, yet a larger proportion than usual are works of decided merit, at once interesting to the public generally, and creditable to the state of art in the country. The largest and most ambitious picture is Mr. Etty's “Joan of Arc,” said to have been the favourite labour of years. It is a picture in three parts; of which the first represents her inspiration, the second (the chief

compartment), her victorious sally from Orleans, and the third, her execution. Mr. Etty is said to have received 2,500 guineas for this fine work of his pencil. Mr. Landseer exhibits several fine pieces, "Van Amburgh," a wonderful piece of animal life, and "Deer Shooting," a large and noble picture. Stansfield, "French Troops fording the Marga," one of the best pieces of this excellent artist. MacIise exhibits a strange piece of rich colouring, "Noah's Sacrifice." Turner, an extraordinary picture, "The Hero of a Hundred Fights;" a kind of pictorial parody on the "Casting of the Bell." Among the pictures which attracted most attention may be named Frost's "Una," Mulready's "Burchell and Sophia," Redgrave's "Fashion's Slaves," Roberts' "Antwerp Cathedral," Creswick's "Morning in a Welsh Valley," Webster's "Village Choir" (a beautiful piece of colouring), Herbert's "Our Saviour obedient to his Parents," Sidney Cooper's "Drovers Halting." Lee, Witherington, Drummond, and Frank Stone also gained much praise for their works. M. Delaroche, the French painter, exhibited a portrait of "Napoleon at Fontainebleau," a fine painting, and most expressive portrait.

In the Sculpture Room were few pieces that attracted much attention. McDowall's "Virginus and Virginia," a colossal and noble group, was the only work of pretension. "Early Sorrow," by the same sculptor, is a beautiful and touching work of art; Thrupp's "Girl teaching Cupid to Shoot," and "Boy catching a Butterfly." To these was afterwards added Gibson's "Statue of the Queen," a very beautiful piece of sculpture, and a graceful and dignified like-

ness: the artist has, in this statue, encroached upon the ordinary idea of pure taste, by the introduction of a slight colour in the fringe of the garment and of gilding in the coronet—the effect, however, is very good.

— LOSS OF H. M. S. THUNDERBOLT. — A court-martial was held on board the *Victory* in Portsmouth Harbour, to try the officers and crew of the steamer *Thunderbolt*, for the loss of that vessel, which was run on a reef near Cape Receife, in Algoa Bay, in February last, and so became a wreck. It appeared from the evidence, that Commander Boyle, the chief officer of the *Thunderbolt*, and Mr. Milne, the master, navigated the ship nearer the shore than was laid down as safe in authorities supplied by the Admiralty for their guidance: their motive was a desire to save time in performing a certain service; and the course they followed had been safely navigated on former occasions: the result, however, was, that the steamer struck, and was lost. After the disaster, the captain and master made admirable efforts to extricate the ship and to save the stores. These gentlemen produced the highest testimonials as to their professional qualifications. The Court was of opinion, "that great blame attached to Commander Boyle and Mr. Milne, the master of Her Majesty's ship *Thunderbolt*, for having navigated the said sloop more by their own eye than in accordance with the directions and instructions supplied for their guidance," whereby the vessel was lost: both officers were sentenced to be dismissed the service; but in consequence of their testimonials, and their exertions after the wreck, the Court recommended

them to the favourable consideration of the Admiralty. The other officers and the ship's company were acquitted.

4. APPEARANCE OF JENNY LIND. — This celebrated vocalist made her first appearance at the Italian Opera House, Haymarket, in the character of *Alice*, in the opera of *Roberto il Diavolo*, and obtained a success which has probably never before been equalled; the enthusiasm of the audience was raised to the very highest point. Owing to the very high reputation of the fair songstress on the Continent, the audience assembled within the walls of Her Majesty's Theatre upon this occasion were prepared to give her a warm reception, and the plaudits which welcomed her appearance were loud and long continued; but when her delicious voice, her rich-gushing notes were heard, the enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds. A careful critic gives the following account of her first appearance:—

"She appeared under the disadvantage which always attends protracted and highly raised expectation, and the consequent tendency to be disappointed even with the highest excellence. Apprehensions of such a result at the outset were felt even by judicious critics, and probably heightened her own dread of the impending trial. But they were dissipated almost the moment she entered. In her very aspect there was a nameless charm, instantly felt but not to be described, which inclined every heart towards her; and the first phrase of recitative uttered by her thrilling voice swept away the last vestige of doubt.

"The character in which she appeared—that of *Alice*, in an Italian version of *Robert le Diable*

—was well calculated to display her powers both vocal and dramatic; and her performance, as a singer and an actress, was unquestionably without a parallel on our musical stage. Her voice is a pure soprano—of the fullest compass belonging to voices of this class, and of such evenness of tone that the nicest ear can discover no difference of quality from the bottom to the summit of the scale. In the great extent between A below the lines and D in alt she executes every description of passage, whether consisting of notes 'in linked sweetness long drawn out,' or of the most rapid flights and *fiorituri*, with equal facility and perfection. Her lowest notes came out as clear and ringing as the highest; and her highest are as soft and sweet as the lowest. Her tones are never muffled or indistinct, nor do they ever offend the ear by the slightest tinge of shrillness—mellow roundness distinguishes every sound she utters. As she never strains her voice, it never seems to be loud; and hence some who busied themselves in anticipatory depreciation, said that it would be found to fail in power;—a mistake of which every body was convinced who observed how completely it filled the ear, and how distinctly every inflection was heard through the fullest harmony of the orchestra. The same clearness was observed in her *pianissimo*. When, in her beautiful closes, she prolonged a tone, attenuating it by degrees, and falling gently upon the final note, the sound, though as ethereal as the sighing of a breeze, reached (like Mrs. Siddons's whisper in *Lady Macbeth*) every part of the immense theatre. Much of the effect of this unrivalled voice is derived

from the physical beauty of its sounds, but still more from the exquisite skill and taste with which it is used, and the intelligence and sensibility of which it is the organ. Mademoiselle Lind's execution is that of a complete musician. Every passage is as highly finished, as perfect in tone, tune, and articulation, as if it proceeded from the violin of a Paganini or a Sivori, with the additional charm which lies only in the human voice divine. Her embellishments show the richest fancy and boundless facility; but they show still more remarkably a well-regulated judgment and taste.

"Equally conspicuous are Mademoiselle Lind's qualities as an actress. She is not regularly handsome, but nobody left the theatre that night without feeling that she was 'beautiful.' Nor is her beauty altogether that of the mind. She is of a good height, and well formed; her features are marked and expressive, particularly her eyes, which are dove-like in their sweetness; her movements are full of grace; and she has an air of ingenuous and engaging modesty and goodness, which it warms the heart to look upon. Her elocution is charming, notwithstanding the disadvantage of a foreign language; and her declamation expresses the most delicate shades of feeling. The soft and gentle seem the most congenial moods of her mind; but she can give the strongest expression to energy and passion."

Mademoiselle Lind appeared in a succession of characters, in all of which she was eminently successful, particularly in the *Figlia del Reggimento*, which seems to be a rôle exactly fitted to her peculiar qualities. In the character of

Norma she does not seem to have excited the same enthusiasm—the stern, elevated, and impassioned character of the druidical priestess being cast too high for Mademoiselle Lind, whose *forte* appears to consist in the delineations of more homely and sprightly parts.

It is difficult to convey an idea of the enthusiasm which prevailed among every rank of the public; the crush at the doors of the theatre on every night of her performance was terrific; the tickets of admission were sold by the dealers at enormous prices; portraits of the fair songstress, and statuettes, were in every window; vendors of new articles of taste and luxury sought to give them an adventitious attraction, by calling them by her name; and, finally, enormous parties were made up in the most distant cities of the kingdom, which, by hiring an entire railway train, were enabled to share in the fashionable enthusiasm at a reasonable expenditure of money and time. It may be added, as much for the credit of the public as in just tribute to the lady, that the warmth with which she was received derived part of its glow from the admirable private character of Mademoiselle Lind.

— PIRACY ON THE IRISH COAST.

—While on shore the peasantry of many parts of Ireland have committed various acts of insubordination and plundered the corn and food stores, similar acts, assuming a piratical shape, have been committed at sea, many vessels while becalmed having been attacked and plundered by boats which suddenly pushed out from the shore.

The *Christian* while on her passage from Liverpool to Westport, with a cargo of Indian corn, was boarded about seven or eight miles

abreast of Broadhaven, by three boats, each containing four men. After coming upon deck, the boarders demanded of the master what was the cargo; and upon being informed, they immediately broke open the hatches, and carried into their boats 33 bags of corn, weighing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons. On the following day, three other boats approached the vessel, with the same object of plunder; but were deterred by the sight of a gun in the hands of the master.

When the brig *Frances*, from St. Kitt's, was about six or seven miles off Achill Island, nine boats pulled out from the shore, containing in all 36 men, who forced their way on board, and demanded access to the cargo, which they evidently expected might consist, in part at least, of provisions. Captain Elliot saw that it would be useless in him to offer them any resistance, as they had a fierce and desperate look, and were armed with knives and other weapons. They all appeared to be under the command of one of their number, who at once took possession of the vessel, and ordered some of them to take charge of the wheel, and run her ashore; but, as they did not understand how to work the wheel, and as there was a south wind, which was unfavourable for this course, they could not accomplish their design. Captain Elliot offered them some molasses and rum, but they would not take them. All they wanted was bread or meal, and finding that the cargo, which consisted of sugar and molasses, would not suit, they compelled the captain to produce his stores. No sooner were these brought, than they set upon them like famished wolves, and devoured the biscuits on the spot as fast as they could be sup-

plied to them, leaving barely sufficient for the vessel's own use until she should arrive in the Clyde. After having appeased the voracity of their appetites, they left the vessel quite peaceably. Captain Elliot describes the appearance of these poor creatures as being of the most wretched and pitiful kind.

A similar attempt was made on the sloop *Mary Campbell*, belonging to Greenock. At length these attacks became so constant and so daring, that Government, upon application, sent parties of soldiers on board vessels likely to approach these lawless coasts, to protect them beyond the point of danger, and ultimately some small steam-vessels of war were sent to cruise round the most disturbed districts. In consequence of these precautions, four men were shot dead and several wounded by the guard of marines, in an attack on the *Emily Maria*.

11. ACCIDENT TO THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—The Queen of the Belgians was in extreme peril from a collision on the National Railway. The King had set out for Wiesbaden, his physicians having prescribed the waters of that place; the Queen accompanied him to Verviers, and was returning home. Some time had been lost at Verviers, and the train was moving at a very rapid pace: near the Ans station, it came in collision with a Brussels train, going in the opposite direction. By the shock, one carriage of the Queen's train was almost smashed to pieces; the royal carriage itself was struck and broken, and two of the chief attendants were much hurt; but the Queen escaped uninjured. The wounded persons are General Chazal, who sustained the fracture of a rib, and General d'Hane, whose

head was struck violently. Some of the suite urged the Queen to travel to Brussels by the common road; but Her Majesty, as courageously as discreetly, declined to set that example of timidity; and she proceeded to Brussels by the railway. A despatch announcing her safety was sent off to the King directly after the accident.

— **Food Riots.**—The prevalence of great distress among the poorer classes, owing to the high price of bread, has made itself painfully known by riotous proceedings in various parts of the country. In the West of England, these disturbances were very general, but presented no features which rendered military interference necessary. At Exeter, the riot was rather formidable; the bakers' shops were plundered, their windows broken, and the owners mobbed. At Taunton the mob surrounded the farmers on market-day, and compelled them to sell corn, flour, &c., at such prices as they chose to name; the same proceedings occurred to the butchers and bakers, who were pelted in addition, and had their windows broken. At Wadebridge, Collumpton, St. Austell's, and other places, a similar spirit prevailed.

In the Island of Jersey, the outbreak was of an entirely different character, assuming the appearance of a wilful strike. The rioters, headed by formidable leaders, passed through the different yards, manufactories, and works, compelling the workmen to turn out and join them. Thus augmented, they proceeded to attack the flour mills and stores, which they plundered of their contents. The military were now called into operation, and as they appeared in some force, the mob was intimidated, and dis-

persed, leaving about 80 of the ringleaders in the hands of the civil authorities.

12. **DREADFUL MURDERS AT MIRFIELD, YORKSHIRE.**—Three most barbarous murders were committed on the bodies of Mr. James Wraith, his wife, and his servant maid, at Knowle, in Mirfield, in the West Riding of the county of York. Mr. Wraith was a man highly respected in the neighbourhood. For many years he was steward at the collieries belonging to Mr. Joshua Ingham. Being possessed of considerable property, and his wife also having a very respectable income, he retired some years ago, and they have since resided in the dwelling where they have met with such a frightful and violent death.

It appears that on a young boy's return from his dinner to labour on the premises of Mr. Wraith, he was alarmed by seeing the blinds drawn down and blood flowing from under the door; he immediately ran for assistance, which being procured, an entry was made through one of the windows. A most shocking spectacle then presented itself to the view of those who entered. The servant maid was found stretched upon the kitchen floor with a terrible gash across her throat; Mrs. Wraith was lying in the passage, similarly mangled; and Mr. Wraith was found in the room with his throat also cut, and a razor laid upon his breast. This led to the belief that he had been the assassin of the other two, and had then committed suicide; but on a more careful examination it was found that he had been knocked down by a blow which had produced a large wound on the back part of his head; his jaw bones were also broken. The

servant, a strong, active young woman, had also been felled to the ground, and numerous contused wounds appeared upon her head; and Mrs. Wraith had received several blows before the wound on her throat had been inflicted.

Every door and window had been made fast, and the key of the kitchen door could not be found, which led to the conclusion that some other person or persons had committed the murder, and fled, taking with them the key. It did not appear that any plunder had been carried away, unless some ready money was taken from the persons of the master or mistress of the house.

On Thursday forenoon an inquest was opened upon the bodies at the King's Head public-house, Mirfield. Previously to taking his view of the bodies in the presence of the jury, the deputy coroner accompanied the medical gentlemen, who had been called in immediately after the occurrence, to a minute inspection of the mutilated corpses of the murdered persons, and an examination of the premises, in order that every possible investigation might be instituted which could lead to the detection of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this dreadful crime.

The first witness examined was the lad above referred to: his evidence went merely to his return, his seeing the blood running under the door, and his seeking assistance. The windows were closed.

John M'Kinnell deposed—I am an inn-keeper at the King's Head, Mirfield. In consequence of what Mrs. Green said to me, I went to the house of the deceased at from half-past one to two o'clock in the afternoon. When I got to the house, I lifted up the window,

which was not fastened, and pushed open the shutters and went in. I found the deceased, Caroline Ellis, laid on the floor of the kitchen; her face was much bloody; a deal of blood was swimming about her on the floor. I saw her skull was fractured and the brain protruding. I did not notice any thing else at that time. I then went along the passage towards the front door. Mrs. Mary Wraith lay on her back upon the floor; her head was towards the door and her feet towards the kitchen. I observed she had only one shoe on. She laid about the centre of the passage, or perhaps nearer the parlour door. I then went into the dining-room. Mr. Wraith lay there on his back on the right-hand side on going into the room, with his feet rather towards the window. He had his pocket handkerchief in his left hand. His face was completely saturated with blood, and there was a pool of blood upon the floor. I saw that he had had his throat cut. It was dreadfully cut. The handkerchief was in his left hand. He had a razor laid across his breast; it was shut. The razor produced is the identical razor. The poker laid upon the floor on the left-hand side in going into the room; the poker produced is the same. The lower drawer was open. The small drawer at the top, next the window, was also open. The silver pint upon the table was also all bloody. There was a meat-pie partly eaten upon the table, two knives and two forks, a carving-knife, and one plate on the table, and the other plate on the floor under the chair. Two German silver spoons were upon the table. The pint, spoon, knife, and tablecloth produced are the same. The blood upon the pint was wet at the

time. A little beer at the bottom of the pint was tainted with blood. I did not notice any blood upon the knife at the time. This blood was near the pint. I also noticed blood on one of the spoons. The curtains were pinned with a common brass breast pin. The blind was not down.

Some suspicious circumstances pointing to one Michael McCabe, an Irishman, the police had taken him into custody.

Richard Green, superintendent of police at Dewsbury, said—I found the prisoner yesterday in the custody of Howarth and Leadbeater, two constables, at the Shoulder of Mutton, about five o'clock. I told him, that in consequence of some information that I had received I must search him. On one of his stockings I found something which I took to be blood; they were very wet at the time, but only about the feet. I gave one to Mr. Watkinson and the other to Mr. Bradbury. In consequence of finding blood upon the stockings I took possession of his shoes. At the time I first got the stockings the blood was much fresher than it is now. It was upon the stocking I gave to Mr. Bradbury. There were marks of blood upon the foot of the stocking. I then examined his toes and the top of his foot, and there were no marks there that blood could spring from. I told him there were marks of blood upon his stocking, and he said he could not tell how that could be. I then left him in the custody of a constable. His shoes are so much in pieces that the wet stockings might be accounted for. I produce the shoes the prisoner had on at the time. The left one is very much worn at the toes, and the sole part of the stocking would come in con-

tact with any wet upon the ground. The prisoner made a statement to me this morning. I saw him twice, once soon after four o'clock, and then again soon after eight o'clock this morning. Soon after four o'clock he said to me, "I wish to tell you how it was that I was at that house where the murder has been committed. I am a pot hawker; the people at that house knew me well. I have often sold them pots; and yesterday, somewhere, as near as I can think, about one o'clock, I went to the back door and it was shut. I knocked, but no one answered. I waited a little while and listened at the door, and could hear the trampling of feet on the chamber floor. I knocked again a second time, and I could hear some one coming down stairs. I waited a little while longer, and I tapped the door a third time. I then heard some one crossing the floor as if going to the fire-place in the kitchen. Then a man came to the door, unlocked and opened it. I said, Do you want any thing in my way to-day? and the man said, No, we don't want any thing. [Prisoner.—I told you he said, 'No, Sir.'] I saw his face. He seemed a tall good-looking man, from about 25 to 28 years of age." Then I asked the prisoner how he was dressed, and he said he had a jacket on with fustian sleeves. I asked him what he had on his head, cap or hat, and he said, "I don't know whether he had any thing or nothing on. He stood with the door in his hand about three inches open, about three minutes. I saw a deal of blood on the floor. I felt alarmed and thought he was going to knock my head off. I went up a close to M'Kinnell's, a public-house near to this place. I called

there to ask if they wanted any pots. They seemed to be at dinner, and said they wanted none. From thence I went to a little house about 400 yards away. I there received some rags which I had left in the morning. We there talked about Irishmen being great rogues. From there I went to Charley Flint's, a house in Robert-town. They told me something very serious had happened at Mirfield. I said that I was there and had seen something." I asked the prisoner how long a time it was from his being at the place where the murder was committed to getting to Charley Flint's, and he said about an hour. I said, "Did you tell no one what you had seen before that?" and he said, "No, I did not; I did not want to expose the house; I thought they were killing fowls to be ready for Mirfield feast, although I heard very serious groaning in the house at the time, and I thought the strange man who opened the door was waiting upon the woman of the house, who might be very poorly." I asked him how long he had lived in this neighbourhood; and he answered, about three weeks or a month, and that he lived in Huddersfield about ten years previously. I now produce the poker, silver pint, the knife, the German silver tablespoon, and a tablespoon and napkin which I got from the dining-room. They are all marked with blood. I got the napkin from the same room, but it had been taken away from the body of Mrs. Wraith by Mr. Watkinson.

Other evidence was given to the same effect, and the inquest was adjourned. The inquiry was pursued at great length and with much minuteness: many suspicious circumstances came to light, and in

the result Michael McCabe and Patrick Reid were committed for trial. [See LAW CASES.]

17. DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—About nine o'clock in the morning, an explosion of fire-damp took place at a colliery at Beeston, about two miles from Leeds. The explosion was very terrific, and resulted in the deaths of nine of the workmen, and the destruction of much of the property used in the working of the mine. It appears that the colliers, in the course of their labours, broke into an old working, from which an inflammable gas issued, and, coming in contact with the lights used in the pit, caused an almost instantaneous explosion.

18. EPSOM RACES.—This popular meeting, which commenced this day, was very numerously attended. The opening of a line of railway from London Bridge to Epsom, added some thousands to the numbers who thronged the course, but greatly deteriorated from the aristocratic air of the assemblage. The Craven Stakes were won by Mr. Mostyn's Crozier; the Derby Stakes (value 5,250*l.*), 188 subscribers, by Mr. Pedley's Cossack; the Oaks Stakes (value 4,125*l.*), by Sir J. Hawley's Miami.

— FIRE AT SEA.—A party consisting of six seamen and a woman, the former in a deplorable state, having their arms severely burned, and one having his arm broken, and being otherwise injured, were landed at Wick, and gave the following dreadful narrative of their sufferings. They were part of the crew of the bark *Swan*, of Baltimore, Captain Williamson, bound from Valparaiso to Leith, with tallow and hides. The crew, including the officers and stewardess, were fifteen in number, and there

were three single cabin passengers. Fourteen or fifteen days ago, when off the Western Islands, the steward went down to the spirit-room, between twelve and one A.M., to draw off some rum for a portion of the watch below, who were sick. While drawing off the liquor, the candle which he carried fell upon a quantity of dry oakum, which immediately took fire, and before an alarm could be given the flame had caught the spirits. So rapid was the progress of the fire, that scarcely an effort could be made to check it before the whole ship was in a blaze, while the thick smoke was so powerful, that it is supposed none of those who were in bed succeeded in reaching the deck. In the meantime the flames had shot up the shrouds and stays, firing the spars, and in endeavouring to cut them away the survivors were dreadfully scorched. The ship had two boats, and in about a couple of hours after the first alarm the long-boat was got over the side. The stewardess went into it, and others were preparing to follow, when the captain and the mate got into the cabin, with the intention of saving the ship's papers; they, however, either fell through the burning floor, or were suffocated by the smoke, for they were not again seen. Six seamen and the stewardess succeeded in getting into the boat, and, though so much injured as to be capable of little exertion, they managed to get clear of the ship, the sea running at the time very high. The ship had now burned to the water's edge, and though there was another boat left, no hope can be entertained that any were saved by it. The survivors had with them only six or seven biscuits; and after drifting about for two days and

nights, they were picked up about forty miles off the Butt of Lewis, by the *Greenock*, of Port-Glasgow, bound for Wick, at which port they were landed. By this dreadful catastrophe eleven lives were lost.

24. SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—A long investigation was commenced before a coroner's jury, into a mysterious and extraordinary case of suspected child-murder. A "Mrs. Cleveland," living in Upper Wellington Street, Covent Garden, was delivered of a child. The woman was visited by two men, one named Hill, *alias* "Dolly," the other a Mr. Harry Hartnell. Mr. Lawson, a surgeon, who knew Hartnell many years ago, deposed that that person had called upon him, asked him to deliver a woman, and suggested that he might manage matters so that the infant should not be born alive. Mr. Lawson expressed indignation at the proposal; on which Hartnell remarked that they were not so particular in France. The surgeon declined to have any thing to do with the case; and Hartnell said, that if the child were born alive, it would be neglected afterwards. Mrs. Cleveland made hardly any preparation for her confinement; saying that she thought the child would not live; at another time she said she was *sure* it would not live. The infant *did* die, a few days after its birth. It had been left by the nurse in the custody of the mother and "Dolly;" and surgeons declared that it had perished from suffocation. At the inquest, Hartnell at first offered himself as a witness; but, on further consultation with his solicitor, he refused to be examined. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Cleveland and Hill.

— FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—One of the most frightful accidents yet recorded in the annals of English railways occurred on the Chester and Shrewsbury line. The scene of the accident is the noble bridge over the river Dee, close to Chester race-course. The river is there crossed by an iron bridge of three spans, each span 100 feet in width; each span is composed of massive iron girders, supported by stone of the most firm and durable construction; there are four of these girders in each span, one on each side of the up and down lines of rails; strong wooden beams were fixed across the girders, and along these the lines were laid; the girders themselves were formed of two pieces of iron firmly riveted in the centre, and seemed well adapted to sustain an immense weight. The train, which left Chester at a quarter past six, consisted of one first-class carriage, two second-class carriages, and a luggage-van; but it is stated that there were not more than two dozen passengers. The train was proceeding as usual along the line, had already crossed two of the arches, and was in the act of crossing the third, when, without one moment's warning, all the carriages were precipitated into the river, a depth of about 30 feet; the engine and tender, which had crossed the bridge, pursuing their course along the line. The tender, however, soon became detached from the locomotive, and was thrown across the line. A shriek of agony burst from the passengers. Most of the sufferers who survived became insensible. One man, however, who found himself in a carriage turned upside down in the river, managed to get through the window, and

swam ashore. The crash had spread the alarm far and wide, and plenty of assistance was soon on the spot; the people were taken out of the carriages, and conveyed to the infirmary. As soon as the agitation consequent upon such a dreadful occurrence had subsided, attention was directed to the fallen arch; but, strange to say, only one of the girders, that on the outside, had given way, while the other remained perfectly firm and entire. Of course, the weight of the carriages bore down the rails and the horizontal beams, which, with the girder, now broken into several pieces, fell into the river. It also tore with it a portion of the stonework in which it was fixed on the Welsh side of the river. Very fortunately, however, nothing seemed to have fallen upon the carriages; and though they were crushed one against the other, they did not appear so completely smashed as would have been the case had the arch been built of stone.

Next morning the following results were ascertained. Killed—John Matthews, driver of a Welsh mail; Knyvett, also a coachman; Mr. Jones, of Wrexham; George Roberts, guard of the train; and the stoker. Roberts was killed by pitching from the top of a carriage to the bank of the river. Nearly every one else in the carriage was hurt; some slightly, but others very severely.

The account of Clayton, the engine-driver, the only individual on the train who passed over in safety, is as follows:—When passing over the third span from Chester, he felt the rails sinking beneath him; he instantly put on the steam, and then felt the carriages severed, while the engine and tender cleared the bridge, and

reached the abutments on the Wrexham or south bank of the river in safety.

The conduct of Clayton in this trying and perilous position seems to have been most praiseworthy, displaying great coolness, intrepidity, and presence of mind. He proceeded to the first "points," and there gave the alarm; and then went on to the Saltney station, and there obtained the assistance of a number of men who were repairing the road, and who at once hastened to the spot. Clayton then piloted his engine back, on the other line of rails; and, notwithstanding the fearful catastrophe which had just before occurred, he boldly recrossed the bridge, and communicated the fact of the accident at the Chester station.

The crashing noise of the fall of the immense and ponderous beam, and of the four carriages, was heard at some distance; and the accident was seen, and the shrieks of the passengers heard by various persons walking on the Roodee at the time. It was heard at the castle and barracks, from which a large working party was immediately sent, who, with a body of police, rendered efficient aid in the rescue of the sufferers, who were conveyed to the infirmary.

The bridge and river presented a singular spectacle after the accident. The whole of the eastern roadway between the south abutment and the next pier had fallen, that portion of the beam next the pier resting its upper part against the pier, the lower part in the river; and the upper course of masonry of both pier and abutment had been carried down by the beam in its fall. The three carriages and

the van were lying, much smashed, in the river; and the south bank was covered with fragments of the roadway (which was laid on transverse wooden sleepers, resting on the parallel beams), masonry, soil, &c.

A lengthened investigation into the cause of the accident took place before a coroner's jury, when many of the most eminent of our military and civil engineers were examined. Their opinions as to the cause were very various. Mr. Yarrow, who examined the ruins on behalf of the coroner and jury was of opinion that the accident arose from repeated concussions loosening the stonework of the pier and so displacing the girder; and that the girder was broken by the fall.

General Pasley thought that the engine had broken the girder in passing over it, and then the masonry had given way. Mr. Stephenson thought, that the engine and tender had been off the line, had struck the girder laterally, and had so broken it. General Pasley took exception to some points in the mode of constructing the bridge: he had approved of it officially, but he should not do so now; nor should he now like to pass over it unless it were altered. Mr. Stephenson avowed that he should make some alterations in the bridge, "to appease the public mind."

Capt. Symonds and Mr. Walker, eminent engineers, despatched by the Railway Board to investigate the causes of this disaster, handed in a long report. It did not give a decided opinion on the cause of the accident, though it presumed that the cast-iron girder and the wrought-iron tension-rods, if not acting together, would be of insufficient strength to bear the weight of the bridge itself, the bal-

last, and the passing train. For perfect safety, the girders alone should have been of *more* than sufficient strength to resist the pressure to which the bridge was liable. The abutments were good, and did not contribute to the disaster. It was *probable* that it was caused by a lateral blow on the beam; the different probabilities are to be weighed against each other. Though not an agreeable task, the reporters had been compelled to regard the construction of the bridge as too weak.

After an hour's deliberation, the Jury returned a verdict equivalent to "Accidental death" with respect to the sufferers; but added remarks to this effect:—"We are unanimously of opinion, that the girder did not break from any lateral blow, or from any defect in the masonry, but from its being made of a strength insufficient to bear the pressure of quick trains passing over it. We feel that the eleven remaining girders, having been cast from the same pattern and of the same strength, are equally weak, and equally dangerous for quick passenger-trains. No girder bridge of so brittle and treacherous a metal as cast-iron alone is safe for quick or passenger-trains. There are, however, more than a hundred such bridges in use on various railways: these appear to be unsafe. The Jury therefore call on Government to institute an inquiry into the safety of such bridges."

25. ETON MONTEM.—The Provost and Head Master of Eton College, with the approbation of Her Majesty, having determined to abolish this time-honoured and cherished ceremony, much exertion had been made by the old *alumni* of the College to induce the authorities to revise their decision. These, how-

ever, considered the evils attendant on the Montem to be irremediable, and much too serious to admit of a continuance of the custom. This day (Whit-Tuesday) being the day on which the procession has heretofore taken place, some disturbances were anticipated, but beyond a strong muster of old and young Etonians at Salt Hill, adorned with black crape, nothing occurred. Thus this ancient ceremony is finally abolished.

— DEATH OF MR. O'CONNELL.

—The news of the death of the great Irish leader reached Dublin on the 25th instant, and shortly afterwards the melancholy event was announced by placards issued from Conciliation Hall, and posted at the public offices, and distributed throughout the country. The crowd assembled in dense masses around these documents, who silently read their contents, and then noiselessly separated, leaving room for a fresh set of anxious and melancholy readers. The dead bells of the Roman Catholic chapels throughout the city and suburbs kept tolling from an early hour, and prayers, according to the prescribed form, were offered up for the repose of the soul of the deceased. The Repeal Association convened an especial meeting "to issue an address to the people of Ireland on this most awful and disastrous occasion;" and the Corporation met and adjourned for three weeks as a mark of respect to his memory. As the news spread over the country a similar feeling of sorrow prevailed, bells were rung, and prayers and masses said for his soul; but the departure of the great leader could add but little to the miseries pervading his unhappy country. Where the people were starving or dying of fever, the superaddition

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of a public sorrow could produce little more of anguish.

29. MURDER AT ROTHERHAM.—A Coroner's Inquest was held at the Court-house, Rotherham, on the body of Susannah Jagers, who was brutally murdered under the circumstances detailed in the evidence.

Joseph Abson, tailor.—I know Samuel Linley, now in custody. He had been addicted to drinking. He did not take it regularly, but he would begin and drink excessively for a day or two. He received his wages on Friday, the 21st, and began to drink at night. He was drunk at night and on Saturday, and continued in a state of drunkenness the whole of the week. On Friday, the 28th, he went out for a walk, and returned to me in my shop after 10 o'clock. He sat with me a few minutes, and still cried about his money, and asked me to forgive him for his drunkenness. I told him I would do so freely. He sprang up, and went out of the shop, and I saw no more of him till I ran out of the shop in consequence of hearing some women screaming on the turnpike road. I went below the toll-bar immediately, and then found Linley, Thomas Cocking, John Ellis, and Mrs. Jagers, who was not then quite dead. Cocking was holding Linley down on the road. I said, "Oh, Sammy, what have you done?" He replied, "Give me thy hand, lad—it is a done job—I shall never come back to your house any more." He then struck at me in a rage. I stepped back and seized hold of him, and threw him down. We then tied his hands and legs together, and kept him down till the constable came. Linley said to me, "This woman has been saying something about me

spending my money, and I said she had nothing to do with it. I thought she was the devil, and I killed her." I assisted the constable in taking Linley to the lock-up at Rotherham.

Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Turner, of Park-gate, deposed,—I saw Samuel Linley, the prisoner, come out of Abson's yard yesterday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock. I saw him go down the turnpike-road towards Rotherham. He appeared steady and sober, but looked rather wild about his eyes. I saw a woman coming up the turnpike-road from Rotherham towards Rawmarsh. Linley was walking on the causeway, and crossed off towards the woman, who was in the middle of the road. He went behind her, and struck her with his fist over the back of the head or shoulders. She fell on the road, and screamed out sadly. She got up, and ran a little towards Rawmarsh. I then ran to my father's for assistance. I ran then back to the place where the woman had been knocked down. She was then laid on the road, and Linley was kneeling upon her. I saw a knife in his hand, and blood gushing from her neck.

This evidence was corroborated by Thomas Cocking, landlord of the Traveller's Inn, and Joshua Heward, a labourer.

Ellen Hawley.—On Friday morning I saw a man on the turnpike-road, near the Four-lane-ends bar. He asked a woman whom he met to shake hands with him; and she said no, she would not. The man said he would shake her by the hand, and he ran after her, and knocked her down on the road. She got up again, but her bonnet fell off, and he threw her down again. Her bonnet and cap

fell off again. He then "lugged" her by the hair, and held her fast while he got his knife out of his pocket, and cut her throat with it.

Other evidence to the same effect was given, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Samuel Linley, and he was committed to York Castle.

30. A FAMILY POISONED.—A frightful consequence of the practice of allowing poison to lie about in private dwellings occurred at Kensall Green. Thomas Hickman, thirty-four years of age, occupied a small cottage in Penton Villas, with his wife and six children. On Sunday morning, Caroline Bonamy, Mrs. Hickman's sister, arrived to spend the day; having occasion for a piece of paper to light a fire, she took up a bag which she supposed to contain flour, and which had long stood untouched in a cupboard, and, having turned the contents into the flour tub, burnt the bag—the contents were, in fact, arsenic, and with the fatal mixture thus formed a pudding was made for dinner. The whole nine persons ate heartily of it. Soon afterwards they were seized with sickness, accompanied by a burning sensation in the throat and stomach. Mr. Abercrombie, a surgeon, was called in, and was soon convinced by the symptoms that the family had swallowed arsenic. Mrs. Hickman's sister said it must have been the powder she found in the bag; on which Hickman exclaimed that must have been the white arsenic which he had had in the house so many years. The poison, it appeared, had been originally kept in a bottle; but the bottle having been broken, the powder was placed in a flour-bag, and put in the cupboard! Notwithstanding the ef-

forts of several medical men, the poison soon exhibited its mortal effects. At six o'clock, a boy of nine years old died; then a child three years old; and by eleven three more children had perished. The father lingered till noon the following day, and then became the sixth victim. The others recovered.

31. RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident happened on the Portsmouth extension of the Brighton and Chichester Railway. As a train was proceeding along the line, near the village of Nutbourne, at a rapid rate, its speed suddenly diminished, and in a short time the carriages came to a stand: it was then found that the engine had left the rails, crossed the other line, and toppled down an embankment about four feet high into a ditch, where it fell bottom upwards: the coupling-iron had snapped, and the tender and luggage-van were barely off the rails, the carriages were not. The engine-driver was found under the wheels of the tender: his leg had been severed at the thigh, and he was quite dead. The stoker was lying near him, his right arm nearly cut off, and his skull fractured. A guard was seriously shaken, but no one else was hurt.

JUNE.

1. MEDALS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.—*General Order, Horse-Guards.*—Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to command that a medal should be struck to record the services of her fleets and armies during the wars commencing in 1793, and ending in 1814, and that one should be conferred upon every officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier of the

army, who was present in any battle or siege, to commemorate which medals had been struck by command of Her Majesty's royal predecessors, and had been distributed to the general or superior officers of the several armies and corps of troops engaged, in conformity with the regulations of the service at that time in force; general and other officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who consider that they have claims to receive this mark of their Sovereign's gracious recollection of their services, and of her desire to record the same, are each to apply to the Secretary of the Board of General Officers, Whitehall, London, and to send, in writing, to the same officer a statement of his claim, for what action, at what period of time, and the names of the persons, or the titles of the documents by which the claim can be proved.

These claims are to be sent, by General Officers having such claims, through the hands of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

The staff Officers having such claims, through the General Officers under whom they served, if alive; if not alive, through the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of regiments, battalions, and detachments, through the Commanding Officer of the regiment, battalion, or detachment at the time, if still alive. This will be known by inquiry at the agents of the regiment resident in London. If such commanding Officer should not be alive, the application, in writing, must be sent through the Adjutant-General of the Army.

The Board of General Officers is hereby, by Her Majesty's command, directed to take into con-

sideration, to investigate the facts stated in each of these several applications, and to report to the Commander-in-Chief upon the same, for the information of Her Majesty, and to enable those commanded by Her Majesty to deliver to the claimants the medals accordingly.

The Adjutant-General and the Military Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief will transmit to the Secretary of the Board of General Officers such information as they may have been able to acquire, to assist in the investigations which the Board will have to make.

The Commander-in-Chief has been required to desire that the Board of General Officers will have alphabetical lists made out of the names of the claimants to one of these medals, with his rank, and the name of the particular battle or siege for which he claims to receive the same, inserted in the margin, and at which the Board of General Officers may consider that he was present.

The occasions for which medals have been granted by the Sovereign are specified below for general information and guidance, as at page 78 of the *Annual Army List*.

By command of Field Marshal, the Duke of Wellington,

Commander-in-Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

Maida, 4th July, 1806.

Roleia, 17th August, 1808.

Vimiera, 21st August, 1808.

Sahagun, Benevente, December and January, 1809.

Corunna, 16th January, 1809.

Martinique, February, 1809.

Talavera, 27th and 28th July, 1809.

Guadaloupe, January and February, 1810.

Busaco, 27th September, 1810.

Barrosa, 5th March, 1811.
 Fuentes d'Onor, 5th May, 1811.
 Albuhera, 16th May, 1811.
 Java, August and September, 1811.
 Ciudad Roderigo, January, 1812.
 Badajoz, 17th March, and 16th April, 1812.
 Salamanca, 22nd July, 1812.
 Fort Defroit, America, August, 1812.
 Vittoria, 21st June, 1813.
 Pyrenees, 28th July to 2nd August, 1813.
 St. Sebastian, August and September, 1813.
 Chateauguay, America, 26th October, 1813.
 Nivelle, 10th November, 1813.
 Chrystler's Farm, America, 11th November, 1813.
 Nive, 9th to 13th December, 1813.
 Orthes, 27th February, 1814.
 Toulouse, 10th April, 1814.

—*Admiralty.* — Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to command that a medal should be struck to record the services of her fleets and armies during the wars commencing in 1793, and ending in 1815, and that one should be conferred on every officer, non-commissioned officer, petty officer, soldier, and seaman, who was present in any action, naval or military, to commemorate which medals have been struck by command of Her Majesty's royal predecessors, and distributed to superior officers, according to the rules of the service at that time in force; all officers, petty officers, and seamen, who consider that they are entitled to receive this mark of their Sovereign's gracious recollection of their services, and of her desire to record the same, are to send, in writing, the statement

of their claims, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, London, specifying for what action, and at what period of time, the claim is preferred, and the names of the persons or the titles of the documents by which it can be established.

A board of officers will be appointed to take into consideration the facts stated in these applications, and to report upon the same to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for the information of Her Majesty, so as to enable those commanded by Her Majesty to deliver to the claimants the medals accordingly.

The names of all those who may apply for the naval medal will be classed alphabetically, and to each name will be appended the action at which the claimant may have been present, proof of which must be given to the entire satisfaction of the board.

The occasions for which medals have been granted by the Sovereign are specified below for general information and guidance.

By command of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,

H. G. WARD.

GOLD MEDALS (TO FLAG OFFICERS AND CAPTAINS) WERE ISSUED BY THE ADMIRALTY FOR THE ACTIONS UNDERMENTIONED:—

1st June, 1794, Lord Howe's victory over the French fleet.

14th February, 1797, Lord St. Vincent, over the Spanish fleet.

11th October, 1797, Lord Duncan, over the Dutch fleet.

1st August, 1798, Lord Nelson, battle of the Nile.

15th October, 1799, Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, *Surprise*, *Hermions* recaptured.

21st October, 1805, Lord Nelson, battle of Trafalgar.

4th November, 1805, Sir R. Strachan, French squadron taken.

6th February, 1806, Sir J. Duckworth; action off St. Domingo.

1st January, 1807, Captain Brisbane, *Arethusa* and three others; Curaçoa taken.

10th November, 1808, Captain M. Seymour, *Thetis*, *Amethyst* captured.

6th July, 1809, Captain Stewart, *Seahorse*, *Radev's Zaffer* (Turkish frigate) captured.

6th July, 1809, Captain Mounsey, *Bonne Citoyenne*, *Furieuse* captured.

9th August, 1810, Captain C. Cole, *Caroline*, *Banda Neira* taken.

18th March, 1811, Captain W. Hoste, *Amphion* and three others; action off Lissa.

22nd February, 1812, Captain Talbot, *Victorious*, *Rivoli* captured.

1st June, 1813, Captain Broke, *Shannon*, *Chesapeake* captured.

27th March, 1814, Captain E. Palmer, *Hebrus*, *L'Etoile* captured.

25th January, 1815, Captain H. Hope, *Endymion*, *President* defeated.

— ASCOT RACES. — This favourite meeting passed off under most favourable circumstances. The weather was very fine, and the circumstance of the Court being resident at Windsor brought a numerous and fashionable attendance. The Queen attended on the opening day, accompanied by a brilliant throng of notables; and again on Thursday, the "Cup Day," accompanied by the Prince Albert, the Duchess of Saxe Weimar, the Prince of Lucca, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and the Prince of Leningen, and a brilliant circle of nobility. The Queen's

Gold Vase was won by J. Day's Hero; the Queen's Plate by Lord Oxford's Footstool; the Emperor of Russia's Vase by J. Day's Hero.

5. FIRE AT MESSRS. MAUDSLAY'S. — Shortly after one o'clock in the morning, a fire of the most alarming and destructive character broke out on the extensive premises of Messrs. Maudslay and Field, engineers, in the Westminster Road.

The fire, which was first discovered by a police constable, originated in an extensive range of workshops recently erected, immediately abutting on Gloucester Street. But a very few moments elapsed after its outbreak before the horizon was brilliantly illuminated for miles in every direction, and in a very short time a number of engines arrived with a body of firemen, who set to work at once to stay the progress of the flames. Unfortunately, however, the fire had obtained so firm a hold, that their endeavours were of small avail; and the fire was not subdued until a large part of the factory was destroyed. The great loss to the firm is the total destruction of the pattern lofts, with their valuable contents. Here were stowed away the patterns of various castings—some of the most valuable and intricate description—made during the last twenty years. The cost of these patterns alone is said to have exceeded 250,000*l.*, and scarcely a vestige has been saved of any one of them. The boiler-shops and forge-shops have also suffered very much, the former being unroofed and all the inflammable matter contained therein entirely consumed. This portion of the factory, however, fortunately contained no tools or machinery which cannot be replaced in a few weeks, and but a brief stoppage of

the works need ensue. The vice-lofts and turnery, which contain the principal machinery as well as the erecting shops, have escaped with small damage. In the latter were the engines of the *Ajax* and *Desperate* government steam frigates, each of 225-horse power, both of which are uninjured.

The premises and tools were insured for about 17,000*l.*, which is far from sufficient to cover the loss. Messrs Maudslay and Field employ on these premises nearly 1000 men.

— FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT WOLVERTON. — A destructive collision took place on the North Western Railway, at Wolverton. The down mail-train for Liverpool, consisting of nineteen carriages of various descriptions, started at its appointed time, a quarter before nine o'clock in the evening, from the Euston Square terminus, and was due at Wolverton at fifteen minutes before eleven. The train was heard approaching the Wolverton station at its proper time, and was regularly signalled by policeman Fossey, who was stationed at the bridge six or seven hundred yards on the London side of the station. The signal indicating that all was right for the train to enter was hoisted at the station: but, to the astonishment of the officers at the station, the train turned off into a siding, instead of coming onward down the main line; and in an instant after a fearful crash was heard. Many persons hastened to the spot, and it was found that the train had run into a train of waggons laden with coals. The official report says—"The buffer plank of the engine only was damaged. The leading carriage was the Liverpool parcel-van, and the second the

Manchester parcel-van; both are uninjured. The next was a second-class carriage, also uninjured, and the passengers unhurt. Following this was another second-class carriage; the fifth from the engine was a second-class also. This carriage appears to have been lightly loaded; and, from the momentum of the train and reaction of the buffers of the leading carriages, it was lifted up on its end. The next carriage was a second-class, being the sixth from the engine; and on this the lamentable effects of the concussion were felt in the death of seven male persons. The carriage was found under the one which was lifted up, and the injuries appear to have resulted entirely from the iron-work of the under framing. The carriage itself is broken to pieces; and although the leading carriages show marks of the collision, with the exception of the parcel-vans, the whole mischief appears to have fallen on the fourth and fifth carriages." The seven persons who perished were either found dead or they died shortly after. "The most singular circumstance," says a witness, "connected with the deaths of these unfortunate persons, is the appearance of their bodies, so unusual in cases of railway collision: with the exception of a few slight scratches and bruises, none of the bodies exhibit crushing of bones and other marks of violence; scarcely any blood is to be seen about them." They appear to have died from suffocation. Several other passengers were hurt, more or less.

The way in which this destruction was caused was extraordinary. After the policeman Fossey had exhibited the signal, he ran to the siding, and turned the points, by

which the train was guided off the main line. On being asked his reasons for this strange conduct, the only explanation he gave was, that he afterwards thought it was not the mail-train, but a luggage-train, and he wished to secure its safety. This statement, however, was very much doubted, as the man had been employed by the Company at his present duty six months; and the Superintendent of the Wolverton station immediately gave him into custody.

When the train entered the siding, it was going at a rate of ten miles an hour. So soon as the divergence from the main line was perceived, the engineer reversed the locomotive, the breaks were applied to the tender, and the guards applied their breaks; but the momentum could not be checked soon enough.

There was much difficulty in ascertaining the identity of the sufferers. It was surmised on Monday that their names were as follows: and on Tuesday all had been owned but Mr. Smith—"Mr. John Simpson Sherratt, of Lichfield, formerly Secretary to the Lichfield and Birmingham Railway Company; Mr. T. Makison, a graduate of Magdalen Hall, Oxford; Mr. J. Clifton, silk mercer, who was on his road to Leamington; Mr. J. B. Rattray, of the firm of Keay and Rattray, of the Lily Bank Foundry, Dundee; Mr. Miller, Honorary Secretary to the Ragged School, held at 107, Broadwall, London; Mr. Cope, a young gentleman, apparently about twenty years of age, who was on his way to Wolverhampton; and Mr. Henry Smith, Manager to the North Lancashire Steam Navigation Company, at Fleetwood.

A Coroner's inquest was held on

the bodies of the deceased, which, after a lengthened investigation, returned a verdict of *Manslaughter* against Barnard Fossey. (See July 12.)

A *post mortem* examination of the bodies discovered that some of the sufferers had sustained fractures of the limbs; but the gorged state of the blood-vessels of the head showed that life was destroyed by suffocation—the sufferers having been so crushed together that respiration was instantly stopped.

9. DEATH OF A TOURIST IN WALES.—In September last, the Reverend H. W. Starr, of Northampton, who was making a pedestrian tour in North Wales, left Carnarvon to ascend Snowdon; nothing more was heard of him, and there were suspicions that he had met with foul play. Parties were out in every direction, accompanied by dogs, in vain search for his body. The mystery has been cleared up by the discovery of his remains. He had fallen down a tremendous precipice, his body lodging on a shelf; and it seems partly to have hung over the gulf, for portions of the skeleton were found on the ledge, and part in the dry bed of a torrent which ran below. Nearly all the articles and property that he had with him have been found; what is missing having no doubt been carried away by the torrents.

13. HORRIBLE MURDER BY A MANIAC.—A shocking occurrence took place at the seat of the Earl of Derby, near Liverpool. About seven o'clock in the evening a man who appeared to be in a very excited state, and without hat or shoes, came to the door of the lodge in Knowsley Park, which is built in the Swiss-cottage style, near the stable yard, and in which

resides Mrs. Highcock, an old retainer of the family, and her servant maid, an interesting girl of fifteen, named Ann Leyland. The old woman was alarmed at the man's appearance, and told him to go away, as she had nothing to give him. He immediately rushed at and threw her down. The girl Leyland ran terrified out of the house, down the avenue leading to the main carriage road. The maniac (for such he was) pursued her. Old Mrs. Highcock, taking advantage of the opportunity, got up and ran in the opposite direction towards the stables. Some of the grooms, having heard her screams, came out, and, going in the direction of the carriage road, found the madman about fifty yards from the cottage door, standing over the unfortunate girl, whom he had knocked down. He had one foot upon each of her arms, and her long hair twisted in his hands, whilst he was pulling it with all his might. The girl then appeared to be insensible. It would appear that some minutes elapsed before the person who first arrived would dare to approach the maniac, who threatened them with instant destruction if they interfered with him. At length, however, a helper in the stables, named James Mills, came behind and threw him right over, when, horrible to relate, the scalp, extending from the front to the back of the head (upwards of six inches in diameter, which must have been partially detached by the previous blows), was rent completely from the skull, leaving the bones exposed for the breadth of a man's hand. The girl was immediately taken up and conveyed to the hall, and medical attendance instantly procured. She, however, never recovered from the collapsed

state in which she was found, and died on the following morning. The perpetrator of the horrid deed was not secured for some time. He deliberately walked up before the windows of the hall—sometimes wiping his hands with the inside of the bloody scalp, and at others holding it high over his head, and singing "hallelujahs." His exultation was only similar to that of a savage Indian displaying the reeking trophy just severed from the head of a prostrate foe; and it was not until several persons collected around with pitchforks, staves, and other weapons, that he was secured and handed over to the police. The latter, with some difficulty, extracted the hair from his hand.

The maniac's name was Dwerryhouse; he had been in the army, from which he had been discharged with a pension, and had since been employed as a signal man on the London and North Western Railway. He had recently shown decided symptoms of madness and religious frenzy—he gave as a reason for the murder of the unfortunate girl, that she was an enemy of the Lord, and that he was commissioned to slay all such. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against him; and he was committed for trial.

17. THE MURDERER TAWELL.—A commission of escheat against the property of John Tawell, who was executed at Aylesbury in March, 1845, for the murder of Sarah Hart, was held at Hertford. Evidence having been given as to the property possessed by the felon at the time of the commission of the felony and at the time of his execution.

The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Waddington, directed the atten-

tion of the jury to the fact, that the land was escheated from the 1st of January, 1845, on which the murder was committed—on which day it had been proved that John Tawell was possessed of two parcels of freehold property in the parish of Berkhamstead, one of the yearly value of 45*l.* and the other of 60*l.* a year. The personal property, proved by the witnesses and the solicitor in John Tawell's possession at the day he was convicted, amounted to 4,500*l.* in shares, and 620*l.* in furniture and other personals. He presumed, from the evidence, the Jury would have no difficulty in deciding that all the lands, freehold and leasehold, and personal property, were in the possession of the unfortunate man at the time he committed the offence of which he was convicted.

The Jury immediately returned a verdict to that effect, and unanimously signed the inquisition.

The unfortunate widow of the murderer has petitioned the Crown for a grant of the property of her husband—a petition which it is understood is never refused, when the heirs are persons of good repute, and in sufficiently close proximity to the felon.

24. **EXPLOSION OF GUN COTTON.**—While three men were engaged in making a large rocket of gun-cotton, at Mr. Wade's congrève-rocket manufactory, West Ham, the firework exploded with terrific violence: two of the men were killed instantaneously, one having been blown into a ditch; the third workman was also forced into the ditch, and was so badly hurt that he died next day. Rockets of gun-cotton are made by placing layers of the material in the case, each layer in succession being rammed

down by a block of wood suspended from a rope; the block being hoisted and then allowed to fall into the tube. Mr. Wade stated that screens were provided for the men to retreat behind, before permitting the piece of wood, or "monkey," to descend. The foreman of the factory said he did not consider that the making of rockets with gun-cotton was dangerous: he had held tubes between his knees while he rammed down the cotton.

— **THE BATTLES IN INDIA.**—Several regiments have received permission to bear on their colours and appointments the names of the recent great battles in India, in which they have respectively distinguished themselves. The 3rd, 9th, and 16th Light Dragoons, the 9th, 10th, 29th, 81st, 50th, 53rd, 62nd, and 80th Foot, all bear on the colours the word "Sobraon," in addition to which several of them bear the words "Moodkee," "Ferozeshah," or "Aliwal," as they were engaged in either of those battles.

DISASTERS AT SEA.—Accounts have been received of some unfortunate losses at sea.

The *Carrick* brig left Sligo for Quebec in April, carrying 200 emigrants. In the St. Lawrence, on the 19th of May, a heavy gale was encountered; and during the night the vessel was driven upon a dangerous shoal, about sixty miles eastward of Cape Rosares. In the course of two hours she went to pieces. Of the emigrants 170 perished; the remainder, with all the crew, except a boy, saved themselves by clinging to the spars and boats.

Two other emigrant ships have been lost. The *Imogen* was wrecked near the island of Scatterie, on the 20th of May, by running ashore

during a thick fog: the emigrants (175 in number) and the crew effected a safe landing. The *Zenobia* was lost off Nanadian; she had 300 passengers, but all were saved.

The ship *Loostauk*, from Liverpool, bound to Quebec, with 850 passengers, out 49 days, put into Miramichi in distress; 117 of the passengers having died on the passage, and the crew not able to work.

The ship *Miracle*, bound from Liverpool to Quebec, was wrecked upon the Magdalen Islands. There were 408 passengers on board; 64 were drowned, by the swamping of two boats; 30 had died of fever during the voyage.

THE FRENCH IN INDIA.—The same mail which brought the despatches relating our late attack on Canton, and destruction of the Chinese batteries on the river, brings also accounts of the destruction of a force of Cochin Chinese by the French.

Respecting the origin of the dispute, there are two conflicting explanations. According to the French version, during the last twelve years several French missionaries have been killed or cruelly treated in Cochin China, for teaching Christianity. A remonstrance was at length made; but to that no reply was vouchsafed. According to other accounts, the missionaries did not convert the people to Christianity, but only converted them to turbulence, and indeed seriously interfered with the authority of the government. For that offence they were incarcerated, and afterwards expelled, being sent to Singapore.

Whatever the rights of the case may be, it is certain that, on the 28rd of March, the French ships of war *La Gloire* and *Victorieuse* being in the Bay of Touron, the

Admiral laid an embargo on five Chinese "corvettes," in order to compel an answer to his demands. This demonstration had effect; for, on the 31st of March, the "Prefect" appeared at Touron, and promised an answer from the king in ten or twelve days. During the delay preparations were observed to be going forward in the forts and vessels for a hostile demonstration. On the 12th of April, an intimation was received that the answer was waiting on shore, ready to be delivered to the Commodore by a superior Mandarin. M. La Pierre, however, insisted that the answer should be brought off to the ship; and, during the settlement of this point of etiquette, it was discovered (according to the French account) that a conspiracy had been concocted to fall upon the French during the conference on shore with the Mandarin. This discovery was made on the 18th. On the 14th, the Admiral demanded an explanation. On the 15th, war-junks were seen working into the mouth of the bay; and, delay being no longer possible, a peremptory message was sent to the Mandarin, threatening to destroy the corvettes unless the war-junks were ordered to retire. After waiting two hours for an answer, the French ships opened their fire, which was returned from the war-junks, the forts, and the corvettes. The native artillery had very little effect; but at the end of seventy minutes one of their corvettes was burned, another blown up, and a third sunk. The other two were captured and set on fire. The corvettes being destroyed, the forts and junks ceased their fire; and the French ships departed, satisfied with their vengeance. The Cochin Chinese are supposed to have lost 1000 men,

while of the French only one was killed and one wounded.

29. CONSECRATION OF THE COLONIAL BISHOPS.—The ceremony of the consecration of the four newly appointed colonial bishops took place in Westminster Abbey. The bishops were Dr. Grey, consecrated to the diocese of Cape Town; Dr. Tyrell, to the diocese of Newcastle, South Australia; Dr. Short, to the diocese of Adelaide; and Dr. Perry, to the diocese of Melbourne. The ceremony was commenced at eleven o'clock, by which time all the seats set apart for the congregation, and those who assisted at the ceremony, were occupied. The clergy, about 150 in number, had their seats in the sacristy; the bishops about to be consecrated had their seats on the northern side of the sacristy; the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishops who assisted him, sat within the rails of the communion table, as did also the dean and canons of the cathedral. The choristers occupied their usual places, and the rest of the seats down the middle of the choir and in the north and south transepts were filled with the congregation, amongst whom were many of the nobility and persons of distinction. The assistant bishops were the Bishops of London, Winchester, Gloucester, Litchfield, and St. Asaph. There were also present the Bishops of Oxford, Tasmania, and Madras, besides many other dignitaries.

The Morning Prayer having terminated, the Communion Service was read by the Archbishop, and the responses and Nicene creed sung. After which a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Bishop of London, who took for his text the 7th verse of the 21st

chapter of St. John. At the conclusion of the sermon the anthem, "Lord, for Thy tender Mercies' Sake" (Tarrant), was sung, during which the canon's verger conducted the bishops designate to the chapel appointed, where they put on the rochets, and, having returned to the entrance of the sacristy, were received by the two presenting bishops, viz., the Bishops of Winchester and Gloucester, and by them led to the rails of the communion table. The consecration service was then commenced, the litany (Tallis) being chanted by two of the minor canons. The legal official having read the documents of appointment to the several colonial sees, and the necessary forms having been gone through, the Archbishop put the questions set forth in the consecration service to the bishops designate, who then retired to put on their robes. On their return, they were admitted within the rails, and took their places with the other prelates, the anthem "The Lord gave the Word" (Handel), and the *Veni Creator* (Tallis), being sung by the whole choir. The presentation of the devotions, or the collection money, was immediately proceeded with; at the conclusion of which, the Archbishop read the prayers for the church militant, when those of the congregation who did not intend to be communicants retired. The Dean read the exhortation and invitation, and the Subdean the confession, the Archbishop administering the sacrament.

The ceremony was conducted with more than usual solemnity, and lasted upwards of four hours.

29. LORD NELSON'S SWORD.—Evans v. Lawson.—This was an action brought by a dealer in curiosities against the printer and

publisher of the *Times* newspaper, for a libel imputing to him that he, the plaintiff, was capable of palming off a spurious article as one of a genuine character—the real point of interest, however, lay in the question whether a certain sword was that worn or used by Lord Nelson on the day of that hero's death. Damages were laid at 1000*l*.

It appeared, by the statement of the plaintiff's counsel, that the sword in question had been purchased by the plaintiff of Mrs. Smith, widow of Mr. Alderman Smith, by whom it had been received from Lady Hamilton; it was asserted to be undoubtedly the genuine sword of Lord Nelson, and lay upon his coffin when he lay in state. It was sold by the plaintiff to Lord Saye and Sele, and presented by his lordship to Greenwich Hospital, in order to be placed with the other relics of Lord Nelson there preserved.

On the 4th of December a letter from Sir Harris Nicolas appeared in the *Times*, charging the plaintiff in direct terms with being a manufacturer of curiosities, and palming off spurious articles as genuine, and even committing forgery for the purpose of supporting the authenticity of the article in question. For the injury such an imputation was likely to cause this action was brought.

For the defendant it was shown, that Sir Harris Nicolas was the editor of the "*Nelson Despatches*;" and, as there was a controversy upon the subject, he deemed it his duty to prevent a spurious article being palmed off as the genuine weapon of Lord Nelson, and had accordingly written the letter containing

the libel. That the plaintiff had paid Mrs. Smith for the sword the sum of 1*l*., and had sold it to Lord Saye and Sele for the sum of 100*l*. That, notwithstanding the injury the plaintiff complained of, he had waited until the 21st of January before he took any notice of it; that the letter of Sir H. Nicolas was in reply to one which had previously appeared in the *Times*, bearing the signature and purporting to come from Mrs. Smith, but of which she was entirely ignorant, and which in fact was written by the plaintiff, for the purpose of supporting the genuineness of the sword. It was proved in the evidence that Lord Nelson did not wear a sword at the battle of Trafalgar, being the only engagement in which he wore no weapon.

With respect to the sword itself, the letter adds, It appears on inquiry that it could never have been the uniform sword of a British admiral. The handle was originally studded with gems; but they have been removed, and clumsily replaced with silver or white metal. The scabbard, which has the name of "Langford, 50, Fleet Street," upon it, does not correspond with the sword, being at least two inches and a half too short for it, and to conceal the fact the scabbard has been broken in three places. The rings by which it was suspended are on the same edge as the bow of the handle, which was absurdly attempted to be explained, by saying it was purposely done for Nelson's convenience, he having lost his right arm!

The letter of Sir Harris Nicolas further said that it has been shown—1st, that the sword itself proves that it could never have been the uniform sword of

an English admiral, and is in other ways very suspicious; 2nd, that the original statement, that it was worn by Nelson at Trafalgar, is false; 3rd, that the evidence of its having ever belonged to Nelson is a forgery.

The Jury, with very little deliberation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

JULY.

1. NAVAL COURTS MARTIAL.—

Two courts martial have been held at Portsmouth to investigate charges made by Commander Newton, of H. M. sloop *Lily*, lately returned from Africa, against his officers.

In the first case the charges of drunkenness, disrespect, and sleeping at his post, brought against the acting master, John W. Young, were held to be proven, and the unfortunate man was sentenced to be dismissed the service.

The second case consisted of two charges against John Powell Branch, second lieutenant. The lieutenant was accused of "highly insubordinate and disrespectful" behaviour to Commander Newton, between the 9th of October, 1845, and the 11th of May, 1846, and with having used "highly disrespectful language" on the 11th of May. The prisoner had been under arrest seventeen months. The witnesses for the prosecution were two. Captain Brisbane deposed, that in December, 1845, he was sent on board the *Lily* to perform a specific duty; on that occasion the prisoner made a remark to him about the cause of

the first lieutenant's absence, which should have been made to his own commander: Captain Brisbane admonished Mr. Branch for this; and both Commander Newton and the commodore of the fleet appeared to be satisfied with that admonition. The other witness was the first lieutenant of the *Lily*, Mr. Williams. He stated, that the prisoner had refused to sign an order respecting dress, which the captain had issued, on the ground that he did not understand it, but which he afterwards signed. Mr. Branch's manner was "respectful" in explaining to the captain his delay in signing. On the 15th of March, 1846, the prisoner was remiss in carrying out orders. On one occasion Commander Newton said, "It is the duty of the officers to set a good example by the men and make them work;" when Lieutenant Branch replied, "It is also your duty to set a good example to the men." Generally, said Mr. Williams, the conduct of the accused was "highly disrespectful."

The defence was begun by putting in certificates from officers under whom the prisoner had served, all highly complimentary to his character, and extending over the period from 1827 to 1841. Then the third lieutenant of the *Lily*, the clerk, the surgeon, and the boatswain gave evidence contradicting the statements and inferences of Lieutenant Williams, and overturning the charges. The prisoner had not been disrespectful: his speaking to Captain Brisbane, said the third lieutenant, "was an error in judgment," not an impertinence: if he had made the disrespectful remark about "duty" to Commander Newton, it must have been heard by the surgeon; but Dr. Steele deposed,

that he heard nothing of the kind. The boatswain also corroborated this; and the last witness denied the breach of duty imputed on the 15th of March. Commander Willmott spoke of the prisoner's earnest desire to fulfil the commands of his superiors.

After deliberating for half an hour, the Court came to this conclusion—"The Court is of opinion that the charges have not been proved against Lieutenant John Powell Branch, but are frivolous and vexatious; and the Court doth adjudge the said Lieutenant John Powell Branch to be acquitted, and he is hereby acquitted accordingly." The President then called the late prisoner to the head of the table, and addressed him thus—"Lieutenant Branch, I beg to return your sword, and I am directed by the Court to express the pleasure they have in returning a sword of which you have been so long and so unjustly deprived."

8. BILLSTEALING.—*Marlborough Street Police Office.*—Charles Pollard, Gentleman, of No. 10, Essex Street, Strand, was examined on a charge of fraudulently obtaining or stealing two bills of exchange for 1,000*l.* each from Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. The prince deposed, that in consequence of a disappointment in the receipt of remittances from his Florentine agent, at the beginning of last month, he was desirous of raising a sum of money on bills of exchange of a short date. By some means unknown this came to the knowledge of Mr. Pollard, and he called on the prince respecting the matter: he proposed that the prince should sign two blank bill-stamps; but this was declined, and Pollard went away. A few days after he called again; he produced

two bills for 1,000*l.*, induced the prince to accept them, and signed his name as the drawer. He took away the documents, promising to bring the money for them. On the following day he called to announce that he could not get the bills discounted at the moment without the loss of 200*l.* From that time nothing more was heard of Mr. Pollard, the bills, or the money. The counsel for the defendant contended that there was no case against his client: the stamped paper was his property, and it was quite lawful for him to take it away. The magistrate was of a very different opinion; he held that, after Prince Louis Napoleon had attached his name to the bills, he had a property in them, and that in carrying them off, and not accounting for them afterwards, the prisoner acted in a way which made it necessary for a jury to consider whether a larceny had not been committed.

The prisoner was tried at the Central Criminal Court. The counsel for the prisoner made no attempt to combat the evidence, but denied that Pollard's act was a larceny. The bench considered that the prince had a property in the bills, but doubted whether it could be made out that Pollard had stolen the documents. As the prince had admitted that Pollard had taken the bills away with his consent—his highness expecting that he would bring the money next day—Mr. Clarkson admitted that he could not show that a larceny had been committed. Mr. Baron Alderson said, that he and his learned brother were clearly of opinion that the charge of larceny could not be sustained. There was no doubt that it was a most

dishonest transaction, but it did not constitute the offence with which the prisoner was charged; and he regretted that he must direct the Jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The Royal Commissioners of Fine Arts having, in July, 1844, offered premiums for oil paintings, with a view to the decoration of portions of the palace at Westminster, the works of art sent in accordance were now exhibited in Westminster Hall.

The Commissioners had selected as worthy of the premiums of 500*l.* :—

Mr. F. R. Pickersgill's "Burial of Harold at Waltham Abbey."

Mr. G. F. Watts's "Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the landing of the Danes by encountering them at sea."

Mr. E. Armitage's "Battle of Measee."

For those of 300*l.* :—

Mr. Cross's "Richard Cœur de Lion forgiving Bertrand de Gurdon."

Mr. P. F. Poole's "Edward's generosity to the people of Calais."

Mr. Noel Paton's "Christ bearing the Cross," and the "Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania," of the same artist.

For those of 200*l.* :—

Mr. Lauder's "Parable of Forgiveness" and "Wisdom."

Mr. Lucy's "Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers."

Mr. J. C. Horsley's "Henry V. taking the Crown."

This exhibition was received with general satisfaction. The works of art selected for the premiums were all of a very high degree of merit, while many of those not so distinguished were considered to show talent of a high order. As regards the spe-

cific object of the exhibition, that of finding proper persons to adorn the national Senate House, certainly the exhibition was very satisfactory; for among the pictures exhibited were many which showed that the artists might be safely intrusted with some parts at least of that duty; and, since there is no need that the edifice should be completed within a few months or years, the young talent here exhibited (for it is to be noted that none of our best reputed artists sent works) will probably arrive at a degree of excellence which will enable the artists to complete the higher class decorations in a manner to compete with the celebrated interiors of Italy. The works also exhibit a very marked improvement over those of previous exhibitions, both as regards excellence of execution and fitness of design: this cannot but be deemed very satisfactory, for, the offers of the Commissioners having brought forward a class of artists hitherto unknown to fame, their rapid improvement must be held as an augury of future excellence.

The exhibition was opened to the public, for the first two weeks, at a moderate admission fee; it was thereafter thrown open gratuitously; The consequence of this liberal arrangement was highly gratifying; from morning till night, and from the beginning to the end of the week, the vast hall was crowded by a constant succession of visitors. Of these, of course, a large part were of the better classes, but by far the larger proportion consisted of persons of the working classes, their wives, and families. The result appears to be very satisfactory; they received instruction and delight; while, notwithstanding the many hundred thousands

who passed through the hall, not the slightest injury was done to any of the works of art. So eagerly was the exhibition visited that the period originally fixed for its being kept open was afterwards greatly extended.

6. INSTALLATION OF H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.—The installation of His Royal Highness as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge was performed this week with circumstances of great pomp and splendour, which were greatly increased by the circumstance that Her Majesty had determined to be present at this investiture of Her illustrious Consort.

The royal party left London on Tuesday morning, by the Eastern Counties Railway (and it is a curious example of the facilities of railway travelling that it was deemed preferable to send the royal carriage, belonging to the Birmingham Company, round by Peterborough by rail, a distance of 210 miles, rather than to take it off the rails and send it by the road from Euston Square to Shoreditch). Being received at the Cambridge station by the mayor and corporation, they proceeded thence to Trinity College, in the hall of which (which was splendidly fitted up for the occasion) Her Majesty and the Prince were received by the dignitaries of the University. Her Majesty being seated on a chair of state on the dais, the Chancellor (for the Prince had now assumed the gorgeous robes of his office), supported by the Duke of Wellington (Chancellor of the University of Oxford), the Bishop of Oxford, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, and Heads of Houses approached, and the Chancellor read an Address to Her Majesty, congratulatory on

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Her arrival. Her Majesty made a gracious reply, and the Prince retired with the usual profound obeisances,—a proceeding which caused Her Majesty some amusement. A convocation was then held in the Senate House, which was presided over by the Chancellor: Her Majesty also attended as a visitor. The enthusiasm of the gownsmen knew no bounds, and was only tamed within the bounds of sanity by the dulness of the Latin oration of the public orator. Among the illustrious personages who received honorary degrees were Sir Harry Smith, Prince Waldemar of Prussia, Prince Lowenstein, Prince Peter of Oldenburg, and the Prince of Saxe Weimar. A grand dinner given by the Vice-Chancellor at Catherine Hall followed. Her Majesty and the Prince occupied the master's lodge at Trinity College. At night there was a concert in the Senate House.

On Tuesday the Installation Ode was performed in the presence of the Prince Chancellor with great ceremony. Her Majesty went as a visitor; and the crowd of illustrious and noble persons, who thronged to hear the performance, was immense. A copy of this ode, composed by the Poet Laureate, Wordsworth, and set to music by Professor Walmisley, will be found in the "POETRY" at the end of this volume.

The other proceedings of the day were a flower show, and a magnificent dinner at Trinity.

On Wednesday Her Majesty held a levee in Henry VIII.'s drawing-room, at Trinity Lodge, when the masters, professors, and doctors, and their ladies, were presented. The Prince Chancellor also held a levee, and received

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the mayor and corporation, who presented an Address. His Royal Highness subsequently went out in plain dress and viewed the colleges and public buildings. The Queen and Prince then went to a public breakfast in the grounds of Trinity College, which was attended by some thousands of the principal gentry of the eastern counties. In the afternoon Her Majesty, the Prince, and *suite*, returned to London. It is impossible to describe the loyalty and enthusiasm lighted up in Cambridge, and those connected with its University, and in the whole eastern counties, by the circumstances of this august ceremony. The dignity and affability of the Prince Chancellor, the mingled majesty and kindness of the Queen, their frank desire to oblige and gratify, and to be pleased and gratified, and the evident thorough sympathy of the royal pair, have left an impression that time can scarcely efface.

7. MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A LETTER CARRIER.—A most atrocious attack was made upon one of the letter deliverers employed by the General Post Office, named Bradley. He is one of those whose particular duty it is to make the early delivery at the different bankers and merchants in Lombard Street of what are called the "registered letters." He had received his bag of letters as usual from the chief office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, at eight o'clock, and was proceeding through Mitre Court, which leads from Wood Street to Milk Street. After having passed through the gate, which at night closes the entrance to the court in Wood Street, he noticed two or three men in the passage, one of whom suddenly locked the gate;

and when Bradley had nearly reached the iron posts in the middle of the court he was struck a violent blow with a life-preserver, which stunned him for the moment; he nevertheless called out for assistance, keeping his bag of letters firmly grasped in his hand and under his arm. The villains, alarmed by his cries, rapidly made off into Milk Street, leaving behind them their deadly weapon. Bradley was severely injured about the head, and, being an old man, was, in consideration of his resistance to this attack, allowed to retire on full pay. A reward of 300*l.* was offered for the detection of the perpetrators; but as Bradley could give no description of them, and no other person had observed them, the police did not get any clue to their detection.

— THUNDERSTORM. — Between one and two o'clock in the morning, a violent thunder-storm broke over the metropolis and its vicinity, extending to other parts of the country.

About London the tempest was the cause of several disasters. A little before two, the lightning struck the roof of a house in Brewer's Lane, near Greenwich Hospital, and set it on fire; the flames spread rapidly, and in a short time many of the houses around took fire. From the crowded neighbourhood, and the materials of most of the buildings being of wood, the destruction was very extensive. The premises of a mast and sail-maker's, a public-house, and eight other houses, were consumed; three more were partially destroyed. The houses were mostly inhabited by poor people, who lost all they possessed. There can be no doubt that the conflagration was caused by the lightning; for se-

veral persons saw it strike the building, and saw the flames arise immediately after. The firemen had considerable difficulty in getting the engines to the spot, the horses being exceedingly terrified.

A leather-dresser's at Bermondsey was struck by the electric fluid, and considerable damage was done before the flames could be got under. A beer-shop near East Street, Walworth, was struck; the lightning passed over a sign-board, burning it, knocked down a wall, and did other damage. The concussion of the thunder shattered the windows of the houses around, and put out a good many of the street-lamps. A policeman was knocked down in the New Cut, Lambeth, and was scorched, but not fatally. A woman was struck near Golden Square; and her recovery was considered to be hopeless.

About this time, much damage is reported to have occurred in various parts of Europe from atmospheric phenomena.

Much damage has been done in Silesia by the inundations; the Oder, having suddenly burst its banks, swept away twenty men.

From Prague also accounts have been received of some extraordinary meteoric phenomena. "On the 14th July, about four o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants on several points of Northern Bohemia observed a fire-ball, that suddenly appeared in the north-eastern part of the heavens, dragging after it a long flame, and shooting with great rapidity towards the east, leaving behind a long bright stripe which remained in the heavens for nearly half an hour, first in a vertical and then in a horizontal direction. At Braunau, a black cloud showed itself suddenly in the almost cloudless

horizon, which, becoming gradually more light, suddenly exploded, with the crash not unlike that of a cannon, into halves; and, after a second violent crash, it came with a revolving motion, when a dark solid kernel was observed. Soon after, the information came that two meteor-stones had fallen in the neighbourhood: one damaged a brick house so much as to split into pieces a large beam; the second fell down half a league from it, in Haaptmannsdorf, where it buried itself about half a fathom deep in a field. The latter weighs 42 pounds 3 ounces, and consists of solid iron. It is worthy of remark, that meteors are not of rare occurrence in Bohemia: one fell down at Elbogen, weighing 191 pounds: at Liebeschitz and Ploschcowitz, 33 meteor-stones; at Strocow, a stone rain, with pieces varying from half a pound to 20 pounds, at Lissa, Zebrac."

8. RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A fatal disaster occurred on the Peterborough and Ely Railway. An express-train left Peterborough at six o'clock; it consisted of two carriages, a break-van, tender, and engine; and all went well till it arrived at an incline on the Ely side of Hundred-Foot Bridge. It had not gone down the incline many yards before the engine was thrown off the rails; as if by the impetus of the train behind, the engine, with the tender, was turned completely round, and then fell down an embankment to the edge of a water-way which runs for some distance along that portion of the line. Fortunately, the carriages broke away from the tender, and came to a stand a few feet from the spot, the rails having been torn up by the engine, and the wheels becoming imbedded in

the gravel of the permanent way. The few passengers were unhurt, with the exception of bruises, in some instances serious; but the engine-driver was found dead on the rails, having been crushed by the break-iron. One of the rails was found broken into three pieces. The cause of the accident seems to have been excessive speed.

12. THE WOLVERTON ACCIDENT.

—*Norfolk Circuit, Buckingham.*

—Barnard Fossey was indicted for that he, being a policeman on the London and North-Western Railway intrusted with the charge of certain points at Wolverton, so negligently and carelessly conducted himself in the charge of that duty, on the 5th of June last, as to turn a train of passenger-carriages from the main rails on to a siding devoted to goods-trains, whereby a collision occurred between the said train and certain coal-waggons on the said siding, and such injuries were inflicted on one John Lambert Clifton, then being a passenger in the said train, that he died thereof.

Six other and similar indictments and coroner's inquisitions charged the prisoner with having caused the death of six other persons. An account of the disaster having been given in its place, (see June 5), only the evidence as affecting the conduct of Fossey is here given.

William Manners.—I drove the night mail-train on the 5th of June. We had a white buffer light, which is a proper one for a passenger-train. We had a tender light, which is white forward and red behind. If it had been a luggage-train, the buffer light would be green. The tender light would be the same. The stone

bridge is 1100 yards from the station. The night was rainy and misty. Just as we got to the Blue-bridge we were turned into the siding. I reversed the engine. I was sure I was in danger, and could not account for it. I opened the whistle for the guards to "hold on." I had before whistled at the usual place to put the breaks on. We came into the coal-waggons about 542 yards after we had got into the siding. If the points had not been touched, we should have gone on the main rails. I saw a white light at the signal-post three quarters of a mile off. That means "all right." I put off the steam 240 yards before the points. About 100 yards off I saw a green light. It was a hand light. The man carrying it was running to the points. It means "caution."

Cross-examined.—The green light is one which is shown to a luggage-train; but it ought to correspond with the signal. I have driven goods trains. It is usual to show a green light in the hand. A red light means "stop." It was a very dark night. It might be that a goods train would have a white buffer light. I saw one once. I drove it myself. That is the only time I remember. I do not remember the green tender light ever going out on a goods train.

John William Cooper, chief guard on this train.—Had been so four or five years. There were 19 carriages. This witness spoke to the lights being all correct on the carriages. The light on the Post Office shows white to the back alone, to give light to the guard to adjust the bags. When we got to the bridge, the driver blew his whistle. It was about 30 or 40 yards off the bridge.

He shut off the steam too. It was rather sooner than usual. I saw a white light. I felt a jerk as we passed the points, but I did not know we were in the siding. I only knew something was wrong. The whistle was sounded again. I screwed the breaks down. I did not see any one at the points, for I was thrown from the break by the jerk for an instant. I recovered myself directly, and in a few seconds the collision took place, and I was knocked down.

Mr. F. Smith.—I am inspector of police from Rhode to Wolverton, 15 miles. Fossey joined December 13, 1846. He had been placed on probation for a fortnight, under another constable, at the Blue-bridge. He had been left to himself since January. A white buffer light denotes a passenger-train. It is then his duty to signal green to the station, when that is answered by a green hand-light. He is aware then that the station is clear, and he shows a white light to the train. If any thing is in the way, they answer him with red, and he ought to show red to the train, and it would stop. A white light coming can be seen three quarters of a mile from that station. If a luggage-train arrives, he shows no light to the station, but a green one to the train, after which he shows his green hand-light to the train, and goes down to the points. If a passenger-train, he has no business to leave the signal—he would show his white hand-light to the train. When the accident happened I was at home. I went to the station and ran up the cutting to the bridge to stop the York mail. I found it had stopped. I looked for Fossey, who had been sent back to stop any train which might

be coming. I found him at the rear of the train, and said, "Good God, Fossey! what could have made you turn the train into the siding?" He made no answer at first, and I thought he was drunk. I turned my light on his face, and found he was sober. He then said, "I don't know; my watch deceived me; she's 12 minutes before the mail." I took his watch, and on examination it turned out to be four minutes slow. I took him into custody. He said, "Very well, Sir. Are there any lives lost?" I said, "I don't know." He answered, "If there are not, you may transport me at once. Send me out of the country; that's just what I want." I asked him if he had shown the red light to the guard as he passed? He said, "No; that the lights had deceived him." He thought it had been the goods train.

James E. M'Connell.—I am superintendent of the locomotive department. The points are worked by a handle attached to a weight, which keeps the points open. When the handle is pressed the weight is raised, and the points close on the main rails and direct the train. This machinery may get out of order by accident, but it is most improbable that such was the case here.

On the Great Western the sidings are entered on a different principle. The train must stop and then go back. It is a balance of evils, and ours is considered by many to be the safer of the two principles.

Mr. Parker.—I examined the carriages after the accident. The fourth carriage had mounted the third, and lifted the top off. The fore wheels were off, and the hind wheels on the rails. The fourth

carriage had carried all the passengers to the end of the fifth carriage. There were ten altogether, and seven were dead. The bodies were jammed in under the axle.

Thomas Ogden.—I saw Fossey give the signal. He seemed to do it coolly and properly.

Mr. Prendergast addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner. He said, the question for them was, whether this lamentable accident had originated in the carelessness of the prisoner. Now, the superintendent had given him a character for good conduct; he was sober and at his post at the time, so that he was clearly not neglecting his duty. When the signal was made by him, he did his duty; and his account of the matter was, that that signal was not announced properly. No doubt he was perplexed at the absence of an answer, and, having very little time to go back to the up signal before the train came past, he might easily have mistaken it for a goods train, which might be known by the purple lights at the tail. Now it was proved that this train carried an extra light for the Post Office carriage, which was painted crimson. It had once occurred that a goods train came in with a white light; so that being possible again, in human arrangements it might well be conceived that the prisoner should come to the conclusion that he had mistaken the character of the train, and that it was his duty to open the siding. This he accordingly did, and, as he must have held the points open while the train passed, he must have become aware of his mistake. Had he taken fright at that moment and released the handle, it is impossi-

ble to conceive what consequences would have followed. He, however, held on, and showed wonderful presence of mind in so doing, and it would be for the Jury to say whether on the whole the prisoner had done more than a mistake, to which all men are liable—and, as he had been shown to have conducted himself carefully and considerately before the accident, he (Mr. Prendergast) felt sure that the Jury would take that circumstance into their consideration, and acquit him of any carelessness in the discharge of his duty on this unfortunate occasion.

Mr. Baron Alderson minutely summed up the evidence as explaining the duty of the man stationed at the Blue-bridge, and the particular line of conduct adopted by the prisoner. The result of this was, that, there being three courses to pursue, the prisoner had not correctly followed either the one or the other; and the main question for the Jury was, whether the prisoner, who must be taken to have turned the mail-train into the siding, had done so in neglect of his duty. If without reasonable, proper, and ordinary care the prisoner had committed such a breach of his plain duty, as had been proved, he was liable to this charge. If by carelessness he mistook the mail-train for a goods train, and by carelessness diverted it into the siding where it ought not to go, the Jury ought to find him guilty; but if they had any reasonable doubt whether he turned the train into the siding, or mistook the train, with any reasonable and fair excuse for so doing, then he was entitled to an acquittal.

The Jury, having deliberated for a short time, returned this ver-

dict — "We find the prisoner 'Guilty,' but we blame the company for not keeping two men at the post."

The learned Judge then proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoner, who, he said, had been most properly convicted by the Jury of carelessness in the discharge of his duty. He thought it incumbent on him to visit his verdict on this occasion with a heavy sentence, in order that people in his situation might be informed, that neglect of duty which led to loss of life would be most severely punished. This was necessary for the protection of the public; and the sentence upon the prisoner, therefore, was, that he should be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years.

18. MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The following dreadful occurrence took place at Hickman's Folly, Bermondsey.

A cooper named Griffin resided with his wife and family at No. 6, in the Folly. For some time past a daughter of Griffin's, a fine young woman, 19 years of age, had been corresponding with a person named Henry Parker, about 21 years of age, who lodged in the same house. Parker had accused the young woman of being attached to another person, and added, on more than one occasion, that rather than any one else should gain her affections, he would lay violent hands, not only on himself, but also on her. Nothing particular, however, was thought by her of the threat held out; but her mother had frequently cautioned her, and told her if she broke off the correspondence, to keep away from him, as she feared he contemplated something dreadful.

About a quarter to four o'clock,

the young woman was singing, as she proceeded up stairs, the well-known ditty,

"There's na luck about the house,
There's na luck at a'."

About an hour and a half afterwards the people living in the place were alarmed by hearing loud screams proceeding from the upper part of the house. Another lodger immediately rushed up stairs, and on entering the room found the bodies of Matilda Griffin and Parker lying lifeless on the floor, the blood flowing profusely from their throats. A razor covered with blood was found lying by the side of Parker, with which he had first destroyed his victim and then himself.

It is said that in the morning the poor girl replied, in answer to an inquiry as to how she felt, "Oh! pretty well; but I am going to have my throat cut," alluding to some threat held out by Parker.

The coroner's jury having found that Parker murdered the girl and then feloniously destroyed himself, his body was interred without any religious ceremony; many thousand persons attended to witness the spectacle.

14. FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION AT FAVERSHAM.—A dreadful explosion attended with awful loss of life took place at the gun-cotton manufactory of Messrs. Hall, at Faversham. Messrs. Hall are the English patentees of Professor Schönbein's valuable discovery, and had erected extensive premises for the purposes of the manufacture, in which about fifty people were employed.

The works covered an area of twenty acres; there were four buildings, two of which had been used since December last for the making of gun-cotton. The struc-

tures were forty feet square, the walls eighteen feet thick; and the several factories were divided from each other by mounds of earth about forty feet high, and of nearly the same extent of base, these mounds being intended to prevent an explosion in one building from extending to another—a precaution which lamentably failed on this occasion. No fire was allowed within the building where the cotton was dried.

About eleven o'clock in the morning, one of the factories was blown up by an explosion of tremendous violence; and in a few seconds the other workshop was also destroyed, the ruins of the first having dashed in the roof and set fire to the dangerous contents. Every one in the first factory perished; some were rescued alive from the other, though it is feared that several were burnt to death in the ruins. Buildings, trees, and corn, for a wide circle around, were more or less damaged. Twenty-one persons were killed on the spot, sixteen persons seriously injured, some of whom are since dead, and one man was killed by inhaling the fumes of the nitric acid gas while labouring to extricate the sufferers from the ruins.

A coroner's inquest was held on the bodies, when Mr. William Hall, one of the partners, was examined. He stated that he superintended the works, in conjunction with Mr. Henry Topping, a practical chemist, who had perished by the explosion. On Wednesday morning, the 14th, he was in the gun-cotton factory from six to eight o'clock; he showed the boys how to fill the tubes with the cotton, as they were not doing it quite to his satisfaction; the directions he gave were such as he thought necessary to insure perfect

safety. About eleven o'clock he was returning to the works, when, as he was between fifty and eighty paces distant from the factories, they exploded. As soon as he dared venture to the spot, he hastened to the ruins. One factory was utterly destroyed; the other was a mass of ruins, from which cries of distress were heard. People were set to work, and they extricated some of the sufferers; then the fire put a stop to the operations; but, as soon as it could be got under by engines, the search was renewed. The temperature which he allowed in the two buildings was 110° and 120° respectively: he thought that perfectly safe; he had exposed cotton to 350° without its exploding. He spent a great portion of his time every day in the factory along with the workpeople. He could not form any opinion of the cause of the explosion.

Mr. Day, one of the superintendents of the factory, stated that he had left the premises a few minutes before the disaster: the temperature was then below the maximum fixed by Mr. Hall; and it could hardly have been raised even ten degrees during the time he was absent.

Mr. Alfred White, a manufacturing chemist of Islington, deposed that two months since he examined the works at the desire of Messrs. Hall, and he thought every precaution had been taken to obviate danger. Mr. Topping was a careful and intelligent person, in every way competent to take charge of such works. He knew that Mr. Topping thought 180° would be perfectly safe; but he did not think he would have raised the temperature without Mr. Hall's sanction.

Robert Cheesman, who had charge of the fires which heated the buildings that were blown up, said the temperature he was directed to keep up for one workshop was 120°, and 110° for the other; and, "as near as he could say," that was the heat on the morning of the explosion. It would take two or three hours to raise the temperature eight or ten degrees. After deliberating for half an hour, the jury found, "That the deceased Henry Topping was killed by the explosion of a certain gun-cotton factory, but how that explosion arose no evidence appeared." They attributed no blame to the Messrs. Hall or any other person. Similar verdicts were returned in the other cases.

20. MURDERS BY POISON.—*Midland Circuit, Lincoln.*—Mary Ann Milner was charged in three separate indictments with the wilful murder, by the administration of arsenic, of her mother-in-law, Mary Milner, her sister-in-law, Hannah Jickels, and her niece, Ellen Jickels. The various offences were charged to have been committed at distinct times, in the month of June last, at Barnethy-le-Wold, near Brigg, in this county. The prisoner's father-in-law had also well-nigh fallen a victim to the wicked designs of the prisoner, being reduced to imbecility from the effects of poison. The prisoner, who was a good-looking and rather lady-like young woman, was first arraigned for the murder of her mother-in-law, Mary Milner, by the administration of arsenic in sago. She pleaded "Not guilty" in a firm and audible voice.

Mr. Wildman, for the prosecution, confined himself to a bare recital of the facts given in evidence.

Elizabeth Milner.—I am the

daughter of William and Mary Milner. I recollect my mother being taken ill on Wednesday, the 2nd of June, and I went to Brigg to fetch Mr. Moxon, the doctor. My father was ill at the same time. My mother complained of a sick headache. My younger sister, Hannah, was then living in the house with us, but no one else. My mother came down on Wednesday afternoon to tea, but went up stairs again before bedtime. She never came down stairs again. She was better on the Thursday, but complained of thirst. On Friday she was about the same, and on Saturday evening I thought her in a dangerous state. She never got out of bed after Wednesday night. The prisoner, Mary Ann Milner, came in and out of the house during the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. She is my brother's wife. On the Saturday I gave my mother some raspberry vinegar and water, and brandy and water. I also made her gruel, of which she (the mother) took a little. My father took the rest. There was some sago in the house. On the Saturday afternoon I went out for a short time to clean the chapel. I was absent for about half-an-hour. When I went, I left my sister Hannah (about 12 years of age) in the house. Some time after I returned home, I went to fetch the prisoner. My mother was a great deal worse. I met the prisoner a little way from the house, and she went up stairs to my mother. Prisoner afterwards asked me to go home with her. When I returned from the prisoner's house at half-past ten o'clock, my mother was then dead. She was buried on the Monday following. Her body was taken up about a month afterwards. On that day I

was in my father's house with my sister Hannah. The prisoner came in; she said, "I don't know the reason why they have taken up your mother; I never brought any thing into the house except some rice pudding." She said my father and sister Hannah ate the rice pudding which she brought in. My mother belonged to a funeral club, and my father belongs to it now. Ten pounds is allowed by the club to the next of kin of a member dying. The prisoner received five pounds on the death of my mother, and laid part of it out in mourning. The prisoner managed the funeral. My father since his illness has lost the use of one side altogether, and his memory is much injured.

Hannah Milner examined.—I remember the day my mother died. I was at the prisoner's house on that day. She asked me to go to the shop to fetch half a pound of sago. She gave me three pence to pay for it. I went to Scott's shop and got the sago, and took it to the prisoner's house. It was done up in a paper, and I gave it to the prisoner. She took some out of the parcel and gave me the rest to take to my mother's house. I recollect the prisoner coming to my father's house during the time my sister went to Brigg. She brought with her a rice pudding. My father and I ate some of it. After my mother's death I recollect seeing some sago seed in the house. It was in a cup in the cupboard.

Mary Milner examined.—I am sister to the husband of the deceased. They were both ill on Wednesday, the 2nd of June. My brother was taken ill a few days before. He was taken with sickness on the Wednesday. They were both ill in one manner—purging and sickness. I remained

in the house until Friday. The deceased and her husband were very ill all the time. I left that night, because the prisoner said she would assist the daughter Elizabeth in waiting upon them. She had been backward and forward that day. I returned on Saturday, at seven o'clock in the evening; the prisoner was then in the house. Other neighbours came in that night. There was a saucepan on the hob in the kitchen, which I took off after the death. There appeared to have been sago in it.

Martha Milner.—I went to my mother's house between twelve and one o'clock in the morning after her death. The prisoner was there. She said she had given the deceased some sago about six o'clock. She said it was good, and asked her for some more. She said she had brought the sago from her own house.

Mr. Percival, shopkeeper, of Barnetby-le-Wold.—I have known the prisoner some years, and she came to my shop about eight or ten weeks ago. She asked for some "mercury," or white arsenic. I said it was an awful thing to sell, but she appeared to be in her right mind, and not likely to poison herself. The prisoner replied that she was not going to poison herself, but to destroy mice, and she had used it for the same purpose before. She added, that a dog got to it, and she never saw any thing in such a state before. I sold her two ounces of white arsenic. I never sold arsenic to the deceased or her husband. I recollect William Milner and the deceased being taken ill. I saw the prisoner immediately after the death of Mary Milner in the shop. She came to purchase some flannel. She said her mother-in-law was

dead, and she thought there would be no need of a coroner. Witness asked her the cause of the death, and if it was cholera, and she replied, "Nothing of the sort." I am certain that I did not speak first of the coroner.

James Burnet Moxon examined. —I am a surgeon at Glandford Brigg, and attended the husband of the deceased. On the 1st of June he had symptoms of English cholera (purging and vomiting). The last witness pointed out to me the body of the deceased, and with Mr. Paterson I made an examination of it. Judging from the tests, we believed that the stomach contained a large portion of arsenic; and the appearances of the body indicated that inflammation of the stomach and intestines existed before death. There was more than sufficient arsenic in the stomach to cause death. On the day the deceased died, I saw the prisoner in the street, and she asked me how her mother-in-law was. I told her she seemed rather better, but still she was very ill. She asked me if I thought there were any symptoms of poison? I asked her why she made that inquiry? She said she had been told that I had said something about poison in the house. I don't recollect that I made her any answer. I had mentioned poison. I suspected it from the symptoms of Mary Milner and her being taken ill so shortly after her husband. The symptoms of both were the same. From all the tests applied and the appearances of the body, my opinion is that Mary Milner died from the effects of poison. I have read of arsenious substances in some minute form existing in the human body, but I do not believe it. It is a theory

propounded within the last ten or twelve years, but now exploded.

Robert A. Paterson.—I am a surgeon at Brigg, and attended the husband of the deceased. I saw him last on the 6th of July. He was in a very reduced state, and his arms, and particularly his feet, were paralysed. He appeared to be suffering at first from the effects of a severe attack of English cholera. The symptoms were afterwards more distinct, and evidenced the presence of metallic poison. The symptoms were decidedly such as would be produced by taking arsenic.

Mr. Miller addressed the Jury on the part of the prisoner. He dwelt particularly upon the absence of all motive, and the inconclusiveness of the evidence connecting the prisoner with the administration of the poison. The case scarcely amounted to one of suspicion against the prisoner.

Mr. Baron. Rolfe summed up favourably to the prisoner, and

The Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The prisoner was then charged upon the second indictment with the murder of her sister-in-law, Hannah Jickels, by the administration of arsenic in a pancake, at Barnetby-le-Wold, on the 26th of June.

Mr. Wildman, having shortly stated the case, called the following witnesses:—

Mary Winter.—I am wife of W. Winter, a railway policeman, and live next door to the house in which Hannah Jickels died on the 26th of June last. On the morning of that day, about half-past eight, I saw the deceased. She was then opposite my door, and quite well. About ten that morn-

ing she came into my house ; she stayed there a very short time, and went back into her own kitchen. She was very ill. I followed her, and when I got into her house she was down on her knees vomiting. I held her head, and afterwards assisted her up stairs. She continued very sick and unable to talk much. The deceased complained of pains in her throat and mouth, and was very thirsty. She threw herself about on the bed as if in great pain. Other persons were present. The prisoner's husband came home about one o'clock on that day. I was going to fetch the prisoner, and met her. I told her that Hannah Jickels said she had been eating pancakes with her that morning, and that she was poisoned. The prisoner made no answer, but looked pale. Elizabeth Thompson was by at the time I said this. Afterwards I went up stairs into the deceased's room. The prisoner followed me. The prisoner asked the deceased if she thought that she (the prisoner) had put any thing in the pancakes to poison her. The deceased made no answer. When the deceased first came into my kitchen she told me she thought she should die. I believed her to mean seriously that she thought she should not live. She then went to her own kitchen very sick. She repeated that she had been eating pancakes with Mary Ann Milner, the prisoner, and she thought she should die. The deceased expressed a wish to see her husband. I desired my daughter to throw away some stuff which the deceased had vomited into a wash bucket on to the ash heap, and she did so and brought me the vessel empty. I afterwards told my daughter and

the prisoner not to throw any more stuff away which she might vomit, but to let it remain until the doctor came. The deceased was afterwards dreadfully sick. She vomited violently and was much purged. After her death I asked the prisoner what had been done with the stuff? She said she had thrown it away, as it was offensive to the room. I told her it ought not to have been thrown away. The prisoner was by when the deceased died, and said, "she died like poor mother Milner and her (the deceased's) child." The prisoner told me during the day, that on the morning on which the deceased died she (the prisoner) put her face to the window of the deceased's house, and asked her if she had had any breakfast? The deceased replied, "No ;" when the prisoner rejoined that she had pancakes, and would fry her some if she would come to her house. The deceased replied that she was fond of pancakes and would go. The prisoner said the deceased did go with her. This she stated before the doctor or husband came. Prisoner also said, "Hannah does not blame me for putting any thing into the pancakes."

Elizabeth Thompson lived a few doors from the deceased. The morning of her death she heard Mrs. Winter say to the prisoner, "Hannah Jickels says she has been to breakfast with you this morning, and eaten some pancake which has poisoned her." The prisoner made no reply, but looked extremely pale.

Elizabeth Winter, the daughter of Mary Winter, the first witness, confirmed her evidence in almost every particular.

Mary Watson lodged with her

husband in the house of the prisoner, from the 21st to the 26th of June. On the Saturday morning (26th) was present when the prisoner breakfasted. She had pancakes. She went out after breakfast, and returned in a few minutes. She then fried another pancake. Mrs. Jickels then came in with her child, and sat down to breakfast off a pancake. That was the pancake which witness saw the prisoner fry. She saw the child partake of a pancake, but would not say it was the same the mother was eating.

Mr. Percival, shopkeeper, said, that some few weeks ago he sold the prisoner two ounces of arsenic, which she stated she wanted for the purpose of killing mice.

Mr. Moxon and Mr. Paterson, surgeons, had examined the rejected food on the ash heap, and the contents of the stomach of the deceased, and having, as in the last case, submitted them to the strictest chymical tests, gave it as their decided opinion, that the death of the deceased was caused by a metallic poison.

A voluntary statement of the prisoner's, made before the coroner's inquest, was then put in and read. In this she declared that Mrs. Winter never told her that the deceased had spoken to her about the pancake. She also declared that the deceased, herself, and the two children, had eaten of the same pancake.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Miller again delivered a forcible and ingenious speech in defence of the prisoner. He concluded by saying, that however full of suspicion the case might be, there was no positive proof of the prisoner's guilt, and that she

was consequently entitled to an acquittal.

Mr. Baron Rolfe, in summing up the evidence to the Jury, said, there could be no doubt that the deceased died from the introduction of arsenic into her body; and that that arsenic was contained in the pancake there was as little doubt. Then, was the arsenic knowingly, or accidentally, put into the pancake by the prisoner? That was the real point for the determination of the Jury.

The Jury, after about twenty minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

Mr. Baron Rolfe then, in a most impressive manner, passed sentence of death; adding, that no man could doubt the justice of the verdict.

The prisoner throughout the trial never evinced the slightest emotion, nor shed a single tear.

The third indictment for the murder of her niece was not proceeded with.

The convict, through negligence of the keepers of the Lincoln goal, hanged herself in her cell a few hours before the time appointed for her execution. She had confessed that her sentence was just, and that she had poisoned the three persons with whose murder she was charged—her mother-in-law and two sisters-in-law. It is said that the motive was to obtain money from burial societies to which the deceased belonged.

26. CHARGE OF PIRACY.—

EXETER.—A most extraordinary charge of piracy was investigated at these Assizes. Eleven men, the crew of the ship *James Campbell*, were put on their trial for having feloniously and piratically assailed William Graham, the master of the ship, confined

him in a cabin, and kept him so for the space of ten days. Graham is part-owner of the vessel. He was examined at great length. On the 5th of March the ship sailed from Glasgow for Batavia. On the 22nd, when about 180 miles from Cape Finisterre, a dispute arose between him and some of the crew: he ordered them to grease the mast, and they refused because it was Sunday, and the work such as boys only should do. All refused. He then took their dinner from the cook-house, and had it carried into his cabin: he was armed with a cutlass; he had pistols and cutlasses in his cabin. Some time after, when he came on deck, the crew seized him, pinioned him, and confined him in a cabin. There he was kept till the ship had been brought back by the mate and crew to Plymouth. Cross-examined, he admitted that he had been confined for six months in Newgate for assaulting a steward before he took command of the *James Campbell*; he had been fined at Madras for an assault; he would not swear that he had not been complained against twenty times. On the 22nd he had threatened to cut a man down with the cutlass; he struck it into a cask. His crew once left him at Hong-kong; the magistrate there dismissed his complaint against them, and ordered them their whole wages. The crew did not ill-treat him while he was confined. Two apprentices were called to corroborate their master's statement. In their cross-examination, they stated, that Graham was in a great rage on the 22nd, swinging the cutlass about, and swearing he would cut down any man who touched the beef. These were the only witnesses examined who were

present at the transactions. After two counsels had addressed the court for the defence—one remarking, that had not the prosecutor been an owner of the ship this trial would never have taken place, for the owners would have dismissed the master on the complaint of the men—the third counsel was stopped by the Jury's declaring that they had resolved to acquit the prisoners. However, as this was an important case, the Judge insisted on stating the law; he declared that there was only one case in which a crew could be justified in imprisoning their captain—when his conduct endangered their lives or put them in peril of bodily harm. The Judge having finished, the Jury at once returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," which elicited a burst of applause from a crowded court.

—EXPLOSION AT A DISTILLERY.

—Extensive damage was done by an explosion at Mr. Daniel Watney's distillery, in Wandsworth, at mid-day. A vast still, which worked off 5,000 gallons of wash hourly, had been cleared of its contents, in order that it might be examined to detect a defect in it; the man-hole was opened by a workman, another standing near with a lighted candle; a violent explosion instantly ensued, and the still was rent open. The place in which it stood, being constructed of timber, was soon in a blaze; but as there was a large water-tank over the still, and plenty of manual aid, the fire was confined to this room. The damage is estimated at 5,000*l*. In the same department was a great spirit-receiver, which half an hour before had contained 3,500 gallons of spirits; this had been drawn off, and thus, probably, the whole

premises—which altogether covered seven acres—were saved from destruction.

27. GOODWOOD RACES.—These, the most fashionable races of the day, went off with less than the usual *éclat*, owing to the general election. The sport, however, was excellent. The Goodwood Cup was won by Mr. Day's *Hero*, and the Racing stakes by Mr. Mostyn's *Planet*.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—Her Majesty having dissolved the fourteenth Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, and directed new writs to be issued for the election of members to serve in Parliament for the counties, cities, and boroughs, the whole country was under the influence of that general excitement which usually prevails during a general election. As, however, the old Parliament had been dissolved from consideration of the near efflux of the time limited by the constitution for the existence of any one Parliament, and not upon any political considerations, and as the great party questions had either been laid at rest or confounded with other circumstances, the present was probably the most quiet general election which has ever occurred. Numerous as were the changes which took place, they arose rather from the voluntary retirement of the old members, satiated with long enjoyment of parliamentary honours, or quitting a sphere with which the unexampled changes and confusion of parties had wearied them, than from political or religious opposition. The following were the most remarkable contests and changes which marked the present election:—

City of London.—This election was by far the most closely con-

tested, most interesting, and most important. The candidates were the old members—Lord John Russell, *l.*, Mr. Pattison, *l.*, Mr. Masterman, *c.*, (Mr. Lyall declining to stand); and new candidates—Sir G. Larpent, *l.*, Baron Rothschild, *l.*, Mr. Bevan, *c.*, Alderman Johnson, *c.*, Mr. Freshfield, *c.*, Mr. Payne, *l.*

The contest was carried on with great spirit; Lord J. Russell and Mr. Pattison speedily took the lead; but it became a matter of great doubt whether Mr. Masterman would be returned or not; and if he was, whether at the expense of Sir G. Larpent or Baron Rothschild. At the close of the poll it was announced by the committees of both parties that the four liberal candidates had the majority; and Sir G. Larpent passed one night in the fond belief that he was M.P. for London; but when the polling books were made up it was ascertained that Mr. Masterman had a majority of three over Sir George: the numbers being—

Russell	7137
Pattison	7030
Rothschild	6792
Masterman	6722
Larpent	6719
Bevan	5268
Johnson	5069
Freshfield	4704
Payne	513

The interest excited by these variations was kept alive by a report that an error had been discovered in the casting-up, and that after all Sir G. Larpent was the successful candidate.

Westminster.—The contest in Westminster was attended with much animation in consequence

of the spirited attempt of a Mr. Cochrane, who had acquired some notoriety from having wandered over the country as a Spanish minstrel, under the name of Juan de Vega. As this gentleman did not spare money, he had no lack of a certain class of supporters, and run his opponents closer than they dreamt of. Viscount Mandeville, son of the Duke of Manchester, stood on the conservative interest, but without a hope of success. The numbers were—

Evans	3139
Lushington	2831
Cochrane	2819
Mandeville	1985

Lambeth.—The election for this borough ended in a severe and unexpected defeat of one of the most useful of the ministry. The Education Scheme is said to have been the ground of Mr. Hawes' unpopularity. The numbers were—

Mr. Charles Pearson . .	4614
Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt	3708
Mr. Hawes	3344

The Tower Hamlets.—Here, also, the Government received a disastrous defeat in the person of Gen. Fox, Secretary of the Ordnance. His successful opponent, Mr. G. Thompson, had acquired much notoriety as the orator of the Anti-Slavery, Anti-Corn-Law, and other "causes," and as the interested advocate of the Rajah of Sattara. The numbers were—

Mr. G. Thompson . .	6268
Sir W. Clay	3839
General Fox	2622

Marylebone.—The election for this borough was attended by cir-

cumstances of great mortification to the radical party. Sir Charles Napier having retired, Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. D. W. Harvey, and Serjeant Shee came forward to supply his place. To prevent a disastrous split, the liberals had recourse to a private election by their favourite scheme of the ballot, the winning man to be the liberal candidate at the open election. The result of the ballot was that Mr. D. W. Harvey was chosen by a considerable majority. When, however, it came to the poll, Mr. Harvey, considering that his place as Police Commissioner was better than the unpaid honour of a seat in Parliament, deserted his enthusiastic supporters, and refused to stand! This conduct caused great indignation among the liberals, and much laughter among the conservatives. Sir B. Hall and Lord Dudley Stuart were returned.

Oxford University.—The Universities were distinguished by vehement contests, each resulting in the return of a supporter of Sir Robert Peel's policy.

At Oxford a violent set was made against Mr. Gladstone, chiefly upon the ground of that gentleman's attachment to the Puseyite section. He was, however, returned; the numbers being—

Sir R. H. Inglis . . .	1700
Mr. Gladstone . . .	997
Mr. Round	824

It is worthy of observation, that nearly every voter gave one vote to their old and respected representative, Sir R. H. Inglis.

Cambridge University.—Here a strong attempt was made to oust the distinguished conservative financier, Mr. Goulburn, but

without success. The state of the poll was—

Hon. C. E. Law . . .	1486
Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn	1189
Viscount Fielding . .	1147
Mr. Lefevre	860

More members voted upon this occasion than came up to vote in the recent contest for the Chancellorship.

Liverpool.—This great city identified itself with the commercial policy of Sir Robert Peel by the election of Mr. Cardwell, a member of his late Ministry, by a large majority; the late members, Lord Sandon and Sir Howard Douglas, having found it expedient to withdraw.

Mr. Cardwell . . .	5481
Sir Thomas Birch . .	4882
Sir Digby Mackworth	3089
Lord John Manners .	2413

Bath.—This city rejected their honest and plain-spoken but unsparing representative, Mr. Roebuck. The numbers were—

Viscount Ashley . .	1287
Viscount Duncan . .	1268
Mr. Roebuck	1120

Mr. Roebuck took leave of his late constituents in a speech not the least remarkable of his sarcastic and truth-telling addresses.

Nottingham.—Here the Government received a very severe and unexpected defeat. The candidates were—Sir J. C. Hobhouse, President of the Board of Control, Mr. Thomas Gisborne, and Mr. Feargus O'Connor, the chartist. Every thing seemed to tend to a contest in which the two former would be returned, when news arrived of the death of Mr. John Walter, of the *Times*, who had

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formerly represented the borough, and who was much respected. While under the influence of the feelings arising from this event, it was suddenly suggested to propose his son as a candidate. This was done on the spot; and Mr. Walter, jun., and Mr. Feargus O'Connor were triumphantly returned! The numbers were—

Mr. Walter	1683
Mr. F. O'Connor . .	1257
Mr. T. Gisborne . .	999
Sir J. C. Hobhouse .	893

Middlesex.—A severe contest terminated in the defeat of Col. Wood, the former member, Mr. Bernal Osborne being returned by a considerable majority.

Lord Robert Grosvenor	4944
Mr. Osborne	4175
Colonel Wood	3458

Northumberland, North.—In this county the Ministerial party achieved a decided victory by the triumphant return of Sir G. Grey, Secretary for the Home Department.

Sir George Grey . .	1366
Lord Ossulston . .	1247
Lord Lovaine . . .	1235

Staffordshire, North.—On the other hand, here the Ministerial party were defeated.

Mr. Adderley . . .	4076
Lord Brackley . . .	4072
Mr. Buller	3353

Gloucestershire, West.—This county was the scene of a painful contest between the Berkeley family. In the result Mr. Grantley Berkeley succeeded in overthrowing the hereditary influence of his brother, Earl Fitzhardinge.

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Monmouthshire was also the scene of a family quarrel. Lord Granville Somerset retains his seat against the influence of his brother, the Duke of Beaufort.

Yorkshire, West Riding.—This division paid a high tribute of gratitude to Mr. Cobden, the distinguished advocate of free trade, in his absence; Mr. Cobden and Viscount Morpeth being returned without opposition. Mr. Cobden was also re-elected for Stockport.

Lancashire, South.—South Lancashire paid a compliment not less distinguished to Mr. C. P. Villiers, the ardent and persevering fellow-labourer of Mr. Cobden in the cause of free trade. Mr. Villiers was returned without opposition, and was also re-elected to his former seat for Wolverhampton.

Edinburgh.—The Whig Ministry had, however, to undergo a yet more serious and mortifying defeat in the person of Mr. Macaulay, the Paymaster-General, the most brilliant orator and most philosophic statesman in Parliament. This gentleman having given great offence to the Free Kirk party, by his independent opposition to their views, was opposed by Mr. Cowan, a paper-maker of eminence, and was defeated by a large majority. The state of the poll was—

Mr. Cowan	2068
Mr. Gibson Craig . .	1854
Mr. Macaulay . . .	1477
Mr. Blackburn . . .	980

The loss of Mr. Macaulay to the new Parliament was a subject of great regret to all parties.

Glasgow.—The city of Glasgow returned Mr. Mac Gregor, the distinguished advocate of commercial reform, and one of the Secretaries of the Board of Trade, which appointment he in consequence resigns, to the exclusion of Mr. Dennistoun, their former member.

Ireland.—Some remarkable changes have taken place in this country. In Dublin Mr. Reynolds, a violent repealer, was returned by an immense majority, chiefly by the aid of the Orange party! At Waterford Mr. Wyse, a Lord of the Treasury, and Sir H. W. Barron, were ousted by Alderman Meagher and young Mr. Daniel O'Connell, violent repealers, while Sir W. Somerville, Mr. Sheil, and Sir Denham Norreys retained their seats with difficulty.

31. TRIPLE MURDER.—A frightful crime was committed at Hulme, near Manchester. Joseph Speed, a stripper in a cotton-mill, had been out of work for some time, and his family had been reduced to a miserable state of destitution: the man bore a good character, being a sober, industrious, and a good husband and father. While his wife was absent to fetch water, Speed cut the throats of his two children—a boy of five years old and an infant; on the mother's return, he struck her on the head with a heavy iron hammer, then went to the police-station, and surrendered himself as the murderer of his wife and children. The wife was found lying senseless, but still alive. It is said that the unfortunate family had been without food for two days.

AUGUST.

5. FUNERAL OF MR. O'CONNELL. *Dublin.*—To-day the mortal remains of the great Agitator of Ireland were consigned to the grave; and a vault in the cemetery of Glasnevin now incloses the body of the man whose political career has for so many years excited the attention of all Europe. Perhaps no funeral was ever more numerously attended, in Ireland at least, than that of Mr. O'Connell was to-day; for, at the lowest computation, not less than 50,000 persons left their homes to follow in the funeral train, besides twice as many more who thronged the windows and roofs of the houses in the route which was pursued by the procession. Some persons, and principally those who differed from the political creed of the deceased, attended from a respect to the memory of a great and illustrious countryman; but amongst those of this class there were but few persons of note or distinction. The remainder, who formed the great mass of the people—those whose hearts he had gained over, and by whose aid he had raised himself to power, the stepping-stones of his greatness—these, the middle and lower classes of the Irish people, attended him to the grave with hearts overflowing, and vying with each other in a sad species of enthusiasm in paying homage to the memory of their beloved leader.

On the preceding day, Dr. Miley delivered a funeral sermon over the remains, at the chapel, Marlborough Street, to a crowded audience. The reverend gentleman, in the course of his sermon, became so intensely affected, that

the tears flowed down his cheeks, and his auditors, influenced by his example, participated in his feelings.

From an early hour this morning, numbers of persons congregated in the neighbourhood of the chapel which contained the remains; and amongst the rest, "the maim, the halt, and the blind," who cared little for the pressure and violence of the crowd, provided they could obtain the earliest glance at the coffin which inclosed the body of O'Connell. Most of them, firmly persuaded that he had been sent on earth to fulfil a divine mission, and believing that as soon as he had undergone the allotted period of purification in purgatory, he is destined to a prominent niche among the saints and martyrs of their church, waited in confident expectation that his presence would work a miracle in their favour, and that their infirmities should be cured, their sight restored, and their limbs straightened. At twelve o'clock the procession set forth from the above chapel, and thence proceeded through the principal streets of the city, attended by an immense concourse of people. It was about one mile and a half in length, and was composed of the various associated trades walking on foot, followed by Mr. O'Connell's triumphal car which conveyed him from the Richmond Penitentiary to his residence in Merrion Square, after his acquittal by the House of Lords. The coffin was laid on a large, rather plain, and open hearse, which was itself covered with rich Genoa velvet and gilt ornaments. The members of Mr. O'Connell's own family, the Lord Mayor, clergy, magistracy, gentry, and citizens,

followed. Amongst those who attended were the Most Reverend Dr. Murray, Roman Catholic Archbishop, and the following Roman Catholic Bishops—M'Hale, O'Connor, Cantwell, Whelan, Nicholson, O'Higgins, Maginn, M'Nally, and Murphy; the Lord Chancellor, the Right Honourable Judge Perrin, Sir Montague Chapman, the most Reverend Dr. Polding, Roman Catholic Bishop of Australia, the Reverend Dr. O'Connell, Thomas Steele, &c.

After the procession had passed through the appointed route and arrived at Glassnevin Cemetery, the usual service was read over the coffin, which was then consigned to a magnificent vault especially prepared for its reception, in the very centre and most elevated portion of the burial-ground, by the Cemeteries Committee; who spared no expense to bestow both on the ceremonial and on the grave the most gorgeous appearance which the most liberal expenditure could present.

6. DEATH FROM FOUL AIR.—

An accident, painfully proving the necessity of those sanatory measures which have been in vain pressed upon the Legislature for several years past, occurred in Long Acre. A man named George Grosse was suffocated by an escape of foul air from a privy belonging to a low lodging-house in Langley Court. He no sooner entered the place than he fell forward into the yard. Edward Hayden, who attempted to assist Grosse, also became insensible. At the inquest, Mr. Berry, a surgeon, deposed that, when he was called in, the deceased was past recovery. There was no doubt of his having died from foul air. He was then lying in a yard about eight feet square,

where the stench was so horrible that Mr. Berry could not remain. The odour was not confined to the house, but contaminated the neighbourhood; it could be smelt at a distance of sixty yards: the neighbours were all complaining of the nuisance. The whole of that part of the parish was in a dreadful state for want of proper drainage.

Mr. Le Breton, solicitor to the parish and a Commissioner of Sewers, stated that Long Acre itself was without a sewer; the Mercers Company were the principal proprietors of the houses in the street, and they had neglected to make a sewer: by an Act passed last Session, the Commissioners of Sewers were empowered to act in such a case, and they intend to do so here.

Though the foul state of the drains was the ultimate cause of the man's death, a more immediate or proximate agent was discovered. There is a pretty good drain in Langley Court, but it runs into one on a higher level in Hart Street; the latter was stopped, and this produced a great accumulation of filth in the Langley Court drain: to purify the air, the landlord of the house in the court had been in the habit of throwing lime down the privy, which also accumulated: on the day of the disaster, a man at a drysalter's in Long Acre threw into the drain about three quarts of old vitriol; observing an effervescence, he poured down a large quantity of water; in a short time the whole neighbourhood was poisoned by foul exhalations. Apparently the sulphuric acid had acted on the lime in the drain, and large quantities of sulphuretted hydrogen had been liberated: this gas killed Grosse. It does not appear that

the drysalter's man had any notion that he would create such a nuisance by throwing away the vitriol. The Jury found, "That the deceased died from inhaling sulphuretted hydrogen gas, caused by a quantity of vitriol being poured into a defective and foul drain."

MURDERS BY POISON.—This crime appears to have become fearfully prevalent; scarcely an assize passes on any of the circuits without a trial for murder by this means. Several cases have already been recorded in this "CHRONICLE."

At the York Assizes, Mary Lennox was indicted for the murder of her husband, John Lennox, by administering arsenic to him in some pudding or porridge. The evidence was inconclusive, and the prisoner was found "Not Guilty."

At Carlisle, John Thompson was indicted for the murder of his wife Mary, by giving her arsenic in her food. The case was fully proved, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged.

At Warrington has occurred another of those unnatural cases, which make one shudder at the wickedness of mankind. Ann Mather was committed for trial, charged with having poisoned her husband Job Mather. The inducement to the crime appears to have been the desire to obtain some 18*l.* or 20*l.* paid by clubs, to which the deceased belonged, to the widows of deceased members.

6. RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—While the mail-train was on its way from Bristol to Birmingham, the engine ran off the rails, in a cutting at King's Norton; it ploughed up the roadway for some eighty yards, then ascended the embankment, and turned over, falling upon the rails. Just before the locomotive was upset, Warburton, the driver,

exclaimed to the stoker, "Oh, we are dead men!" and in a few seconds he was killed, having been jammed between the engine and the tender. The stoker escaped with a scalded face. The few passengers in the train were unhurt; for, although the carriages left the rails, they were but little damaged.

7. EXPLOSION OF A FIREWORK FACTORY.—About one o'clock in the afternoon an explosion of a fearful character, attended with great destruction of property and dangerous consequences to one of the workmen, occurred upon the premises belonging to Mr. Darby, the well-known pyrotechnic artist, situate at 98, Regent Street, Lambeth Walk. The premises in question, although little could be seen from the street, occupied a considerable space. They extended from the front dwelling-house nearly 100 feet back, and were adjoined on either side by numerous workshops and private houses.

It appears that, at the time before stated, a number of the workmen were engaged in the several compartments of the factory, when suddenly the entire neighbourhood was thrown into a state of confusion by a noise resembling the discharge of artillery; the houses in the immediate vicinity of Regent Street were shaken to their foundations, the windows and roofs were considerably damaged, and in two or three buildings the inmates were hurled from one side of their rooms to the other. At first, it was generally believed that some convulsion of nature had taken place, but in an instant a thousand or two of rockets shot forth from Mr. Darby's factory high into the air; these were followed by other explosions, which had barely subsided when volumes

of black smoke and large sheets of flame were to be seen curling over the roofs of the surrounding houses. The engines were speedily on the spot, and, although the buildings were destroyed, further explosions were prevented.

DEATH BY ACCIDENT COMPENSATION.—At the Croydon Assizes, Mrs. Armsworth, the widow of a labourer, brought an action against the South-Eastern Railway Company, for compensation on account of injury sustained by the death of her husband. In January last, there was a fall of chalk on the railway at Meratham; deceased and other men were employed to clear the line, the rubbish to be conveyed some distance from the spot; the men rode on the train, that they might shovel out the chalk at the appointed place: in one of these trips Armsworth rode in a waggon filled with chalk; the signal being given to shovel out the chalk, he began the work, but just then the engine gave a plunge forward, Armsworth was thrown off, and crushed under the wheels. This was the plaintiff's case. For the defence, it was shown that the man had no business on the chalk-truck: a waggon was attached to the train specially for the labourers to ride in, but Armsworth and others would get into the chalk-trucks that they might set to work more quickly. It was denied that any signal had been given to the men to begin unloading when the engine was put in motion. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—"Damages 100*l.*; 50*l.* for the widow, and 25*l.* for each of two children."

8. FLIGHT OF LADYBIRDS.—A singular visitation of these insects (*Coccinella*) occurred on the coast of Kent. For some days a strong

wind from the south-west had prevailed, and a considerable number of these insects had been noticed; but on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, they were observed carried before the gale in a slight but extensive cloud. At Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs, the cliffs, piers, and vessels were covered with them; the stems of plants, and the white dresses of the ladies, were strong points of attraction, and it was impossible to tread without crushing numbers. They were not all of one species; five were said to be distinguishable. The flight was not confined to this immediate neighbourhood; they were carried by the wind over an extensive tract, and large numbers were found in the streets and houses of the metropolis. In a few days a strong wind from the south cleared the entire district of the little visitants, sweeping them out to sea, where they probably perished.

14. ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A most determined attempt at murder and suicide was made in Mark Lane. Mr. George Crawley, a wine merchant, carrying on business near the Corn Exchange, had proceeded against John Ovenstone, an upholsterer, of Great Titchfield Street, as the assignee of a bankrupt's estate, and had obtained judgment; and a seizure had been made at Ovenstone's house. About four o'clock this afternoon, Ovenstone called at Mr. Crawley's counting-house: Mr. Crawley was out, but his clerk sent for him, and he came back. After a few words respecting the law proceedings, Ovenstone drew a pistol from his pocket, and fired it at Mr. Crawley: the bullet passed through the cheek, and lodged in the roof of the mouth.

Mr. Crawley ran out of the room, crying "Murder!" whereupon the clerk locked Ovenstone in. Presently, another report was heard; and, on the police entering, they found that Ovenstone had discharged a second pistol into his own mouth—the bullet had lodged over the left temple. Both the wounded men were conveyed to the hospital, where the bullets were extracted. A letter was found on Ovenstone declaring why he intended to murder Mr. Crawley, and his resolution to destroy himself, being tired of life from the misfortunes he had encountered.

Mr. Crawley fortunately recovered from his wound, and, Ovenstone's attempt on his own life having failed, he was tried for the intended murder, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

15. FATAL EXPLOSION.—A fatal accident occurred at Ashton-under-Lyne, by which four men and a boy were deprived of life. The unfortunate men, who were in the employ of the Huddersfield and Manchester Railway Company, went into the company's store room and stables, a temporary building erected of wood, for the purpose of hunting rats, which infest the place. In order to drive them out of the holes, they got a quantity of powder, which they put into the holes around the bottom of the building. In the store-room was half a cask of powder, used for blasting purposes; the men did not act with sufficient caution, but allowed this cask to remain near to one of the holes. On the nearest train being fired, the sparks reached the barrel of powder, and the result was a most terrible explosion, which shook the buildings in the immediate neighbourhood, and caused the

most dreadful alarm. The poor fellows were burned in a very shocking manner. Two of the number contrived to scramble out of the place and jump into a pit of water adjoining, their clothes being all on fire. The others were taken away almost lifeless. The building, which contained a large quantity of oil and tallow, took fire, and was totally destroyed.

18. MURDER OF THE DUCHESS DE PRASLIN.—It is impossible to describe the horror caused throughout Europe by the atrocious murder of the Duchess de Praslin at Paris on the morning of the 18th of August. The unhappy lady was found in her chamber by her domestics horribly mutilated and dying of her wounds. The deceased lady was the only daughter of Marshal Sebastiani, one of the most distinguished officers of the Empire, and niece to General Tiburce Sebastiani, and to the Duke de Coigny. Her age was forty-one, and she was the mother of nine children. The horror excited by this fearful catastrophe throughout Europe was greatly heightened by the circumstance, that owing to the high rank and official employments of her father the Duchess was well known in the aristocratic and diplomatic circles of almost every capital—in particular, during the period when the Marshal was French Ambassador at the Court of London, his unfortunate daughter had "done the honours" of the Embassy, and had gained the admiration of the great world by her grace and admirable qualities. Under the excitement caused by so horrible an event in such high circles, the Parisian press teemed with incessant narratives relating to the investigation, which renders difficult

the task of selecting a correct account of the atrocious crime. It would, however, appear that the following is an unexaggerated narration of the facts:—

“The Duchess de Choiseul-Praslin, who left Paris at the beginning of last week to visit her estate of Praslin, and be present at the distribution of the prizes of a school placed in some respect under her patronage, in which two of her children are educated, returned to town on Tuesday evening. She intended to pass only one night in her hotel, and was to have left yesterday with the Duke, her husband, for Dieppe, whither part of their household had preceded them. Fatigued with her journey, the Duchess went to bed at an early hour; and, as permission had been given to most of the domestics to absent themselves, she remained in the hotel with her *femme-de-chambre*, who sleeps in the story above, a governess of the children, and two male domestics. The Duke and Duchess, as is usual in France, slept in separate chambers, which, however, communicated by means of a passage and antechamber.

“Between four and five o'clock, when it was broad daylight, the *femme-de-chambre*, who, as already said, slept above the apartment of the Duchess, was awakened by the noise of a bell pulled with violence. She rose in great haste, and ran to the apartment of her mistress, the door of which she in vain tried to open. She listened, and thought she heard a feeble groan; she then called the domestics to her help, and by uniting their efforts they succeeded in breaking the door open. Then they saw, lying on the floor, in the midst of a pool of blood, their unfortunate mistress,

who appeared to give no sign of life. A wound, in which three fingers could have been put, was seen gaping on the left side of the throat; there were two other profound wounds in the breast; and a fourth had almost entirely separated the little finger from the right hand, and wounds and bruises appeared on every part of her person. The cries of the servant roused the Duke de Praslin, who hastened to the spot, and threw himself on the bleeding body of his wife, which he embraced. Surgeons were instantly sent for, and every thing possible was done to save the Duchess; but, unfortunately, the wounds were too serious; she died two hours afterwards, without having spoken a single word, or apparently recovered the slightest consciousness.

“The different wounds appeared to have been made with an instrument having a large double-edged blade. Every thing in the bedroom showed besides, that, though surprised in her slumber, the victim had offered a strong resistance to the murderer: a little table had been overthrown; porcelains and some objects of art were spread about; the drapery on the wall bore the traces of a bloody hand, as did also the rope of the bell, the ringing of which had awakened the *femme-de-chambre*; and, finally, between the clasped fingers of the left hand there was some of the murderer's hair, whilst a more considerable quantity of the hair, pulled out in the struggle, was scattered here and there on the floor, on which the coagulating blood had fixed it.”

It may be imagined that the celebrated police of Paris lost no time in proceeding to investigate a crime of so atrocious a die.

Although the police conducted their investigation for some days with profound secrecy, early on Wednesday a horrible rumour began to circulate that the Duke of Praslin was the murderer of his wife! "This report originated in some expressions of those of the servants, who ran out to give the alarm and seek surgical aid for the victim. Immediately on the arrival of the authorities, (the Préfet of Police, the Procureur du Roi, the Procureur-Général, and several other magistrates,) the hotel was closed, and egress from it prevented by a posse of police agents placed at all the doors. A rigid investigation was then commenced; in the course of which matters transpired which induced the magistrates to place the Duke under arrest, so far as the Charter permits. Among other things, it was discovered that a liaison was said to have existed between the Duke and the English governess of his children; and that, in consequence of certain scenes to which the discovery or knowledge of that fact by the Duchess gave rise, she was dismissed, and took up her residence in the quarter of Paris called the Marais. Thither police agents were sent, with orders to take her into custody; but she was not to be found. Her papers were seized and delivered into the hands of the Procureur du Roi.

"In the interim, the investigation was prosecuted with an assiduity and a perseverance seldom equalled. Blood was said to have been found in the Duke's room; blood on his person too, but this was accounted for by the precipitate embrace of the body of his murdered wife.

"Suspicion, however, was first excited by the evidence of the

servants, who stated, that for a long while the Duke and Duchess lived separate, although under the same roof, and that violent scenes had occurred between them (respecting the English governess, it was said). The magistrates felt obliged, therefore, to order the Duke to be placed in custody so far as the Charter permits;—for will it be believed that the Charter of 1830 contains an article which prohibits the arrest of a Peer of France on any criminal charge, even if caught in the fact, unless by an order of the Court of Peers? The Duke was, however, actually placed in custody. Two police officers were perpetually kept with him, and never allowed to lose sight of him."

Every fresh step in the inquiry strengthened the suspicion against the Duke.

"The first circumstances which attracted the attention of the magistrates was, that a trace of blood was discovered on the floor from the sleeping-room of the Duchess to that of the Duke. At the same time, the servant who was alarmed by the screams of the waiting-maid, and who endeavoured to gain admission into the apartment of the Duchess through the garden, stated that he observed a person of the Duke's size draw back from the window of the Duke's sleeping-room, which he had just opened as if to make it appear that the murderer had made his escape through that aperture. Amongst the articles found in the sleeping-room, which was in complete disorder, was a pistol loaded with ball and ready primed. This weapon, which was recognised as belonging to the Duke of Praslin, was not only stained with blood, into which it had fallen, but

particles of human flesh were attached to the butt end of it; and the mark of the ducal coronet on the pistol was stamped on the head of the victim."

The servant who first entered the chamber of the Duchess has deposed to going to the Duke's room immediately after the discovery of the murder, and to finding him employed in washing his hands, and endeavouring to remove stains of blood from his dressing-gown. Water tinged with blood was afterwards found in a basin.

Following up the search, the magistrates discovered, in the drawer of a desk in the cabinet adjoining the chamber, the broken hilt of a poniard, upon which were fresh stains of blood. The blade was missing; but the silver mountings were found in the garden, as if thrown there from the Duke's window. When questioned, the Duke refused to give any explanation as to the broken weapon. Subsequently, a *couteau de chasse*, said to belong to the Duke, together with several napkins, were found in a cesspool.

In a private chamber were also discovered the remains of paper, linen, and a silk handkerchief, which appeared to have been recently burnt. Of these the Duke was unable to give any explanation. He accounted for the loaded pistol, by stating that he had brought it to defend his wife from a murderer; but when, it was objected that there were no signs of the escape of any third person, he hid his face in his hands, and made no answer. When searched, the Duke was found to have a wound on his hand, and a contusion on the leg. The wound on the hand he attributed to a blow which he received against the step

of a railroad carriage. He was found to have under his braces a cord similar to that used in hunting for suspending the powder-horn from the shoulder. The explanations given by the Duke for the possession of the cord, and for carrying it in so extraordinary a fashion, were exceedingly confused. The presumption is, that he intended to strangle the Duchess with it if he had found her asleep.

It was also ascertained that the bell near the bed had been cut by the murderer, so that it could not be rung; and that the Duchess, in order to give the alarm, had to make her way to the fire-place, where there was another bell. It must have been in the attempt to reach this latter bell that the fearful death-struggle took place, of which the effects were afterwards discovered, and in which the victim, though not able to save her life, was able to give the alarm.

The wounds on the person of the Duchess were very numerous; so much so, that one account sets them down at seventy, and according to the lowest computation they were thirty-five in number!

The announcement of the suspicion that the Duke was the murderer was received at Paris with mixed feelings of horror and exultation. The horror was justly due to the atrocity of the crime; but a strange feeling of exultation prevailed among the mob, that the criminal was an aristocrat, one of the ancient peerage; those opposed to all semblance of a peerage, those who hate the present dynasty, and seek equality in a republic, exulted in the stigma cast upon the order by the crime of one so high in rank—and the guilt of an individual who had been closely connected with the

Court, and actually held the office of Chamberlain to the Duchess of Orleans, was held so to affect the credit and stability of the throne and dynasty, that the ordinary proceedings of justice were hurried forward.

An ordonnance, convoking the Chamber of Peers for the trial of the murderer, was issued by the King on Friday, and published in the *Moniteur* of Saturday. By it the Court of Peers was convoked, to assemble at once and to proceed immediately with the trial. Accordingly the Chamber met on Saturday, about seventy peers being present. After the preliminary forms were gone through, the peers adjourned to the Council Chamber, and deliberated some time. The Procureur-Général du Roi delivered a requisition to the Court, bearing the accusation against Charles Laure Hugues Théobold, Duc de Choiseul-Praslin, Peer of France, and against his accomplices, should there be any. A Committee of Instruction was named, which, with the Chancellor Pasquier and the Chief Registrar, repaired, immediately after the secret sitting of the Court, to the Luxembourg prison, and proceeded to interrogate the Duke de Praslin.

The proceedings, however, were impeded by the state of the Duke de Praslin's health. The Duke was at first permitted to remain at the Hôtel Sebastiani, confined to his chamber under the strict surveillance of the police. During the progress of the preliminary examinations his manner presented a singular contrast to his general demeanour.

"Of small stature, nervous, energetic, proud, and of extreme irascibility, he never could support a

contradiction, and would have regarded a question as an insult. During the inquiry he appeared to be completely prostrated, nor could he find a single word to protest against the horrible suspicion attached to him.

"On the day on which he was arrested he was heard to say, whilst lying in bed with his face turned towards the wall, 'Ah, if I had some poison!' For some time he refused to eat, notwithstanding his favourite dishes, *galandine de volaille* and jelly, were offered to him. He at first only drank."

On Friday it appeared that the Duke had attempted suicide by taking poison: a strong emetic was promptly administered, and it arrested the action of the poison. At four o'clock on Saturday morning the prisoner was removed from the hôtel to the prison of the Luxembourg. He was then in such a state of mental and bodily prostration that it was found necessary to support him from his room to the carriage, and to carry him from his carriage into the prison. The officer charged with the execution of the Chancellor's warrant was accompanied by Dr. Andral, Physician to the Chamber of Peers, who had been frequently instructed to visit the Duke, and ascertain the state of his health.

"The usher having been admitted into the room where the Duke de Praslin was in bed, and Dr. Andral having made sure that a material improvement had taken place, and that the vomiting, which had been abundant, had ceased, and that he might be removed without danger from his residence, the warrant was notified to him, with the King's ordonnance convoking the Peers as a court of justice. The Duke heard the no-

tification without uttering a word: he only made an effort to sit up, as if to denote that he was ready to comply with the injunctions of justice."

The vomiting returned several times on the short journey; and on arriving at the prison the Duke was immediately put to bed. The carriage which conveyed the Duke was very strongly guarded, less, perhaps, to prevent the escape of the prisoner, than an attack upon him by the populace, even at that early hour. In prison the symptoms fluctuated: on Saturday the Duke was better; on Sunday worse; on Monday better again.

"The improvement in the state of the Duke appeared likely to continue on Monday, but in the afternoon the symptoms of the poisoning reappeared with fresh intensity, and all the resources of science remained powerless. In the night the danger made new progress; horrible sufferings tortured the Duke, and all the characteristics of death declared themselves. On Tuesday morning the Curé of St. Jacques du Haut-Pas was called to the Duke, and conversed with him. Soon after, the sufferings returned with greater violence, and the last agony commenced."

On Wednesday it was announced that the *Duke was dead*!

A new burst of indignant doubt followed this announcement. There had already been suspicions. As soon as it was known that the Duke had taken poison, the universal question was, How had he got it? how had he found an opportunity of swallowing it, without hindrance by the police set to watch him? None of the accounts satisfy these suspicious questions; but hints were unsparingly thrown

out that the official authorities not only connived at the suicide, but had suggested it and furnished the means, the object being to avoid the further horrors of the investigation, and to prevent the scandal of a man of such high rank being brought to public trial, and, probably, to an ignominious execution for a crime of such a horrible stamp. While, however, it seems sufficiently clear that the Duke had prepared for such an issue to his crime, it is difficult to imagine how he contrived to baffle the vigilance of his attendant police—a circumstance calculated to cause grave suspicion, which was not lessened by the confused account given by the physicians of the cause of his illness. It was at first reported that the poison was laudanum, then arsenic, and then both combined, the symptoms of which are so commonly known that no hesitation should have existed as to the cause and the remedy. It appeared upon a *post mortem* examination of the body that arsenic alone was the cause of death, not the slightest trace of laudanum being found.

It has been mentioned that a lady, formerly governess in the family, had been suspected of some guilty knowledge of the crime. This lady, a Madlle. de Luzy Desportes, was arrested, and subjected to severe examinations. It is difficult to conceive on what ground this lady was suspected of participation in a crime so horrible; but the Parisian public were so excited on the subject of the connivance of the Court and the police, that it was probably considered necessary to show some extraordinary activity, and as the people chose to believe that Madlle. de Luzy had formed an improper intimacy with

the Duke while resident in the family, and it was known that the Duchess had exhibited a violent jealousy against her, she was made a victim to still the popular excitement. Her examinations tended, in every rational mind, to free her entirely, not only from any knowledge of the murder—a suspicion absurd from the beginning—but from the slightest impropriety of the nature alluded to. They exhibited, however, a painful picture of the past life of the unhappy pair. The Duke arbitrary, sullen, and irregular; the Duchess jealous, fretful, exacting, dissatisfied, and negligent; the great subject of difference appeared to be the education of their children, upon which subject the Duchess exhibited great waywardness; at times anxious to bring them up under her own eye, then committing them to the care of a governess, while she enjoyed the splendour of her father's saloons; and then in turn violently jealous of the lady so unfortunate as to have the charge; so that, in the end, the Duke appears to have deprived her of all power over their education, which was committed chiefly to the charge of male tutors under the eye of the Duke. Whatever may have been the demerits of either party in this dispute, the subject was one of such importance that the difference had assumed a serious and permanent character. It was a mixed jealousy which the Duchess had conceived against Madlle. de Luzy, chiefly a feeling of envy at the power the lady had obtained over the actions and affections of her daughters—feelings which the Duchess naturally conceived were her own exclusive due; partly jealousy at the influence she had obtained over her husband, which the Duchess

in her anger permitted to assume the character of suspicion of the personal purity of Madlle. de Luzy. It appears, however, clear that these feelings, when entertained, were merely the effects of anger, and that, at bottom, the Duchess really respected the governess.

After a detention of some duration, and many very painful scenes, Madlle. de Luzy was cleared of suspicion and discharged, without compensation or remedy for the injuries she had sustained, to maintain the reputation of the Parisian police.

“The Duke de Choiseul-Praslin is the chief of the third branch of the ducal house of Choiseul, the only member of it remaining; the last Duke de Choiseul of the second branch, who died when Governor of the Louvre, having left no male issue. The Duke de Praslin was born in 1804, and was consequently in his forty-third year. In 1825 he married Fanny, daughter of Horace Sebastiani, now Marshal of France, and of Antoinette-Françoise-Jeanne de Coigny, who died young, and who was the cousin of the *jeune captive*, immortalized by the poet, André Chenier. By this marriage there are nine children, viz., six daughters and three sons. The Duke de Praslin is grandson of the Duke de Praslin, who was a member of the States-General, and joined the minority of the nobility in the cause of moderate reform, and a son of the Duke de Praslin, who was Chamberlain of the Empress, and Colonel of the First Legion of the National Guard in 1814, in which position his name figured honourably in the resistance of the city of Paris to the invaders. This Duke was created a Peer during the Hundred Days, and was

exiled at the second Restoration. In 1819 he was recalled by M. Decazes. He died in June, 1841. The estate of Praslin was erected into a *duché-pairie*, in 1762."

"The Duchess de Praslin was born at Constantinople, while her father was Ambassador there from the Court of France. Her mother died at her accouchement, and her remains were conveyed for interment to Olmeta, in Corsica, the family seat of her husband. At the same time that the body of the mother was conveyed to Corsica, the infant was sent to France in charge of a nurse."

"Mademoiselle Sebastiani had brought to her husband in marriage upwards of 100,000 f. a year, from the mother's side. She afterwards obtained as much more by the death of an aunt. M. de Praslin, on his side, possessed about as great a fortune. They had in addition to expect all the fortune of Marshal Sebastiani and of General Tiburce Sebastiani, the uncle, who have no children, and their share of the fortune of the Dowager Duchess de Praslin."

"At the time of the marriage of the Duke de Praslin he was twenty-one years of age, and Mademoiselle Sebastiani only eighteen. Her hand had been promised to the Duke de Fitzjames; but a difference upon questions of interest unfortunately put a stop to a union which, in all respects, was most desirable."

"Of the nine children of the unfortunate Duchess de Praslin, the eldest daughter is alone married. She is the wife of a rich Piedmontese gentleman, with whom she lives usually at Turin. The second daughter, aged eighteen, set out on the day of the murder to meet her grandfather, the Marshal.

The four others have been taken to their grandmother, Madame de Praslin."

After being embalmed by M. Gaunal, the body of the murdered Duchess lay in state in the drawing-room of the Hôtel Sebastiani, which was converted into a "*chapelle ardente*." At six o'clock on Sunday morning the remains were deposited in the vaults of the Madeleine, where they will remain until taken for final interment to Corsica.

The remains of the Duke were buried at night, in the cemetery of Montmartre, without any religious ceremony, or any solemn form of burial.

It has been remarked that the family of the Duke de Praslin has not for several generations been free from the suspicion of crime, from the consequences of which their high rank, and the power of the *noblesse* under the *ancien régime*, had shielded them.

In particular it may be here noted, that in the eleventh volume of this work, the "*Annual Register*," for the year 1768, page 74, is recorded the murder of an Italian lady of rank, under circumstances of great atrocity, by the Viscount de Choiseul (afterwards Duke de Praslin), the grandfather of the man whose murder of his wife now finds a record in our pages.

— FURTHER CRIMES AT PARIS. — It has been a frequent remark that great crimes, as well as great misfortunes, seldom come single. The annals of crime in France at this time present a painful evidence of the truth of this remark. Several shocking events which occurred at this time kept alive the morbid appetite for the horrible, created in the first instance by the Praslin tragedy.

On Sunday morning, the 20th of

August, Count Alfred de Montesquiou, Chevalier d'Honneur to the Queen, and formerly Aide-de-camp to Napoleon, was found by one of his domestics stabbed through the heart, with a poniard, in his bedroom. No well-ascertained motive for suicide is reported. On Tuesday the excitement was kept alive by the rumour of a murder committed by the Prince of Eckmühl, son of the late Marshal Davoust, on his mistress, and the escape of the criminal to England. This report proved to be much exaggerated. The version given by the *Morning Chronicle's* correspondent is, that the Prince's mind had for a length of time been deranged by excesses: on Monday evening he contrived to escape from the hotel where his friends had placed him under surveillance; rushed through the streets in slippers, with his head bare; called on a young woman to whom he was attached; attempted to kill her, and actually did wound her slightly with a knife; then, leaving the house, he wandered about the streets, and was taken into custody by the police as a vagabond; next morning he was claimed by his friends, and has been sent into the country under the charge of a medical attendant.

On Friday, the 20th of August, a murder was committed on the clerk of M. Meyer Spielman, money-changer, Rue Neuve Vivienne, 26. The clerk, a German, aged eighteen, was sitting behind the iron railing, which is usually found in such shops, when a well-dressed man, of about thirty, entered, and presented a bill of exchange. Whilst the young man was unfolding it, the other stretched forward his hand, through the little opening in the grating, and

seized on a wooden cup, filled with gold, and a handful of bank notes, with which he attempted to make off. The clerk, however, who perceived the movement, rushed round into the open part of the shop, and seized the thief. The latter then, drawing out a poniard knife, stabbed the young man in the hand and forehead. The clerk struggled with him, crying out all the time loudly for help, and at length contrived to force the weapon from him; and, in his turn, plunged it into the man's leg, and cut the fingers of his right hand. In the midst of the struggle the knife fell, and the thief stooped down to pick it up. The clerk availed himself of the chance, and, opening the door, again shouted for help. A servant-girl at the same moment entered the shop from the interior of the house, and the thief, finding himself hard pressed, made a last effort, and, snatching up the knife, plunged it twice into the lower part of the abdomen of the unfortunate clerk, who fell to the ground in an expiring state. The murderer then darted towards the Bourse, but was overtaken by a commissioner and M. Frischmuth, the proprietor of the baker's shop opposite. On his person were found another poniard knife, and several pieces of gold. The police-agent who first came up recognised him as a thief by profession. The unfortunate clerk was taken to the hospital of the Hôtel Dieu in a litter, but expired on the way.

18. THE CAMDEN TOWN DUEL. —In our "CHRONICLE" for the year 1843, p. 79, will be found recorded the fatal duel between Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcett and Lieutenant Monro, his brother-in-law, in which the former fell.

The circumstances attending the

duel were these:—Colonel Fawcett and Lieutenant Munro had married two sisters; and the dispute arose out of the sale of a house, in which both the ladies were interested. Lieutenant Munro had been very anxious to make up the quarrel; but the treatment he had received from Colonel Fawcett was of a nature usually held to render a hostile meeting inevitable, unless some apology were made by Col. Fawcett, which the Colonel did not offer. On the 1st of July, 1843, the meeting took place at Chalk Farm: Colonel Fawcett was shot in the side, and died in two days. After receiving the wound, Colonel Fawcett shook hands with his opponent; and he declared to a policeman that it was an accident. The seconds were tried soon afterwards, and acquitted. Mr. Munro fled the country; by his flight he lost his commission, his only means, for he had raised himself from the rank of private. He had recently surrendered himself, and was this day put on his trial. The witnesses for the prosecution clearly proved the case: the deceased died by the prisoner's hand. The counsel for the defence wished to ask Major Cuddy if officers in the army had not been dismissed the service for not resenting an insult; but Mr. Justice Erle would not permit the question to be put. Nor would he suffer counsel to ask whether there had not been an alteration in the army regulations since this unfortunate duel. For the defence Mr. Clarkson took the usual line of argument in these cases: the feelings of society, and especially of the army, compelled men to do that which the law denounced—fight duels; even judges on the bench had intimated that if insulted they would resent it

by an appeal to arms; the Great Captain of the age had exposed himself to a charge of felony by obeying the laws of "honour" rather than those of his country; the highest Court in the realm had acquitted a duelist—the Earl of Cardigan. Many gentlemen, brother officers, and others, spoke of the high character borne by the accused, as a humane and amiable gentleman, unaddicted to quarrelling. The Attorney-General, who conducted the prosecution, admitted the prisoner's high deserts; and the Judge, Mr. Justice Erle, referred in his charge to the very excellent character universally accorded to Mr. Munro—"Such a one indeed as he had seldom heard given to any man." These tributes of respect considerably affected Mr. Munro. The Judge, however, told the Jury that they must adhere to the law and the facts, and not be swayed by extraneous matter, which, however important in a doubtful case, should have no weight where the charge was clearly made out. In a quarter of an hour the Jury pronounced a verdict of "Guilty," with a strong recommendation for mercy.

The prisoner seemed astounded at the verdict.

The learned Judge told the prisoner, that although the capital sentence would be recorded, he felt it his duty to say that the recommendation to mercy would be attended to.

The sentence of death was subsequently commuted into twelve months' imprisonment in Newgate.

21. DREADFUL INCIDENT.—A very painful circumstance is said to have occurred at Glasgow. On Saturday afternoon three boys—two sons of Mr. James Wilson,

a builder, in Gallowgate Street, and a nephew — were missed. The family being at Helensburgh, the boys were supposed to have gone off to see them; but, not being found there, search was made without effect. On Tuesday morning a carter, who takes charge of a horse belonging to Mr. Wilson, went to the stable, attached to the wood-yard, to get some food for his horse. The provender was kept in a corn-chest—a box six feet long and about three deep, with three separate compartments, and secured on the outside with an iron hasp, which fits into a staple in the side of the chest. On opening the lid, the man was horror-stricken at finding the three young boys lying motionless at the bottom of the chest, each occupying one of the compartments. He immediately summoned assistance, and they were taken out; but it was found two of them were quite dead, and had been so apparently for a considerable length of time. The youngest, a boy between seven and eight years old, son of Mr. J. Wilson, showed some signs of life, and gradually revived, so as to be able, during the day, to state in a coherent manner what had led to the melancholy catastrophe. The brothers and cousin had gone into the chest in search of beans, and while so engaged the lid closed on them. In falling, the hasp fixed into the staple, and all the united strength of the poor captives was insufficient to enable them to burst the bands. On the side at which the youngest boy was found, the lid did not fit so close as the other parts; and from the limited supply of air which had been admitted through this crevice is to be attributed his preservation.

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They had endeavoured to support each other's courage as well as they could in their dismal dungeon; and, before giving up hope, one of them broke the blade of a pen-knife in the attempt to make an incision through the side of the chest. After they had exhausted themselves by unavailing shouts and cries, which were not heard on earth, they all joined in prayer. This is the last circumstance which the surviving sufferer recollects, as he soon after became insensible. The wood-yard in which the stable is situate is locked up early on the Saturday afternoon, and is not again entered till Monday morning.

27. FEARFUL STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.—A fearful accident occurred about half-past nine o'clock in the morning, close to the steam-boat pier from which the boats start which run to London Bridge for a halfpenny. The *Cricket*, one of these boats, had taken on board from seventy to a hundred passengers, and was just moving from the pier, though other passengers were still arriving; suddenly was heard a loud report, followed by the cracking and splitting of iron and timber, and the shrieks of human beings. The steamer, and a wide space around her, were instantly enveloped in a cloud of steam; and when it was driven aside the vessel was seen to be shattered, and numbers of persons floating in the water around. It being nearly low water, the vessel did not sink far. After the first shock, many of the passengers were enabled to wade through the mud to the shore; others were rescued by the pier-man, by boats which quickly put off from the strand, and by the persons whom the explosion had attracted to the

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spot. Many passengers jumped over the side in alarm; but those who happened to be in the bows of the vessel escaped with little injury. Very exaggerated rumours were circulated as to the loss of life. Fearful as the consequences really were, rumours greatly multiplied them, and it was at one time reported that 200 or 300 persons had lost their lives. The actual damage was six killed, about twelve seriously injured, and many slightly. The explosion produced so violent a concussion as perceptibly to shake the houses in the neighbourhood: in some cases it was taken for an earthquake.

The *Cricket* is one of the three boats started by a Company to run from the Strand to London Bridge at a fare of a halfpenny per head. These steamers were built expressly for their purpose; having both ends alike, with a tiller at each stem, so as to avoid the necessity of turning on leaving the piers. The engines were constructed on a combination of the low and high pressure principles, with oscillating cylinders.

A coroner's inquest was held on the bodies, when some extraordinary disclosures were made.

John Edwards deposed, that he had twice been employed as stoker on board the *Cricket*; for the second time about a month in April last. Before that period, one Kent was the engineer; but in April he was succeeded by Clark. The engine went well under Kent's management. After Clark had joined a few days, the vessel began to fall off in her speed, and about the same time the steam began to escape from the trunnions of the engine. The captain and superintendent complained of the vessel falling off in her speed.

About the middle of April, Clark began to tie down the safety-valves of the engines. "I saw him tie them repeatedly. He did it by taking two pieces of spun-yarn, and, attaching them to the end of the lever, brought them down in front of the boiler, and tied them to two spike-nails which were driven into a beam that ran athwart the vessel. When the safety-valves were so tied, it was impossible for them to act. They continued to be so tied almost continually for a fortnight. Occasionally, when the steamer was alongside the pier, they were cast loose; but they were immediately made fast again when the vessel was under way. I frequently myself let them go as we came alongside the pier, when Clark's back was turned; but he soon secured them again, and rebuked me for interfering." One Sunday, Clark had been drinking, and he tied down the valves when the vessel reached the pier; witness loosed them, but the engineer again made them fast. When the valves were tied, the mercury soon indicated a pressure of some forty-four pounds, and then the water rising with the mercury prevented a higher pressure being denoted. Edwards had complained to the "captain" of the valves being tied. Clark had put a bar of iron over the levers of the valves to keep them down. He (Edwards) was dismissed because he had made such an "oration" about the tying of the valves on the Sunday.

Mr. William Williams, an engineer of Ashford, volunteered evidence. About two months ago, he was a passenger in the *Cricket*. "Looking from the deck upon the dome of the boiler and the valves,

I saw a spun-yarn attached to the end of the lever of one of the safety-valves. The spun-yarn was passed below into the engine-room, and felt tight, as if something was attached to it. I observed to my brother that the safety-valve was tied down."

Other parties also came forward and gave similar evidence. In fact, it seemed an open and notorious procedure; yet no one thought of making any remonstrance, the most prudent contenting themselves with resolving "never to have another ha'porth." What is every body's business certainly seemed in this case to be considered nobody's business. One witness stated, that whereas the usual and calculated pressure on the boiler was about 40 lbs. to the inch, if the valves were tied down, it would rise immediately to 60 lbs.; in five minutes to 90 lbs.; in ten minutes to 130 or 140 lbs.; in a quarter of an hour to 180 lbs., and that probably this was the pressure at the moment of the explosion!

The Jury, after a lengthened investigation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Heasman, who had succeeded Clark as engineer of the vessel.

Heasman was tried on the 26th November, when the fact of his habitually fastening down the valves was fully proved. He was found guilty, and Lord Chief-Justice Denman, after commenting with severity upon the fearful consequences of such proceedings, sentenced him to—*two months' imprisonment.*

— FLOATING OF THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAMER.—By the scientific skill of the engineers, and the extraordinary exertions of the officers and crew, this immense ves-

sel, which was stranded in Dundrum Bay in September last, was got off from her dangerous position, and brought in safety to Liverpool. As this result was considered to be a triumph of perseverance, enterprise, and mechanical ingenuity, some account of the means adopted may prove interesting.

Mr. I. Brunel, junior, was the engineer who first undertook the task of rescuing the *Great Britain* from her perilous situation. It was necessary to preserve her from the risk of breaking up under the terrific surge which rolls into the unsheltered Bay of Dundrum from the Irish Sea when the wind blows freshly from any point from E. to N. or N.N.E. For this purpose he caused a substantial breakwater to be erected, about a pistol-shot astern of the steamer, to seaward. This barrier, which was upwards of 150 yards in length, was formed of several rows of piles. The outer row was composed of pliable piles of green or sapwood, which were found to resist the most violent assaults of the surf; the green timber yielding to the advancing wave, and rebounding by its own elasticity as it receded. Between the inner rows of piles, immense bundles of fagots, formed of brushwood substantially bound together, and loaded or moored by vast quantities of stones, served to deaden the billows as they rolled in among them. This invention proved eminently successful.

During the springs of last month, the gigantic ship, under the direction of Mr. Bremner of Wick, to whom the operations for floating her had subsequently been intrusted, was raised entirely out of the sand in which her keel had been imbedded, by means of great caissons or camels, suspended o—

rows of piles driven into the beach from the vessel's bow to a point about midships, and descending by means of chains and blocks as the tide rose and the steamer floated. The actual impulse was given by powerful levers, acting on fulcra under the bilges, and worked by capstans and other purchases on the vessel's deck. All these appliances, however, had been cleared away preparatory to the final attempt to remove the vessel from the shore; where, for a month past, she had been resting upon two ridges of stones under the bilges, which permitted the workmen effectually to repair her bottom.

On the flowing of the tide on Wednesday night, floating operations were commenced, by means of anchors laid out astern, the warps attached to which were hove upon by the vessel's windlasses and capstans. These were so far successful as to move the ship about three fathoms farther to seaward; in which position she was permitted to remain until the following day. The *Birkenhead* steam frigate, of 1,400 tons and 800-horse power, had come down from Kingstown early in the week to act as a tug when required; and the *Scourge* steam bomb-ship, of 400-horse power, had also been despatched to the Bay of Dundrum, and anchored about a mile and a half to the south-eastward of the stranded vessel. A large number of the crews of these two steamers were aboard the *Great Britain*, and very efficiently contributed to the success of the experiment.

Mr. Bellamy, Second Master Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, and a strong detachment of riggers from the dockyards both of Portsmouth and Ply-

mouth, were also on board the *Great Britain*, and rendered good service.

On Thursday recourse was had to the steam-power of the *Birkenhead*; but, owing to the failure of the floating apparatus in two large lighters alongside the *Great Britain*, and to the lowness of the tide, which, in consequence of a northerly wind that had prevailed for some days, did not rise so high as had been expected, the efforts made to remove the vessel were entirely unsuccessful, she not having been towed out even one foot.

On Friday, at the flowing of the tide, about twenty minutes before noon, the final experiment to float off the ship was made; and happily was attended with the most complete success. Two "best bowers" had been laid out a cable's length astern; and, in addition to these, two strong warps had been spliced to those of the *Birkenhead*. By heaving on these, the gigantic steamer was towed out to seaward upwards of eighty fathoms, and into snug moorings.

The vessel proved to be very slightly injured, and made little water, having withstood the violence of the waves for nearly twelve months; a strong instance of the value of iron under certain circumstances. Considerable difficulty was experienced in towing the immense vessel across the Channel; and she had nearly broken away from the tugs, and experienced a second shipwreck.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty having determined to spend the autumn in Scotland, an honour partly due to the pleasure and health enjoyed by Her Majesty on a previous occasion, and partly to the strong desire of the Prince Consort to enjoy

the pleasures of sporting, especially in the noble and exciting pursuit of the red-deer in their native forests, the royal party, consisting of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the youthful Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, accompanied by a numerous suite, left Osborne House on the 11th August, in the *Victoria and Albert* yacht, with the *Fairy* as tender, and escorted by a noble fleet of war-steamers, and, after passing a night in her distant dominions of the Scilly Islands, passed through the Menai Straits, and steered for the Isle of Man. Her Majesty did not land in this island, but the fleet steered thence to the mouth of the Clyde, and anchored in Loch Ryan in the evening of Monday the 16th, being a day behind their time; a delay which was owing to the heavy fog which beset the squadron in its passage down the Channel. On the following morning the fleet steered for Dumbarton, whose ancient and celebrated castle received the honour of a minute inspection by the Sovereign. By this time the good people of Glasgow had assembled in immense bodies to welcome the advent of their Queen to the Clyde. The squadron was received with salvos of artillery, and the cheers of an immense body of people, who lined the shores and crowded every description of vessel on the river. In no part of her dominions has the reception of Her Majesty been more dutiful and affectionate than on the shores of the Clyde. The squadron came to anchor for the night under the walls of the ancient castle of Rothesay, from which the Prince of Wales derives his ducal title, and which was, of course, an object of much interest. Her Ma-

jesty thence proceeded, on Wednesday, up Loch Fyne, pausing at Tarbert to view the magnificent scenery. Her Majesty and the royal party then landed at the Castle of Inverary. Her Majesty was received by the Duke of Argyle and the Campbells with feudal magnificence, some hundreds of the clansmen appearing in full costume. From Inverary Castle the party proceeded to Ardrishaig, at the head of the Crinan Canal; from Crinan the squadron steered for Staffa, the celebrated cave of which was examined by the Queen and Prince Albert. Thence to Iona, where Prince Albert landed, and inspected the sepulchres of the ancient kings and heroes of Scotland with fitting reverence and interest, and thence to Tobermory.

On Friday morning the flotilla proceeded down the Sound of Mull, to Loch Eil, and anchored off Fort William. Here Prince Albert landed, and visited Glencoe, celebrated for its desolate scenery, and the shocking massacre which occurred here in the reign of William III. On Saturday, the 21st, Her Majesty and party quitted the squadron at Fort William, and proceeded by land to the place selected for Her autumnal residence. The royal party were received in great form by Lord Lovat, Lord Ward, the Sheriffs, and the gentry of the neighbourhood; but a pitiless shower of rain rendered the reception hasty and uncomfortable. Her Majesty reached her Highland home in the afternoon, and was received by the Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis of Abercorn, Cluny Macpherson, Sir James Mackenzie, and other chiefs of clans. The Highlanders were drawn out in full costume, and

every thing conspired to render the ceremony worthy of the occasion, and to maintain the picturesque and feudal character of the Highland clans.

Ardverikie, the mansion selected for Her Majesty's residence, is said to have been used as a hunting-park by King Fergus of Scotland, who had his residence on an island in Loch Laggan, now known as King's Island. The present lodge was erected by the Marquis of Abercorn about seven years ago, and is a plain, unostentatious building, rather irregular in its construction, the windows, roof, and chimney-stalks a good deal in the cottage style, and the whole suiting pretty closely one's idea of what quarters for the accommodation of a large shooting-party ought to be. And the interior of the lodge corresponds pretty closely with its external appearance; the rooms being more comfortable than spacious, and their chief decoration being the antlers of deer shot in the surrounding forest. On the bare walls of two of the principal apartments are roughly sketched, by the masterly hand of Landseer, several of his best known and finest productions, and among them "The Challenge," and "The Stag at Bay." There is a splendid collection of stags' heads in the long corridor from which the rooms on the ground floor are approached. Many of these have thirteen and fourteen points; the greater number are royal heads, and to none would the most experienced or successful deer-stalker take exception. The ornaments of the corridors are also those of the bedrooms above stairs.

The surrounding scenery is quite in keeping with the style of

the lodge and its internal arrangements. The loch in front is a sheet of water about eight miles in length, with less than the usual complement of islands on its surface, and possessing nothing in its appearance which raises it above mediocrity among the list of Highland lakes.

Her Majesty and Consort, and their family, having thus arrived at their temporary abode, commenced at once the life *en campagne*. Prince Albert enjoyed plentiful sporting with gun and rod, and made many pedestrian excursions to view the wild scenery of the surrounding country. The Queen and her ladies enjoyed the less arduous pleasures of riding, sketching, fishing, &c., while the royal children found no less pleasure than health in riding ponies, running races, and other open-air pastimes. Her Majesty, having passed four weeks of perfect retirement, quitted her Highland abode on Friday, the 17th September, and, embarking on board the yacht, paid a visit to the Isle of Man, where the Prince landed, and thence steered to the new port of Fleetwood, and disembarked there. From Fleetwood the journey homeward was performed by railway; and on Tuesday evening the royal party arrived at Buckingham Palace.

28. STORM AND SHIPWRECKS.—The northern coasts of Scotland have been visited by severe gales, which caused much destruction of shipping and loss of life.

Off Duncansby Head the sloop *Cruiser* was wrecked, and several houses unroofed. At Thurso the *Britannia* and the *Triad* were wrecked, with the loss of two lives; and at Ferrit Head or (Farout Head) a large vessel, the *Canton*, of Aberdeen, went to pieces, and

sixteen bodies, supposed to be part of her crew, were washed ashore. At Fraserburgh several fishing-boats went down, with great loss of life; and at Lerwick and Tongue similar disasters occurred.

81. CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—An appalling event happened in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, during the hours of divine service. Soon after two o'clock a dense mass of black clouds to the southward of the city indicated a storm, and at three o'clock the peals of thunder were deafening. It occasioned no material injury in Lincoln; but shortly after four o'clock a messenger arrived, and stated that the electric fluid had struck the parish church at Welton during divine service, and had killed and severely injured several of the congregation.

The church, which has sustained considerable damage, is adjacent to the village of Welton, about five miles distant from the city. While the congregation were engaged in singing the hymn, previous to the sermon, the Rev. Mr. Williamson, the curate, having ascended the pulpit, the lightning was seen to enter the church from the tower or belfry, and instantly an explosion occurred in the centre of the edifice. All that could move made for the door; the Rev. Mr. Williamson immediately descended from the pulpit, and implored them to calm themselves, and endeavoured to allay their fears. Attention was directed to those of the congregation who were lying in different parts of the church, apparently dead, some of whom had their clothing on fire. Five women were found injured; their faces were blackened and burnt. A boy, of the name of Oglesby,

living in the neighbouring village of Scotterne, was discovered in another part of the building with his clothes on fire, and nearly consumed. Several others suffered similar injury. A respected old parishioner, Mr. J. Brownlow, a wheelwright, aged sixty-eight, was discovered lying at the bottom of his pew, immediately beneath one of the chandeliers, quite dead. There were no marks of wounds or abrasion about the body. The buttons of his waistcoat were melted, the right leg of his trousers was torn down, and his coat literally burnt off. His wife was in the same pew with him, but escaped injury. A gentleman named Frith, who occupied the next pew, was knocked down by the shock, and seriously hurt.

The electric fluid first struck the south-eastern pinnacle of the tower, and descended thence by an iron rod connected with the clock; after doing much damage to the structure, it descended by the chains by which three small chandeliers were suspended from the roof, and the persons injured were those who were seated between these chandeliers and the floor.

SEPTEMBER.

COMMERCIAL DISASTERS.—This month was marked by a series of failures of the principal mercantile houses, and a general pressure upon every class of merchants and traders, almost unexampled—and this was but a prelude to still further disasters and more severe pressure. Among the most extensive failures, were those of—

	Liabilities.
Sanderson and Co. ...	1,725,000 <i>l</i> .
J. and J. Woodley.....	99,500 <i>l</i> .
Reid, Irving, and Co.	1,500,000 <i>l</i> .
Gower, Nephews	450,000 <i>l</i> .
Cockerell and Co. ...	600,000 <i>l</i> .
Cockburn and Co. ...	
Bensusan and Co. ...	60,000 <i>l</i> .
Perkins, Schlusser, and Mullens.....	150,000 <i>l</i> .
Fry, Griffiths, and Fry Lyall, Brothers, and Co.....	400,000 <i>l</i> .
Phillips and Co.	150,000 <i>l</i> .
Prime, Ward, and Co.	150,000 <i>l</i> .
Robinson and Co.....	96,000 <i>l</i> .
Castellain.....	100,000 <i>l</i> .
Giles and Co.	160,000 <i>l</i> .

Some of the principals in these houses were men of the greatest consideration in the City. Mr. Robinson was, at the time of the stoppage, Governor of the Bank. Sir John Rae Reid had lately filled that office, and was at the time a Bank Director, as were also Mr. A. L. Gower and Mr. Little.

These disasters were accompanied by others of great extent in the provinces. At Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow, large firms were obliged to suspend. It will readily be conceived that these successive failures produced a terrible pressure in the money market. All the usual accommodation was, in fact, at an end. The Bank, which is accused of acting with great uncertainty, raised their rate of discount to 6, 7, and 8 per cent., contracting the terms of advance to 90, 60, and 30 days; the funds fell one, and sometimes two per cent. in a single day, consols being as low as 84. Railway shares fell in a still greater proportion, and were, in fact, unsaleable.

2. TWO GENTLEMEN FROZEN TO DEATH.—Two gentlemen on a pedestrian excursion in Scotland were found frozen to death on the road leading from Fort William to Kinlochbeg. Mr. Milner, of the 69th regiment, made the following statement to the sheriff-substitute:—

“About eight o'clock this morning (the 2nd of September) one of the servants told me that a drover said he had seen a dead man by the road side about two miles from Kinlochbeg. I immediately walked to the spot, and found two men lying close to one another, about three yards from the road on the low side, quite dead. There was not the slightest sign of struggling or of violence, and their appearance gave me the impression that, having sat down to rest, they became benumbed with the cold and expired. Both were dressed as if travellers, each with a small knapsack on his back. There was a small whisky pocket-flask, quite empty, lying near them. A waterproof cape was lying about 400 yards from them, as if the wind had blown it from them. Last night was very stormy, very much so—wind and rain in great abundance, probably the most stormy night we have had this year.”

It appears that the two gentlemen, Mr. William Stericker, of 49, Fenchurch Street, and Mr. W. H. Whitburn, of Esher, Surrey, were strangers to each other, and had journeyed together accidentally. Each had left his home for the purpose of enjoying a pleasure excursion through the romantic scenery of Scotland, and they had been seen on the preceding night laughing with a milk girl, at no great distance from the spot at which their corpses were found.

Mr. Stericker had written home on the 31st of August, to inform his friends that he felt perfect happiness in the enjoyment of the most romantic country in the world.

IBRAHIM PACHA AND THE CITY OF LONDON.—As a recognition of the hospitable reception awarded to him by the City during his recent visit to England, his Highness placed in the hands of the Lord Mayor the munificent sum of 500*l.* to be applied by him in charitable purposes, at his own discretion. The Lord Mayor has appropriated this sum in the following manner:—

To the Royal General Dispensary, Aldersgate Street, 105*l.*

To the Charitable Fund and Dispensary, Cripplegate, 70*l.*

To the City Dispensary, Queen Street, 70*l.*

To the Farringdon Dispensary, Bartlett's Buildings, 70*l.*

To the Seamen's Hospital, in the port of London, for all Nations, 75*l.*

To the City of London Truss Society, Queen Street, 60*l.*

To the City of London Association for the Relief of the Poor, commonly called the Kitchen, 50*l.*

These sums are all to be invested in Consols, to form part of the permanent funds of the several institutions.

His Highness the Pasha has been enrolled among the benefactors of the above several useful charities.

3. TRIPLE MURDER AT BRUSSELS.—Assassinations of an appalling character were perpetrated in Brussels. The scene of the assassination is a large private residence, situated in the Place St. Gery, the oldest part of Brus-

sels. It appears that the male servant of M. Evenepoel, the owner of the house, returned at nine o'clock in the evening, in order to get some oats for his master's horses; and, on proceeding to the kitchen to procure a light, stumbled over some heavy substance, which, on closer inspection, he found to be the dead body of one of the female servants. The next minute he saw her fellow-servant lying near her, and also quite dead. Both had several wounds in their throats, from which the blood still issued. The domestic instantly gave the alarm, and the neighbours rushed into the house with the view of effecting, if possible, the capture of the murderers. On hastily searching the house, another horrid spectacle was presented to their view. In a room on the first floor lay the mutilated body of Mademoiselle Evenepoel, the sister of the master of the house. It was soon discovered that many pieces of furniture had been broken open, and that a quantity of valuable property had been carried off. M. Evenepoel, who is the head steward or agent of the Count de Merode, was absent, having gone to spend the evening at the theatre. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion.

— **POISONINGS IN THE ISLE OF ELY.**—Ann Barnes, an elderly woman, recently residing with her married son at Purl's Bridge, a village near Ely, has been arrested on suspicion of a wholesale poisoning of children. Barnes had been in the habit of nursing infants while their parents were engaged in field-labour. A number of these children were taken ill while in the woman's charge,

and four died after great suffering.

The parents of the children exhibited the most brutal indifference, and attended the inquest in a state of intoxication.

The bodies were disinterred, and, upon examination, the fact of their deaths having been caused by arsenic was placed beyond doubt.

7. **DONCASTER RACES.**—The Doncaster meeting was well attended, and the weather favourable.

The Fitzwilliam Stakes were won by Mr. Mostyn's Wilderness; the Champagne Stakes by Mr. Green's Assault.

On Wednesday, the "Leger Day," vast numbers assembled on the course. At three o'clock a select field of eight horses started for the St. Leger Stakes. The race was very animated; Lord Eglinton's Van Tromp beat the favourite, Mr. Pedley's Cossack, by a couple of lengths.

On Thursday, the Great Yorkshire Handicap was won by Lord Warwick's Yardley.

On Friday the Cup was won by Mr. Bouverie's War Eagle. The result of the various races was communicated to London by the electric telegraph.

— **PIRACY.**—Letters from Sydney detail a horrible massacre on board a vessel called the *Paul Jones*, Moolton master, whilst on a voyage to the Swan River. Through stress of weather, on the 15th of April, the master was compelled to have the vessel towed into Amboyna; but in a few days he sailed, taking a passenger named Middlecot, a servant, and two Malay seamen. On the 24th, the Malays attacked the European portion of the crew while they

were asleep in their respective berths, and succeeded in murdering the master, Mr. Middlecot, Grinsel the mate, and two seamen. Not understanding navigation, and fearing they would not only lose the ship but their lives, they spared two or three sailors, and bade them steer for the nearest land, their intention being to possess themselves of the cargo. Subsequently, however, the English whaling ship *Brothers* bore up, and the Malays hired her to tow their vessel to Copang. On its arrival there, the seamen contrived to give notice to the authorities of the murders the Malays had committed: they were immediately seized, and were to be tried for the murder and piracy.

8. **THE REPRESENTATIVE PEERS FOR SCOTLAND.**—The ceremony of electing sixteen Representative Peers for Scotland took place in the picture gallery of Holyrood Palace. Only thirty-one lords attended the election; but proxies were received from nearly as many more. The result of the proceedings was the election of fourteen Peers out of the old list, with the addition of Lords Elphinstone and Rollo in place of Viscount Arbuthnot and Lord Reay. The names of the sixteen, with the number of votes for each, were announced as follows:—

Marquis of Tweeddale ...	53
Earl of Morton	54
Earl of Home	54
Earl of Airlie	51
Earl of Leven and Melville	56
Earl of Selkirk	53
Earl of Orkney	50
Earl of Seafield	53
Viscount Strathallan	54
Lord Saltoun	55

Lord Gray.....	54
Lord Sinclair.....	50
Lord Elphinstone	54
Lord Colville, of Culross.	53
Lord Rollo.....	49
Lord Polwarth	53

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A return of the number and nature of the accidents, and of the injuries to life and limb, which occurred on the various railways in the United Kingdom from the first of January to the 30th of June, 1847, has been presented to the new Parliament by Her Majesty's command. It shows, in brief, that of a grand total number of 23,119,412 passengers conveyed during the said half-year on railroads in England, Scotland, and Ireland, 101 were killed and 100 more or less injured, being at the rate of $\frac{1}{23100}$ th per cent. on both. Moreover, it appears, from a careful analysis of the returns, that of the 101 persons killed and 100 injured, there were 14 passengers killed and 48 wounded from causes beyond their own control; 8 killed and 3 injured owing to their own folly or incautiousness; 8 servants of companies killed and 17 injured from causes beyond their own control; 51 servants killed and 24 injured owing to want of caution or recklessness (such as leaping from engines or carriages in rapid motion, and other similar acts of temerity); 19 trespassers killed and 7 injured; and 1 person killed and another injured while crossing the railways at level crossings.

16. **RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.**—On the 16th, an accident of a fearful character happened to an express train on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, by which the lives of two passengers were sacrificed, and many others seriously injured.

The train left Manchester at one o'clock with a large number of passengers, amongst whom were Captain Ellis, of the Admiralty; Mr. Robert Weston, Surveyor-General of Customs; Mr. Thomas Moon, his secretary; and Mr. Gillard, Superintendent of the Telegraph. These gentlemen were in the last carriage (a first-class one) of the train, which travelled at its ordinary rate, about thirty miles an hour, until its arrival near the Sowerby-bridge station, twenty-eight miles distant from Manchester, and five miles from this town. Here, from some cause, supposed to be from the oscillation caused by a severe gale of wind then blowing, the last carriage got off the line. The repeated concussion of the wheels, in passing over the gravel of the permanent way and the sleepers, immediately apprised the engine-driver and guards that the train had met with some accident, and on looking to the rear they perceived what had happened. At the rate the train was then proceeding, it was impossible to bring it up suddenly; as speedily as possible, however, it was brought to a stoppage, but by that time the carriage had struck the abutments of some of the bridges with such force as nearly to demolish it, throwing out several of the unfortunate passengers with considerable violence. The train being stopped, all that escaped material injury went to the aid of those who were less fortunate. Mr. Gillard was found to have been killed on the spot; his body was stretched on the permanent way, having been hurled from the carriage and come in contact with one of the bridges. In the wreck of the shattered carriage was Mr. Robert Weston, th-

Surveyor-General of Customs, shockingly injured, having sustained compound fractures of the right thigh and left ancle, and fracture of the skull. Mr. Moon, his secretary, was also found to be seriously hurt, and the other passengers in the carriage more or less so. Mr. Weston lingered in great pain for some hours, when death ended his sufferings.

On the same day a dreadful and singular disaster occurred at Haddleigh. The line, which is a branch of the Eastern Union Railway, and branches off about four miles from Ipswich, was opened for traffic about a fortnight since. The main efforts of the company had been directed to complete the line, leaving the stations and accommodation buildings to be subsequently erected. These had since been rapidly proceeded with, and, in the case of this particular station, the outer walls had been carried to their proper height. Beyond the station, at the east end, a wing wall had been carried out a distance of thirty feet, which was intended to support the roof over the platform and the carriages when placed for starting.

An excursion train having been announced for the Ipswich regatta, from the novelty of railway travelling between 500 and 600 of the inhabitants flocked thither to avail themselves of it. These had all assembled on the platform, waiting for the train being backed up; and at the eastern end, being the upper part, they were the most thickly congregated, under shelter of the thirty feet of wing wall above mentioned.

The wind had been blowing all the forenoon with terrific violence, and was peculiarly felt at the station from its exposed position.

Just before the train had been arranged to start, a tremendous gust of wind occurred, and the wing wall was thrown down in one mass upon the passengers assembled inside, and who must have numbered upwards of 150.

The scene was dreadful in the extreme; as the wall fell, the most violent shrieks rent the air, and were the next moment exchanged for the cries and groans of the wounded. The platform gave way beneath the accumulated weight; and this circumstance, and the very large number of persons assembled, made the consequences far more serious than would otherwise have been the case. The results of the accident were most disastrous; more than sixty persons were injured, some, it is feared, fatally.

16. SALE OF SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTH-PLACE.—In pursuance of the terms of the will of the deceased owner, the house at Stratford-upon-Avon, popularly known as the birth-place of Shakspeare, was sold by public auction, by order of the trustees. The announcement naturally caused much interest, and a strong desire was manifested that this hallowed abode should become the possession of the people of England. This desire was greatly increased by rumours, industriously put into circulation, that some American speculators were determined to become the purchasers, with a view to removing the edifice piecemeal to the United States, where it was to be made a public exhibition. The British Government were strongly urged to negotiate with the trustees for the purchase; but this they declined, apparently on the ground that, if such a fact became known, and the house

afterwards went to a public sale, a most exorbitant price would be extorted; the transaction was therefore left to the public spirit, guided by an Association formed for the purpose. This revered edifice, the scene of so many pilgrimages and such universal reverence, is an ancient building in the High Street of Stratford, and occupied, when entire, a large area of ground; but a part has long been pulled down, and the rest divided into small mean tenements. The Committee, with a view of securing their main object, that of becoming the possessors of the entire building, had already purchased some of the tenements at the price of 1,400*l*. The sale took place at the Auction Mart, Mr. E. Robins being the auctioneer. When the biddings had reached 2,000*l*., the Association handed to the auctioneer the following letter:—

“Sept. 16, 1847.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, deputed by the United Committees of Stratford and London for raising subscriptions for the purchase of Shakspeare's house, hereby offer a bidding of 3,000*l*. The Committees, having purchased another property, which really constitutes an integral portion of Shakspeare's house, have expended a considerable part of the amount already raised by public contribution; but, looking at the duty imposed upon them in undertaking to represent the feeling of the nation, they have come to the resolution of making this large and liberal offer for the property now on sale, without regard to the funds which they at present command, in the confidence that the justice of the public will eventually discharge the

Committees from the individual responsibility which they thus incur.

(Signed)

“T. AMYOT, Chairman of the Committee of London.

“THOMAS THOMSON, Chairman of the Stratford Committee.

“PETER CUNNINGHAM, Treasurer of the London Committee.

“W. SHELDON, Treasurer of the Stratford Committee.

“To Mr. Robins.”

On this offer, Mr. Robins at once agreed to waive the right reserved by the trustees of making one bidding, and, no further competitor appearing, the house was knocked down to the Association at that price. The sale of the other reliques then proceeded. The books containing the autographs of the visitors to Shakspeare's birth-place, consisting of five folio volumes, produced 73*l*. 10*s*. The pseudo chairs, chests, chains, &c., brought very moderate prices. The house thus purchased has been accepted by the Government as a national trust, and will, no doubt, be carefully preserved as long as one lath remains. Notwithstanding the great enthusiasm excited upon the occasion, it did not take the tangible form of liberal subscription; in fact, so slowly did the money come in, that the Association are some 1,800*l*. out of pocket.

This interesting house has by long repute been considered the birth-place of the immortal poet; but the critical examination of these days has discovered that no distinct proof exists that Shakspeare was actually born in it; but, notwithstanding this doubt, it is extremely probable that the common tradition is correct; cer-

tainly there is no proof, and no rumour, that he was born at any other place. It was unquestionably in the possession and occupation of his father before, at, and after the date of his birth; and from him passed to his immortal son, was in his possession at his death (although he resided and died at a more dignified mansion in the town, called the New Place, which has since been destroyed), and was long in the possession of his descendants. From them it was purchased by the family of Court for £50*l*. It was under the will of Mr. Thomas Court that the property was now sold.

18. INCENDIARISM IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—This county, long infamous for the wilful destruction of agricultural property by fire, has been again visited by a series of conflagrations.

A very extensive fire occurred in the village of Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire. It broke out at midnight, at a cooper's; next spread to a basket-maker's; fanned by a stiff breeze, the flames travelled rapidly, and a third of the village was consumed. Twelve substantial farm-houses, twenty-six barns, nearly fifty stacks of corn, hay, and other produce, and more than a dozen cottages, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at 15,000*l*. or 20,000*l*., most of which is supposed to be covered by insurances.

Fourteen ricks of corn have been burnt at Shillingford, the property of a farmer who had lowered wages; and the fire is said to have been wilful.

The village of Needingworth, near St. Ives, was the scene of a similar calamity. About noon, an idiot woman threw some live coals on a quantity of straw in a yard;

the wind was high, and the blazing straw was blown on the thatch of a cottage, which was soon in a blaze; and in a few minutes the adjoining premises were fired. The upshot was, that six farmsteads were consumed, with the produce of 3,000 acres, together with about ninety houses and cottages. Though there were insurances in four offices alone for 20,000*l*., this will cover but a small portion of the loss. Subscriptions have been opened for the poor cottagers, who have lost every thing.

The contents of a stack-yard at March have been destroyed by fire; a spark from an engine on the adjacent railway having set fire to some straw. It is said that the railway officials had warned the owners of the property that it was in a dangerous position.

A third fire in the same neighbourhood occurred a few nights after. The stack-yard of Trumpington Hall, Colonel Pemberton's seat, near Cambridge, was discovered to be in flames; but as there was a good supply of water, and plenty of assistance, only four stacks out of thirty were consumed. It is supposed that this fire also was wilful.

— POISONINGS. — Further instances of this shocking crime have been brought to light.

At Tiverton, a young married woman, named Ann Fisher, was taken up, charged with having caused the death of her husband, Richard Fisher, by giving him arsenic in his food. They had been married scarcely three months, and it was proved that the deceased, who was in good health the day before his death, died suddenly, with every symptom of having been poisoned, and that the prisoner had left his house

shortly before, taking with her some memoranda, by which she had attempted to get his savings from his mistress, with whom he had deposited them.

On the 28rd, John Hutchings, a cooper of Deptford, was tried at the Central Criminal Court for the murder of his wife, by poisoning her with arsenic. There was no direct proof that Hutchings had administered the poison; but he had been heard to threaten the woman. On the 27th August he had broken open his son's drawer, and had taken out a bottle of arsenic; he was seen to throw some into the fire, and he gave the phial to one of his children to fling away; the wife was taken ill on the same day. Mr. Baron Platt summed up favourably to the accused; and the Jury deliberated for nearly two hours; but the verdict was "Guilty," and sentence of death was pronounced.

25. A JURY OF MATRONS.—At the Central Criminal Court, Mary Anne Hunt, who had been convicted at the August sessions of murdering an old woman named Stowell, was placed at the bar.

The unfortunate woman appeared to be enduring great mental suffering, and was hardly able to support herself while in the dock.

Mr. Baron Platt, addressing the prisoner, asked her whether she had any thing to say in stay of execution of her sentence.

The prisoner in a faint voice replied, "I believe that I am in the family way."

The learned Judge then said, "Let a jury of matrons be empanelled to try whether the prisoner is quick with child or not."

She was then removed, and at a later period of the day was again

placed at the bar, when a jury of twelve matrons was sworn to determine the question whether the prisoner was in the condition alluded to or not.

Mr. Baron Platt addressing them said, that they were summoned to that Court as a jury of matrons, to perform a very solemn duty, which was to ascertain whether the prisoner then standing at the bar was big with a quick child or not. They would use their best skill to ascertain that fact, and having done so it would be their duty to return a verdict upon the oath they had taken. If they should think it necessary to have the assistance of a surgeon, they were at liberty to do so.

The Jury then retired into the gaol with the prisoner, and about half an hour afterwards returned into Court.

Mr. Streight then inquired whether they had agreed upon their verdict, and whether they considered the prisoner was quick with child or not.

The Forematron replied that their verdict was, that she was not.

Mr. Baron Platt.—You say that she is not quick with child; that she has not a living child within her?

Forematron.—That is our verdict. We are all of that opinion.

Mr. Baron Platt.—Let the prisoner be removed. The law must take its course.

Fortunately the Governor of the gaol and some benevolent individuals were not satisfied with this verdict, and caused the convict to be visited by competent medical officers. These gentlemen unhesitatingly declared that the convict was quick. She was reprieved, and a short time sufficed to prove that the matrons were quite wrong.

— **FORGERIES.**—At the Central Criminal Court, George Hayward, a youth of nineteen, was tried for forging and uttering a check for 89*l.* 4*s.* on Messrs. Jones Lloyd and Co. The evidence proved, that the accused obtained a check-book from the bankers by a letter purporting to come from Mr. Peel, and then drew a check for 89*l.* 4*s.*, forging the signature of Mr. Murray, a customer of the bank. This was so skilfully done that the clerk cashed the pretended order, and the proceeds of the fraud were traced to the prisoner. He was found guilty.

The same youth was also charged with forging a check on Messrs. Glyn and Co., for 140*l.*; and William Alexander, a young man, was indicted as an accessory after the fact. The signature to this check purported to be that of Mr. John Fenton; and it was so exactly imitated that the bankers at once cashed the order. Hayward obtained Mr. Fenton's signature by a fabricated inquiry about a ship; the check-book was got by a forged letter. Alexander was acquitted; but Hayward was found guilty. The artful convict was sentenced to be transported for life.

A similar case was tried on the 27th. Francis Thomas Griffiths, aged twenty, was charged with forging a check for 115*l.* 10*s.* The check purported to be drawn by Mr. West, a jeweller, of Ludgate Street, on the London Joint Stock Bank; and it was paid by the bank. The prisoner had been in Mr. West's employ as shopman; at the time of the forgery he was flush of money; the prosecutor believed the writing in the check was by Griffiths. This was all the inculpatory evidence. For the defence, witnesses expressed their

conviction that the writing was not the prisoner's. He was acquitted.

Griffiths was then tried on another charge. When arrested for forgery, a gold watch, some diamond studs, and other jewellery were found in his possession; Mr. West recognised them as his property; and Griffiths was now tried for stealing them. The defence set up was of a daring character; the prisoner's counsel was instructed to allege that Mrs. West, *now dead*, had given the articles to the accused, with whom she had been on terms of great intimacy. A fellow shopman was called to make out to this case; and he stated that Mrs. West had been very kind to Griffiths when her husband was out of town. The counsel for the prosecution denounced this as an infamous attempt to escape punishment by calumniating the dead. The Jury immediately found a verdict of "Guilty;" and the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for eighteen months, with hard labour.

25. **THE ROBBERY AT MESSRS. ROGERS AND Co.**—Some interest was occasioned in the City by the announcement that Messrs. Rogers and Co., the bankers, had at length obtained the restitution of the bank-notes stolen from them in November, 1844. The Bank of England had replaced the stolen notes, under certain guarantees from Messrs. Rogers; and the recovered property has been handed to them. The sum lost was 43,415*l.* in notes and 1,200*l.* in gold, besides bills; the gold, of course, has not been recovered, but only the notes and bills, for which a reward of 2,600*l.* has been paid. The original reward offered was 3,000*l.*, but recently it had been reduced;

and the bankers, it is said, had intimated that at Christmas it would be still further diminished, which induced the thieves to come to an arrangement at once.

30. THE BORNEO PIRATES.—Accounts have been received of a severe action which the *Nemesis* steamer had, on the 30th of May, with a fleet of piratical Solu prahus; off Labuan. The *Nemesis*, with Mr. Brooke (the Rajah of Sarawak) on board, was crossing over from Bruni to Labuan: off the island of Moarra the steamer came suddenly upon a fleet of eleven pirate-boats, in full pursuit of a trading prahu; the *Nemesis* gave chase; the pirates made the best of their way to the shore, and anchored in a line along the beach. As soon as the *Nemesis* came within range, the pirates opened fire, and the steamer returned it: after a cannonade of about two hours, at the end of which the pirates' fire had nearly ceased, boats were despatched to complete their destruction: the prahus now endeavoured to make off along the shore in both directions, leaving two prahus in possession of the boats; the *Nemesis* pursued those that had gone to the eastward, and drove six prahus on shore; but as she could not capture them for want of boats, they were subsequently remanned by the Malays. The final result of the affair was, that five prahus were captured and destroyed, and eighty or a hundred of the pirates were killed: the loss on our side was one man killed and seven wounded. The four boats which escaped to the eastward touched outside of Labuan for water, on the night after the engagement; and a captive who escaped stated that these prahus were kept afloat with difficulty, being riddled with

grape-shot. No tidings had been received of the other two. There were two or three hundred pirates in the jungle, whom the Sultan's people were endeavouring to hunt out. A Dutch officer's medal was found in one of the boats, a nine-pounder, apparently of Dutch make, bags of Dutch doits, Banka tin beat into balls, &c.

OCTOBER.

1. EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.—Another accident, attended with loss of life, has occurred through the mischievous practice of making fireworks. While George Mordey, a firework-maker, in Little Surrey Street, Blackfriars Road, was drying some composition at the fire, it exploded, and a heap of combustibles ignited; two boys who were in the room were so badly burnt that they died in a short time, and the man was dangerously hurt. At the inquest on the boys, several witnesses stated that they had warned Mordey of the danger of making fireworks in the room in which he lived. A verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned against the man, who was, however, instantly acquitted.

MALTA.—The island of Malta has been placed in quarantine, in consequence of the heedless conduct of a Mr. Tait, the master of a trading brig, which arrived there on the 1st inst. from Alexandria, laden with beans, for Cork. Having been visited by the health officers, and obtained a clean bill of health, the captain took his wife on shore, and went sight-seeing. In the course of his stroll he called on his consignee, who pointed out the mistake that he had made, got

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him quickly on board his ship, and gave information to the authorities; whereupon the authorities issued a notice, declaring the island itself in quarantine until the 15th inst., the day on which the brig would have been admitted to free pratique. Thus the whole island was shut out from any communication with the world for a fortnight, to the serious injury of commerce. The rash captain had laid himself open to severe punishment; but for his clean bill of health, he would even have incurred the penalty of death.

4. ACCIDENT AT CLIFTON.—A dreadful accident happened at Clifton, a young lady having fallen over St. Vincent's Rocks, at the highest part. The consequence was instant death, and her body was dreadfully mangled. The young lady, Miss Martha Welsh, was, it appears, on a visit to a lady who resides at Cotham Hill Villa, West Park, and was in the habit of resorting to the Downs for air and exercise. Yesterday morning she strolled to Clifton Down, and was observed by several persons who were walking in the same direction sitting on a dangerous projection of the rocks at a short distance from the cavern known as the Giant's Cave. An officer, named Black, was so struck with the danger of her position, that he approached her, and remonstrated with her on the subject. She thanked him, but seemed not to participate in his apprehensions, and contented herself by sitting back a little without moving from the spot. After this she was seen standing at a greater distance from the edge of the precipice, to which, however, she must have speedily returned. The mode in which the accident occurred

must remain matter of conjecture, but it is probable, the grass being short, and in dry weather very slippery, that in walking she missed her footing, and slipped over from an altitude of more than 300 feet. Some men who were at work at the bottom of the rocks saw her in the act of falling, and a youth, who was playing in the Zigzag, a serpentine walk, leading from the Hotwells to the Down, states, that as she fell she stretched out her hands, and tried to grasp some ivy bushes which grow from the cliff. The effort was, however, a futile one; in another moment she struck against the rock, and in a few more she lay at the bottom of the precipice a shapeless and inanimate mass. Her remains presented a truly fearful spectacle, her skull being driven in from the front to the base, and there was scarcely a bone in her body that was not fractured. An inquest was held on the body, and an inquiry instituted as to whether there was any reason for believing that she had purposely destroyed herself. The evidence, however, negatived such a supposition, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

5. DESTRUCTION OF LISSA NOURE CASTLE.—An awful and almost unprecedented occurrence took place at Lissanoure Castle, near Ballymoney, county of Antrim. Mr. George Macartney, the proprietor of Lissanoure, previous to the reduction of the yeomanry force, was captain in that body, and was in the habit of storing large quantities of gunpowder in the castle, for the use of the small staff when called out to practice. Several barrels of gunpowder had been lying in the mansion for a considerable length of time. It was usually kept, as

being most out of the way of danger, in a dark and narrow passage, leading from one wing of the castle to the other. In this passage (very little traversed at any time) some of the gunpowder had become damp, and was ordered by Mr. Macartney to be laid out to dry. Mr. Macartney, his child, and servant had quitted the room, leaving Mrs. Macartney alone therein. They had been absent but a few minutes, when they heard a dreadful explosion,—the powder had ignited, and had thrown down that portion of the building exposed to its destructive effects, burying Mrs. Macartney in the ruins. When she was extricated, life was found to be extinct. It is impossible to say how the accident originated; but it is supposed that the unfortunate lady had been sweeping about the fire, and that a spark from it had communicated with the powder. The ceilings of the rooms above, and the corresponding part of the roof, were upraised by the explosion, and the fragments scattered to a considerable distance. The walls of the old building have also been shaken, and the glass of almost every window was shattered to pieces by the violence of the concussion. Even the windows of the stables and offices, which are some perches distant from the castle, suffered equally from the effects of the explosion.

FORGERY.—A forger, on a wholesale scale, has been committed for trial by the Oxford magistrates. Five charges were substantiated. The accused, William Wilmshurst, presented a letter of credit for 800*l.* at the house of Messrs. Williams and Co., the bankers of Dorchester, in June last; it purported to be drawn by Cocks,

Biddulph, and Co., of London, in favour of "W. S. Mason;" he obtained 267*l.* on it: this letter of credit was forged. He passed a cheque for 10*l.*, drawn on Messrs. Robinson and Co., of Oxford, signing it "John Elison;" no person of that name had an account with the bank. He forged a cheque in the name of Sir Edmund Filmer, on Overend and Co., for 3,724*l.* 10*s.*; one for 25*l.* on the London and County Bank, in the name of Mr. Plaidsted; and another for 310*l.* on the same bank, signing himself "W. T. Taylor;" but it did not appear whether he obtained the money for these cheques.

7. EXTRAORDINARY USE OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—An extraordinary instance has occurred of the application of the electric telegraph at the London Bridge terminus of the South-Eastern Railway.

Hutchings, the man found guilty and sentenced to death for poisoning his wife, was to have been executed at Maidstone Gaol at twelve o'clock. Shortly before the appointed hour for carrying the sentence into effect, a message was received at the London Bridge terminus, from the Home Office, requesting that an order should be sent by the electric telegraph instructing the Under-Sheriff at Maidstone to stay the execution two hours. By the agency of the electric telegraph the communication was received in Maidstone with the usual rapidity, and the execution was for a time stayed. Shortly after the transmission of the order deferring the execution, a messenger from the Home Office conveyed to the railway the Secretary of State's order, that the law was to take its course, and that the culprit was to be at once executed. The telegraph clerk hesitated in

sending such a message, without instructions from his principals. The messenger from the Home Office could not be certain that the order for Hutchings's execution was signed by the Home Secretary, although it bore his name; and Mr. Macgregor, the chairman, with great judgment and humanity, instantly decided that it was not a sufficient authority on such a momentous matter.

An officer of confidence was immediately sent to the Secretary of State, to state their hesitation and its cause, as the message was, in fact, a death warrant, and that Mr. Walter must have undoubted evidence of its correctness. On Mr. Walter drawing the attention of the Secretary of State to the fact, that the transmission of such a message was, in effect, to make him the Sheriff, the conduct of the railway company, in requiring unquestionable evidence and authority, was warmly approved. The proper signature was affixed in Mr. Walter's presence; and the telegraph then conveyed to the criminal the sad news, that the suspension of the awful sentence was only temporary. Hutchings was executed soon after it reached Maidstone.

9. ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—The eclipse of the sun, of which great expectations had been formed, as an annular eclipse is of rare occurrence, was completely invisible in London, owing to a level covering of clouds and a hazy atmosphere, which completely veiled the phenomenon from view. Notwithstanding the wetness of the morning, crowds went out into the parks and on to the bridges in expectation of being able to get a view. The eclipse was only partially seen at Paris and Brussels.

In each city the morning remained cloudy till after eight, when the most interesting moment was past. At Liverpool, however, the morning was exceedingly propitious; the atmosphere was clear and unclouded, and the transit of our satellite across the sun's disc was observed from the moment when the luminary appeared above the horizon to the termination of the eclipse. At Brighton and Exeter the eclipse is reported "a total failure." Edinburgh was rather more fortunate; occasional glimpses were obtained throughout the whole period of obscuration. Glasgow was not quite so well off as the Scottish capital; and the sun did not show himself at all to the good folks of Greenock.

10. DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT BACUP.—For some time past large crowds have been collected at the Mechanics' Institution, Bacup, to listen to addresses by Mrs. Jackson, of Wakefield, on the temperance question; and on each occasion the lecturer was received with even increased favour and applause. Mrs. Jackson was subsequently announced to preach on the evening of Sunday, in the Wesleyan Association Chapel, Bacup—an announcement which would at any time have secured a large audience; and on this occasion, from the interest excited by her previous appearances, the little chapel was filled to overflowing long before the time of the commencement of divine service. The services had not been commenced more than twenty minutes (by which time it is believed there were at least 1500 persons in the chapel), the congregation being about to sing the 2nd psalm, when a woman, seated in the gallery, was heard to scream as if alarmed for her personal safety;

and immediately the alarm was spread through the well-packed multitude in the gallery, that that portion of the chapel was giving way. The effect of the bare hint of such a catastrophe, at such a time, may be easily conceived. The alarm spread like an electric shock—the screams and groans of the terrified were perfectly appalling, and were heard at the distance of many hundreds of yards from the chapel. A tremendous rush to the doors took place, a frightful struggle ensued, many persons were thrown down and trampled on, and three persons unfortunately lost their lives. The panic was caused by a slight slip in the pipe of the hot-air stove, which caused a trifling noise.

—MURDERS IN IRELAND.—The frightful social condition of Ireland may be conceived from the following list of murders reported in one week:—

William Roe, Esq., J.P., barrister, was murdered at twelve o'clock to-day, near his place at Rockwell, adjoining Boytonrath, three miles from Cashel. He was an excellent country gentleman. His father-in-law, Mr. Clarke, of Nenagh, was murdered about two years ago. The cause assigned for this murder is, that Mr. Roe had ejected one Lonergan, who had refused to pay him any rent for a considerable period. He has absconded. Several letters have lately appeared in a local paper, foretelling something like this very event, dated from the neighbourhood.

On Saturday morning, the 2nd inst., Mr. John Lowe, of Spring House, between Tipperary and Cahar, while walking on his lawn, was assailed by several armed men,

and shot dead. Mr. Lowe usually resided in Dublin, but had gone to his estates to ask for his rents.

M'Ening, a farmer, of the neighbourhood of Bruff, was assailed in his own house, on Sunday night, by a band of ruffians, who first robbed and then killed him.

A party of policemen and peasantry were carousing together at Lonford Bridge, in the county of Limerick: a dispute arose, and a struggle; the policemen, finding their antagonists too strong for them, went to the barracks for their fire-arms, and, returning, killed two of the others, named O'Donnell.

Mr. Studdert, of Loughreany, (Clare), was fired at in the evening; some of the pellets entered his shoulder, but did not inflict dangerous wounds. Mr. Studdert was a land-agent, and had been obliged to distrain for rent.

A steward's driver was so dreadfully beaten on his way to Ennis, that he was not expected to recover.

11. MURDER IN 'WESTMINSTER.—An outrage, fortunately of unfrequent occurrence in the streets of London in these days, was perpetrated. Between five and six o'clock Mr. Bellchambers, the principal engineer at the Esher Street marble-works, was found lying on the pavement in Wilton Street, Vincent Square, near his own residence; he was insensible, and covered with blood, flowing from wounds on the head; and he had been robbed of a watch, a bag of money, and his hat. He was carried to his home, where he died a few days afterwards. Two men, M'Kay and Doyle, were apprehended, and others subsequently. A surgeon described Mr. Bellchambers's wounds; they appeared

to have been inflicted by a stick, or some weapon of that nature. Meyers, a man employed at the King's Head public-house, Orchard Street, showed how the prisoners were implicated in the matter. At two o'clock in the morning, Bellchambers came into the house, and he stopped there until five. M'Kay and Doyle were there. A companion of M'Kay's remarked, that Bellchambers had in his hand something which he should like to get—referring, apparently, to the cash-bag; but added, he would do nothing to him there, "because it would get the house in trouble." Another companion of the prisoners got into conversation with Bellchambers, and asked him to go with him to have some coffee. The publican warned the engineer that he had better not go out with any of these "queer characters;" and it seems that he did not withdraw until they had left the house. (See Dec. 16.)

22. EXTENSIVE FIRES.—Several extensive fires occurred this day. In the morning the Whittington Club House, in Gresham Street, had a narrow escape from being totally destroyed by a fire, which raged violently for two hours. It was subdued by the efforts of the Fire Brigade; but damage was done to the extent of several hundred pounds. The fire was caused by the over-heating of the hot-water cooking apparatus.

Another fire broke out, somewhat later in the morning, close to the Bricklayers' Arms terminus of the South-Eastern Railway. The site of the fire was a range of temporary workshops, filled with combustible materials. The sheds and their contents were entirely destroyed.

The premises belonging to

Messrs. Johnstone and Company, oil and colourmen, in Lamb Street, Spitalfields, were nearly burnt down about the same time. When the flames were extinguished, it was ascertained that an illicit manufacture of soap had been carried on in the room in which the flames commenced; and the premises were seized by the Excise.

Early the following morning a timber-yard, belonging to Messrs. Johnson and Co., in Exmouth Street, Spafields, was discovered to be on fire in several places; but the flames were put out without much difficulty.

23. APPALLING MURDERS AT BIRMINGHAM.—An occurrence of a very harrowing nature has taken place at Birmingham. A few months since, Ann Wilkes, a woman of decent appearance, dressed as a widow, with four children, opened a small tobacconist's shop in Cheapside: she attracted notice, as being cleanly and careful, agreeable in her manners, and as having probably known better days; but her trade did not thrive. This morning, it was noticed that the widow's shop was not opened at the usual hour; as the day wore away, suspicion was excited; and, as no reply could be obtained to repeated knocks at the house-door, Mr. Edwards, a neighbour, entered through the first-floor window by a ladder. There was no one there. He ascended to the next floor, up a narrow, dark stair; and on entering one of the rooms he beheld a shocking sight—extended on the floor, near the entrance, lay Mrs. Wilkes, in a large pool of blood; beside her lay her youngest child, both with their throats cut from ear to ear! In a truckle-bed were the other three children, with their throats cut, and steeped in blood.

Mr. Edwards having raised an alarm, assistance was obtained; and it was found that the woman yet lived: the wound in her throat was bandaged, and she was conveyed to the hospital. She made desperate attempts to tear off the bandages, and seemed desirous of speaking, but the blood and the wound in the throat effectually prevented her.

On examining the house, it was found that every thing wore the air of poverty, but yet of cleanliness and industry. In the shop the goods were few, and of little value. In the room on the first floor was an open Bible: it contained a registry of the dates of her children's births, and in another room was found a transcript of this record which Mrs. Wilkes had been making. The murders were effected with two new razors, which were found in the upper room. The children were a boy of twelve, a girl of eight, and two other boys, six and four years old. Those in the bed appeared to have been destroyed while they slept, but one seemed to have been aroused and to have attempted to get out of bed, as his body was partly resting on a chair. It is surmised that the youngest child was taken from the bed by the mother, placed on his knees in the attitude of prayer, and then killed, falling forward on his face.

The inquest was held on the bodies. One witness, who had had some communication with Mrs. Wilkes on a legal matter, expressed his conviction that she had not been married to Wilkes. But another person stated his belief to be quite the reverse of this. Witnesses deposed that the woman did not appear to be excited at all on the Friday night: on that even-

ing she scrupulously washed all the children before putting them to bed. At night she fetched a quart of ale, a very unusual quantity for her to have; and it was not known that she had any visitors. A Mr. Banks stated that he knew all about the woman's circumstances. Since her husband's death she had kept several little shops in succession, none of which had succeeded. For some months past she had been in a very embarrassed condition, and had been obliged to sell or pawn articles to maintain her family. She had talked to him of her distress, and said, that sooner than come to utter want, she would destroy herself and children. Banks did not think much of these expressions, as he doubted that Mrs. Wilkes had the heart to kill even a cat. She never had lodgers; and he did not know that any one had recently been paying her particular attentions. The Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Ann Wilkes.

The woman died on the Thursday morning following, in the Queen's Hospital. Before her death, she made a full confession, and stated that her children died without a struggle.

— MURDER IN IRELAND.—The papers report another bad murder, that of Mr. Lucas, at Broma, in King's County.

"Mr. Lucas was shot on the public road, about ten o'clock at night, as he passed from his herd's house to his own. There was a policeman by his side at the time; as, in consequence of some threats, he had had the protection of two policemen for the last six months. Mr. Lucas had recently ejected some tenants, who, it is alleged, owed him several years' rent, but

refused to pay. The assassin escaped, and the policeman, instead of instantly pursuing him, ran to his barracks to turn out his comrades."

A mob of 3,000 male peasantry from Glen Shanagolden, Pallas-kenny, and Askeaton, attacked the Rathkeale Workhouse on Monday last, while the Guardians were sitting. The Guardians escaped with difficulty; and before the military and police could be brought up much damage was done to the building. The Dragoons, who first came up, suffered considerably from the stones flung at them; and they were obliged to use their bayonets to disperse the people.

An attack was also made on the workhouse of Tipperary; but the assailants were repulsed without having done any injury.

24. MONSTER MEETING.—An attempt was made to revive the "Monster Meetings," so formidable under O'Connell, and, like all imitations, proved a complete failure. The present monster meeting was held at Kilmacthomas, to agitate the question of tenant-right; it is said to have numbered from eighteen to twenty thousand persons (Irish reckoning), and was held in a large field, in the centre of which an immense platform had been erected, capable of accommodating three or four hundred. Mr. Nicholas Power, M.P., took the chair, surrounded by a number of gentlemen, lay and clerical, among whom were Sir Henry Winston Barron, Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., Alderman Thomas Meagher, M.P., and Mr. Robert Keating, M.P. Resolutions were adopted unanimously, declaring that the present state of the relations between landlord and

tenant is marked by contention, insecurity, injustice, misery, outrage, and bloodshed; that the disastrous competition for land is rendered inevitable by the ruin of Irish trade and manufactures under the blighting Act of Union, and a variety of other resolves of the usual character.

—AURORA BOREALIS.—A magnificent aurora borealis was visible in London and in many parts of the country in the evening. It commenced about half-past six; assuming the appearance of a vast arch of hazy reddish light, the centre about north-north-west, and the greatest height about forty degrees. Graceful columns shot up occasionally from the centre towards the zenith, vanishing after they had gathered their quivering light into a fine line. About seven the phenomenon became faint; but at half-past nine it again broke out with splendid coruscations, becoming more irregular than at first, and spreading into various regions of the sky. The lights assumed various hues; the dull red, however, which always belongs to the steadiest phase, prevailing. Shortly after eleven it almost vanished. In some parts of the country it is described as having been still more magnificent.

NEW ZEALAND.—Letters from Wellington describe the renewal of troubles with the natives. A party of them made a sudden attack upon a farm, and massacred the inmates. Early in June, a swarm of them made a descent on Wanganui, in broad daylight, plundering the unfortified houses in the town. A steady fire was kept up from the gun-boat and stockade, and 4,000 shots were interchanged during the day. At length, while engaged in disputing over some

booty in Mr. Churton's house, the two leaders of the raid, chiefs Maketu and Tutua, were shot at the same instant. The Maories then retired.

Governor Grey was quickly on the spot, in the *Inflexible*, and landed a reinforcement of 180 men. Additional parties were sent from Wellington, in the *Calliope*. With this force, Governor Grey proceeded up the river in pursuit of the marauders. He had brought with him the great chief Te Whero-Whero, Tomato Waka, and John Hobbs. The native force numbered about 700; ours being nearly as large. On the 17th of June, no impression had been made on the enemy; and, although 10,000 rounds of cartridges were fired, not more than thirty Maories had been hit. The troops returned to Wanganui every evening, followed each time by the natives. The impunity of the Maories is ascribed to their great dexterity: no sooner does one see the flash than he throws himself upon the ground, and thus eludes the ball. They are not so successful in hitting, from the habit they have of using overcharges of powder.

26. WANTON MISCHIEF ON A RAILROAD.—William Ashcroft, of Albert Square, Commercial Road, described as "a respectably dressed middle-aged man," was charged with placing a number of stones on the rails of the Eastern Counties line, whereby the lives of nearly two hundred persons had been endangered. Mr. Johnson, a gentleman of Leyton, stated that he saw the prisoner commit the act: he climbed over a gate, took a number of granite paving-stones from a heap, and arranged them on the rails. Presently, a down-train from London approached,

containing nearly two hundred passengers; but, the obstruction having been seen, the speed of the train was slackened, and though some of the stones were ground to powder, the train was not thrown off the rails, the iron guard in front of the engine having, apparently, forced most of the pieces of granite off the iron. It was ascertained that no fewer than twenty-two stones, some of fifty pounds' weight, had been placed on both lines of rail. Mr. Johnson having pointed out the prisoner, who was running away over the marshes, the guards captured him. When called upon for his defence, the prisoner said that he was sauntering along in the neighbourhood of the line, when he observed one or two stones lying upon the rails, and that, having thoughtlessly picked up some others from an adjoining heap, from which the first had been taken, he flung them there also, without reflecting for a moment upon the consequences likely to result from such a dangerous act. He was now, however, perfectly sensible of its impropriety. He hoped the magistrate would take a lenient view, and decide upon a summary adjudication. Much to Mr. Ashcroft's dismay, the magistrate committed him for trial at the Sessions. He was then found "Guilty," and sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, with hard labour.

The engineer and guards were handsomely rewarded for their activity.

29. DETERMINED SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held at the Fountain Hotel, Whitecross Street, to inquire into the death of Mr. John Henry Defell, aged seventy years, lately residing at 38, Upper

Harley Street, and carrying on business as a West India merchant in Billiter Court, City, who died under the following extraordinary circumstances:—

John Richardson, assistant to Mr. Batley, chemist, of 82, Red-cross Street, said, that about half-past eleven o'clock on Thursday morning the deceased came into Mr. Batley's shop, and inquired how Mr. Batley was, and whether he was at home? Witness replied, that he was in the counting-house. The deceased said, "Oh! never mind; pray don't disturb him. I have known Mr. Batley many years; my name is Dr. Randall." He then said he wanted an ounce of hydrocyanic acid, of Scheele's strength, remarking, that before witness gave it to him he should wish to see the bottle, as the strength and qualities of the acid varied so much. Witness, feeling confident that the deceased was a medical man, reached down the bottle containing the acid. The deceased asked witness to allow him to smell it. Witness took out the stopper, and remarked that the deceased would find the acid quite strong enough. At this moment the deceased knocked the stopper out of witness's hand, and, seizing the neck of the bottle, said he knew well enough what hydrocyanic acid was. Witness struggled hard to get the bottle back, on observing which the deceased gave it a sudden jerk, and in so doing scattered the acid about his face and over witness's arm and clothes. The deceased then left go of the bottle, and witness said, "My good Sir, you have done for yourself." The deceased replied hurriedly, "I wanted, I wanted," and hastened out of the shop. Witness gave an alarm, and various persons

were instantly despatched in different directions to seek the deceased. In a few moments Mr. Batley's porter returned, having discovered him in a baker's shop, within a few paces' distance. Witness immediately went there, taking with him some solution of ammonia, which he administered to the deceased under the direction of a medical gentleman. Witness could not say that the deceased had not swallowed some few drops of the acid, but he believed that the sprinkling over his face and inhalation of the vapour by deceased would alone have been sufficient to cause death. The deceased was perfectly collected in his manner while talking to witness in the first instance.

Mr. Southwood, surgeon, of Fore Street, said, that on removing the contents of the stomach by the stomach pump, a strong smell of prussic acid was perceptible. On analysis, however, no poison could be detected, and witness was of opinion that very little, if any acid, had been swallowed by the deceased. Witness had never heard of death resulting from the inhalation of the vapour of prussic acid, but believed that it might do so under certain circumstances.

Other evidence was given on the part of the family of the deceased to show, that although in very easy circumstances himself, he had been much affected by the recent commercial disasters.

The Coroner summed up, remarking on the melancholy nature of the case, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

29. SUICIDE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—A Coroner's inquest was held at the Board-room of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to inquire into

the death of Mr. William Davison, aged fifty-four years, a solicitor, lately residing at 21, Bloomsbury Square.

James Richards said he was a guide at St. Paul's Cathedral. The deceased gentleman was received by him about half-past eleven o'clock on Thursday morning. He first saw the library, and subsequently the geometrical staircase; thence witness conducted the deceased to the western gallery over the great western entrance. The deceased, while in this gallery, inquired the exact height from the ground. Witness replied that he could not tell him exactly, conducting him subsequently through the model and trophy room, where nothing particular occurred. After viewing the bell and clock, the deceased passed on from witness in the direction of the "whispering gallery," where he was received by another guide named Thompson.

William Thompson deposed to having exhibited to the deceased the usual wonders of the whispering gallery, with which he seemed greatly struck. The deceased stayed after some other visitors had gone, when, witness being engaged in reading a book, he heard a hat fall, and looking up he observed the deceased at about 200 feet distance from himself hanging from the iron railing by his hands. Witness made a sudden exclamation of alarm, and the next instant saw the deceased suddenly fall from the gallery to the basement of the cathedral.

A stonemason, at work in the cathedral, proved having seen the deceased in the act of falling, and a police constable who searched the body produced the property found on his person, viz., a gold

watch, a 5*l.* note, some loose gold, and some other papers.

Mr. J. Lamming, of 25, Castle-nau Villas, Barnes, son-in-law of the deceased, said he had been in the habit of seeing deceased two or three times a week for the last two years, and had latterly noticed him to be in a very low and desponding state. Witness attributed this to the indefinite delay of a chancery suit, in which deceased had been engaged for some years past, on behalf of a client to whom he had made large advances. Witness had not previously thought it necessary to watch the deceased, but since the melancholy occurrence he had no doubt that the circumstances he had alluded to had so prostrated his mind as to render him quite unable to contend against them. The deceased left home on Thursday morning to keep an appointment, to which he did not go.

Mr. W. P. Brodrigg, surgeon, of 21, Bloomsbury Square, was next examined. He deposed to having attended deceased professionally during the past twelve months, the latter portion of which he had observed him to suffer greatly from depression of spirits, a circumstance which, as witness believed, might be accounted for by the circumstances deposed to by previous witnesses in conjunction with impaired bodily health.

The Jury returned the following verdict—"That the deceased, William Davison, destroyed himself while labouring under temporary insanity."

THE COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.
—During the course of the present month, the failures of the great commercial houses have followed each other with fearful rapidity. In addition to those given

last month (see p. 119), the following occurred in London during the month of October:—

Rougemont Brothers.....	
Thomas, Son, and Lefevre	
Laurence, Phillips, and	
Sons.....	70,000
Scott, Bell, and Co.	240,000
J. P. Howard and Co.	75,000
Rickards, Little, and Co.	45,000
J. & W. Morley.....	200,000
Nash.....	60,000
Barclay, Brothers, and Co.	450,000

The accounts from the country were still more disastrous, announcing the failure not of mercantile firms only, but of several extensive banks. At Manchester, De Jersey and Co., 400,000*l.*, Mr. R. Gardner, J. and R. Fairbridge, and many others, of large liabilities.

At Liverpool, Mr. Maury, Messrs. T. and H. Murray (150,000*l.*), Brown and Todd, Messrs. Barton-Irlam, and Higginson, whose liabilities are said to amount to 1,000,000*l.*

The banks which were compelled to stop payment were—

Knapp and Co., Abingdon.
 Royal Bank of Liverpool.
 Newcastle Union Joint Stock Bank.
 Scholes and Co., Manchester.
 North and South Wales Bank.
 Messrs. Brodie, Salisbury, and Shaftesbury.

Under these disastrous circumstances, the pressure on the commercial world was terrible, and the suspensions of payment by the smaller houses were numerous. The funds fell very greatly, declining rapidly to 83½, 80½, 79½. Exchequer Bills fluctuated between 6*s.*, 18*s.*, 15*s.*, 33*s.*, 28*s.*, 35*s.* *discount*; the rate of discount at the

Bank 8 and 9 per cent.; but out of doors scarcely any accommodation was to be obtained at any rate.

The commercial credit of the country being thus threatened with total destruction, representations of the frightful consequences about to ensue were made to the Government, by very many most influential parties. The Government long stood firm, relying on the self-curative power said to be inherent in affairs of currency as in all others; but matters became at length so frightful, that their resolution gave way, and the following correspondence was published:—

PROPOSAL FROM GOVERNMENT TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

"Downing Street, Oct. 25.

"Gentlemen,—Her Majesty's Government have seen with the deepest regret the pressure which has existed for some weeks upon the commercial interests of the country, and that this pressure has been aggravated by a want of that confidence which is necessary for carrying on the ordinary dealings of trade.

"They have been in hopes that the check given to transactions of a speculative character, the transfer of capital from other countries, the influx of bullion, and the feeling which a knowledge of these circumstances might have been expected to produce, would have removed the prevailing distrust.

"They were encouraged in this expectation by the speedy cessation of a similar state of feeling in the month of April last.

"These hopes have, however, been disappointed; and her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that the time has

arrived when they ought to attempt by some extraordinary and temporary measure to restore confidence to the mercantile and manufacturing community.

"For this purpose, they recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England, in the present emergency, to enlarge the amount of their discounts and advances upon approved security; but that, in order to retain this operation within reasonable limits, a high rate of interest should be charged. In present circumstances they would suggest that the rate of interest should not be less than 8 per cent.

"If this course should lead to any infringement of the existing law, Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to propose to Parliament, on its meeting, a bill of indemnity.

"They will rely upon the discretion of the Directors to reduce as soon as possible the amount of their notes, if any extraordinary issues should take place within the limits prescribed by law.

"Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that any extra profit derived from this measure should be carried to the account of the public; but the precise mode of doing so must be left to future arrangement.

"Her Majesty's Government are not insensible to the evil of any departure from the law which has placed the currency of this country upon a sound basis; but they feel confident that, in the present circumstances, the measure which they have proposed may be safely adopted; and that, at the same time, the main provisions of that law and the vital principle of preserving the convertibility of the

bank-note may be firmly maintained.

"We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient humble servants,

"JOHN RUSSELL,
"CHAS. WOOD.

"The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England."

REPLY FROM THE BANK.

"Bank of England, Oct. 25.

"Gentlemen,—We have the honour to acknowledge your letter of this day's date, which we have submitted to the Court of Directors, and we inclose a copy of the resolutions thereon; and

"We have the honour to be, Sirs, your most obedient servants,

"JAMES MORRIS, Governor,
"H. J. PRESOTT, Dep.-Gov.

"To the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

"Resolved, That this Court do accede to the recommendation contained in the letter of the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, dated this day, and addressed to the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, which has just been read.

"That the minimum rate of discount on bills not having more than 95 days to run be 8 per cent.

"That advances be made on bills of exchange, on Stock, Exchequer Bills, and other approved securities, in sums of not less than 2,000*l.*, and for periods to be fixed by the Governors, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum."

The immediate effect of this relaxation was favourable. The funds rose to 83, but fell back when the high rate of interest became known; rose to 84½, and again fell to 81½;

but finally took and maintained an upward tendency. But, notwithstanding, the pressure on the mercantile and trading classes continued to be very great.

NOVEMBER.

2. SUICIDE OF COUNT BRESSON.

—The French public, already greatly excited on the one hand by the horrors of the Praslin murder, and on the other by the successful issue of the intrigues in Spain for bringing about the double marriage of the Spanish princesses, were greatly startled by the intelligence of the suicide of the skilful diplomatist who had brought that negotiation to a triumphant issue, in spite of the opposition of the English and continental courts. It appears that Count Bresson had his formal audience of the King of Naples to present his credentials as Ambassador of France, on the 31st of October; he was graciously received, and retired apparently pleased. Next day he paid a number of visits, and in the evening went to the Opera, without evincing throughout the day or evening the slightest symptom of insanity or excitement. On reaching home, however, he was observed to be agitated. His excitement increased, and he continued walking about his apartment until four o'clock, when, all at once, the fall of a heavy body was heard. The Countess Bresson ran into his room, and found him lying in a pool of blood, which flowed from a frightful wound in the throat, effected by a razor, which was found close to him. Instant alarm was given, and almost immediately the surgeon of the British Lega-

tion arrived; but the Count was already dead.

It had been remarked that Count Bresson, before leaving Paris for Naples last month, seemed low-spirited. This was attributed to chagrin at the refusal of the King to appoint him to either the British or the Russian embassy. The former he particularly desired. He made his will, and arranged all his affairs before his departure, which occasions a surmise that he contemplated destroying himself. Nevertheless, he appeared perfectly collected throughout his journey, and, it was understood, transacted important business at Turin *en route*. Notwithstanding these appearances, however, it is believed that the disappointments just alluded to preyed upon his mind, and produced the mental disease which prompted him to the fatal act.

4. DARING ROBBERY.—A very deliberate robbery was committed on the persons of Dr. Bowring, M.P., and his brother, Mr. Charles Bowring. Mr. C. Bowring is chief manager of the Llynvi Iron-works, at Maestag, in South Wales; of which company Dr. Bowring is chairman. Mr. Bowring had gone in a gig to Bridgend, a distance of ten miles, to draw money from the bank for the payment of wages. The check cashed was for 1000*l.*; 670*l.* in gold, 60*l.* in silver, and the rest in notes; the whole was placed in a bag, and deposited beneath the seat of the gig. Mr. Bowring here met his brother, and they started homewards together at noon. When about mid-way, in a lonely place on the ascent of a hill, two strong men presented themselves, armed with a pistol each, and demanded of the travellers

"their money or their lives." As neither Dr. Bowring nor his brother had any kind of weapon, the 1000*l.* was surrendered to the robbers; one of whom exclaimed, holding his pistol to Mr. Bowring's breast, "Give me the two bags:" there was only one bag on this occasion—the cash was usually placed in two. One of the fellows then deliberately shot the horse in order to prevent alarm or pursuit; and both made off into the woods. Leaving his brother on the spot, Mr. Charles Bowring ran back towards Bridgend; he found a farm not far off, and, borrowing a horse, he soon reached the town. The workmen turned out; armed and mounted constables were sent out in all directions; a large reward was offered; and by four o'clock one of the robbers was captured, having still in his possession 250*l.* in gold. The other was taken late at night at Taibach. The constable thus describes the encounter—"I was watching on the turnpike-road, near a gate leading up from Margam Moors. About a quarter to eleven, I saw a man moving from the gateway. I spoke to him, and he said he was working on the railway. I suspected he was the party I wanted. He said he was on the spree, and I asked him to go to a public-house. He walked with me a little way; when he pulled something out of his pocket, and was feeling it, and said he would not go any further. I was afraid of him, but I coaxed him on. We walked together till we reached the Somerset public-house, at Taibach, when he ran away. I came up with him in the middle of Taibach village; and he turned round and said, "Stand back! or I'll shoot you through." I immediately struck him with my

staff, and he leant against a wall; when I took hold of him. When against the wall, I heard something like money fall on the other side. Wright, a policeman, came up, and took hold of my prisoner; and I got over the wall, and, under the spot on which the prisoner leaned with his hands, found a handkerchief with 515*l.* in sovereigns and half-sovereigns in it. Ten sovereigns and some silver were found on his person." Of the notes, 170*l.* was found in a wood. The culprits turned out to be two Irishmen, who had recently been employed on the Llynvi Iron-works—Mahoney and Lloyd; they had prepared for their exploit by buying pistols, at Swansea, a few days before. They were identified by the Messrs. Bowring, and were committed for trial.

8. RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A fatal collision occurred on the North-western Railway, between Warrington and Crewe. A luggage-train was on its way from Liverpool to Birmingham; as it was passing Winsford, a train of coal-waggons emerged, suddenly and rapidly, from a siding, and the former ran into the other with dreadful violence; the locomotive of the up-train was overturned; the driver was killed on the spot, and the stoker hurt; and the waggons were thrown off the rail. The road was rendered impassable by the wreck which covered it in every direction.

10. POISONING OF A GRAND-FATHER. — William Newton Allnutt, a boy 12 years of age, was charged, at the Worship Street Police Office, with having stolen a gold watch and appendages, a gold eye-glass, and other articles of jewellery, of the value of 70 guineas, the property of his grandmother.

Mrs. Sarah Nelme, widow of the late Mr. Nelme, of Grove-place, Hackney. This, however, was the least charge against the prisoner; for an inquiry before a coroner's jury into the mysterious circumstances attending the death of Mr. Nelme resulted in the committal of this depraved youth for the murder of his unfortunate grandfather.

Mr. Nelme was a retired City merchant, in his seventy-fourth year; with him and his wife resided Mrs. Allnutt, who was a daughter by a former wife, and the boy, Mrs. Allnutt's other children being at school or in the country. This lady is a widow. Some time since, ten sovereigns were missed; inquiry was made, and eventually William Allnutt confessed that he had taken them, to buy a watch; but he said that they had been stolen from him. This offence was overlooked. More recently, while the old gentleman and his grandson were walking in the garden, a pistol was fired close to Mr. Nelme's head. The boy called out that he saw a man, who had fired it, escaping over the wall; but for some days the affair was a mystery. A pistol was found, however, in the next garden; and this weapon has been traced to the grandson, who had bought it in the Minories. Shortly after this, Mr. Nelme was taken ill, and soon died in great agony. Mrs. Nelme and Mrs. Allnutt were also attacked by sickness. Suspicion was excited; and it was found that a large quantity of arsenic had been mixed with some pounded sugar that was kept in a vase. It was surmised that William Allnutt had placed the poison there; having obtained it from a bureau in which his grandfather kept it for the purpose of poisoning

rats. In consequence of these suspicious circumstances, a coroner's inquest was held on the body. A *post mortem* examination showed the organs in a state denoting the presence of poison; and Dr. Letheby found by chemical analysis that the poison was arsenic: there were traces of the poison in the brain, which led the doctor to believe that the victim had been swallowing it for a week or longer; while its presence in the intestines showed that a dose had been taken recently. A key of the bureau was found in a hiding-place, and the boy confessed that he had hidden it. It appears that Mr. Nelme used to eat the pounded sugar with baked apples. Mrs. Nelme stated that William was hardly twelve years old; he is a clever boy, but mischievously inclined. On the last occasion, he pounded the sugar and placed it in the vase; but the old lady stood by. He had ample opportunities of being alone in the dining-room, where the vase was kept. Mrs. Nelme's suspicion rested entirely on the boy.

Mrs. Allnutt said that when her son was very young he had fallen on a ploughshare and cut his nose severely, so that his recovery was deemed hopeless, and his health had been delicate since. She thought the boy was aware of the deadly properties of arsenic: he had asked her about it. The day before her father died, she had sweetened his gruel with sugar from the vase. She herself had some of the gruel, and was very sick in consequence. Mrs. Nelme was ill after taking arrowroot sweetened with the sugar. Her son was subject to walking and talking in his sleep; and he had complained of "hearing voices in his head." Her husband was decidedly insane

when he died, two years since. Superintendent Waller stated, that when the boy was taken into custody for theft, he said that he had been tempted to do it—a voice had said to him, “Do it, do it! you will never be found out.” The Jury returned a verdict of “Wilful murder” against William Newton Allnutt, and he was committed for trial.

While in prison, the boy confessed his guilt, and was found guilty on his trial. The learned Judge said he would make a representation which would have the effect of sparing the prisoner's life; but it would only be that he might pass the rest of his days in ignominy.

— ADULTERATION OF BREAD.— The high price of the staff of life has induced unprincipled persons to impose adulterated bread upon the poor, whose necessities blind them to the certain bad quality of the article when sold below the market price. The following bad case has been detected:—Samuel Vickers, a retailer of flour in Leeds, and Elizabeth his wife, were committed to prison for vending adulterated flour, at a low price. Several persons who had bought flour of Vickers became ill, and applied for relief at the Dispensary. The medical officer reported the circumstance to the Magistrates; and Mr. James, the Superintendent of Police, was ordered to make inquiries. He arrested Vickers; who declared that the flour was just as he received it from the miller's: but subsequently Mr. Vickers took Mr. James into a cellar where there was a quantity of white powder resembling Paris white and plaster of Paris, as well as a stone table and some implements evidently used in-reducing the substance to

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a fineness resembling that of flour. A search being made in another house belonging to Vickers, more of the stuff was found in bins, besides several sacks of flour. These sacks were examined, and their contents were declared to be without adulteration. Inquiry was next made of the miller, named Jackson; and it was ascertained that he sold the flour to Vickers at 38s. per sack of 20 stone; whereas the price at which the latter retailed the compound which he sold for flour would only amount to 36s. 8d. the sack.

Vickers was convicted in three cases, and summarily sentenced to pay a fine of 20*l.* in each case, or to undergo a month's imprisonment in default of paying each fine, with hard labour. The wife was fined 20*l.* in one case, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment in default of payment.

— EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.—A coroner's inquest was held at the Dover Castle, Old Kent Road, on the body of Mrs. Isabella Bartrope, aged 27, the wife of a master corn chandler carrying on business at No. 1, Hendra-road, Old Kent-road.

The body presented a frightful spectacle, the flesh being literally burnt from the face, neck, arms, and breasts.

Mr. Thomas Huff, foreman of the goods depôt, at the Bricklayers' Arms terminus of the South-Eastern Railway, said, on the night of Friday last, shortly after 12 o'clock, he was in the yard at the back of Mr. Bartrope's house, in company with several other persons, amongst whom was the deceased. He had been asked by Mr. Church, one of the railway clerks, to go and let off a few fireworks to amuse the people in the house. A box con-

taining a number of fireworks had been placed in Mr. Bartrope's wash-house in the yard, and as each article was taken out, the door was ordered by Mr. Church to be closed; and, to prevent the possibility of an explosion, a bull's-eye lantern was used to light the wash-house instead of a candle. Whilst they were letting off the fireworks, a rocket, which had been tied to a stick, as soon as the light was applied, instead of ascending into the air, shot horizontally on one side, and fell amongst the people in the yard. Mr. Church begged of deceased to move, as she was then standing with her hand on the lock of the door; but, instead of so doing, the instant the rocket exploded she ran into the wash-house, when the sparks from the rocket entered, and, alighting on the box of fireworks, the whole exploded with a fearful noise, setting fire to the deceased's dress, and filling the wash-house with sulphur. As soon as possible, deceased was got out, when she was found to be most dreadfully burnt.

A Juror.—By whom were the fireworks provided?

Witness.—They had been sent by some one to the station to be forwarded to Margate, and to be left at the terminus there till called for. It being illegal to send fireworks by railway, and one of the clerks suspecting the contents of the box, had it opened, and, as it was ordered by the directors that, in the event of any fireworks being discovered, they were to be destroyed by some means, the box had been detained. There is a very heavy penalty for sending fireworks by rail.

Mr. John Fothergill, superintendent of the Bricklayers' Arms goods depôt, said, that he recol-

lected a box being taken to the station about two months since. It was suspected of containing combustibles, and was therefore opened and detained.

A Juror.—Where have the fireworks been kept during the time they have been detained?

Witness.—At the station.

Another Juror.—And, although your orders are to destroy fireworks if found at the station, you keep them on the premises till Guy Fawkes' night before you attempt to do so?

Witness.—I did not recollect that they were on the premises till that day, and, being apprehensive that an explosion might happen and the company's property get damaged, I gave orders that they should be taken into the yard and destroyed.

A Juror.—Surely there is some better way of getting rid of these articles than setting fire to them. It might be done with greater safety by placing them in a tub of water, or they might be thrown at once into the Thames.

The Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased, Isabella Bartrope, was accidentally burnt to death by an explosion of fireworks;" and added some remarks on the loose manner in which the company had conducted their business.

— WRECK OF THE STEPHEN WITNEY.—*Ninety-one lives lost.*—A frightful shipwreck occurred on the south-western coast of Ireland. The packet-ship *Stephen Witney*, a splendid vessel of 1034 tons' burden, left New York for Liverpool on the 18th of October. All seems to have gone well; the ship made an excellent passage, and made the coast of Ireland on the afternoon of the 10th; but about 10 o'clock the same night run on the West

Calf, an island of Skull, and in fifteen minutes was an utter wreck. The scene of the disaster is a fearfully rugged coast, within a few miles of Cape Clear. There were on board the vessel a hundred and ten passengers and crew; of whom ninety-one perished, only nineteen getting to land alive. The shore and rocks were strewn with the cargo; which the country people, who assembled by thousands, industriously pillaged.

The master had apparently mistaken the new light on the Rock Island for that of the Old Head of Kinsale.

16. ROBBERY AT THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY STATION.—A most impudent robbery, involving the loss of a large amount of property, took place at the Great Western Railway Station.

The booking-offices for first and second-class passengers run parallel with each other, each being entered by a distinct door from the front yard, and each affording distinct egress on to the platform from which the trains start. The two offices communicate with each other by a pair of folding doors, the clerks in each being thus enabled to pass to and fro without leaving their positions behind the counters over which the money is paid. The egress on to the platform from the second-class booking-office is by a pair of folding doors, which at night are fastened by a single bolt from the inside, running up into the top of the door-frame. The inner platform being considered quite private, no more secure fastening to the door had been deemed necessary, and, unfortunately, from the fact of the two doors not meeting very closely, nothing was more easy than to unfasten this bolt from the outside:

thus any person, having first obtained admittance on to the platform, might with the greatest ease, by the insertion of a crooked nail or some such instrument, obtain admittance inside the booking-office. This is exactly what seems to have been done. As the most opportune moment for the perpetration of the robbery, the thieves appear to have selected the period of the arrival of the last train on Sunday night, viz., half-past 10 o'clock. At this time, of course, all the booking clerks and other officers, with the exception of the few whose duty it would be to receive the in-coming train, had left. The thieves, no doubt, had previously secreted themselves among the carriages always remaining about the station, and probably did not commence operations until all the officers of the company were busy in attending to the passengers arriving by the up-train. They appear then, having obtained admittance as above described into the second-class booking-office, to have gone behind the counter, and, forcing in succession all the tills (six in number) open, to have cleared them of their contents. This done, they passed into the first-class office, where they did precisely the same, every one of the drawers in both offices being forcibly wrenched open. At the right-hand extremity of the first-class booking-office is a small closet, containing an iron safe, where the money taken during the day is placed when it is not convenient to send it to the banker's, as on Sunday night, for instance; this safe stood on a pair of brackets. Here, also, all articles of value sent for transmission by railway are generally placed pending their despatch. This closet was fastened

by a common lock, which yielded readily enough to the iron wrench which had evidently been used by the thieves. Having gained admittance, the rascals had the audacity to remove bodily the safe alluded to, which contained no less than 1,200*l.* in notes, gold, and silver, which had been placed therein in the course of the day. The thieves evidently carried their load back into the second-class office, the front door of which they unlocked, and let themselves out. Once in the front yard, the safe was probably placed in a cab or other vehicle, and the rascals got clear off among the cabs departing at the same time. In addition to the 1,200*l.* cash, the safe contained a large quantity of railway securities, the property of the chief book-clerk. In the closet with the safe were two boxes full of bullion, each insured for a large amount. Happily these were untouched.

CHLOROFORM.—The great discovery of the beneficial effects of æther in preventing pain during surgical operations, recorded in this work, has already been superseded by an agent more readily used, more efficacious, less troublesome, less disagreeable.

The now "anæsthetic" agent is described in a pamphlet, published by Dr. Simpson of Edinburgh University, to whom the discovery is due, in terms at once distinct, moderate, and trustworthy. It is called "chloroform, or perchloride of formyle." It is described as "a dense, limpid, colourless liquid, readily evaporating, possessing an agreeable fruit-like odour, and a saccharine pleasant taste." In its application as an anæsthetic, it is inhaled like æther; its advantages over that agent are thus enumerated:—

"1. A much less quantity will produce the same effect. 2. A more rapid, complete, and generally more persistent action, with less preliminary excitement and tendency to exhilaration and talking. 3. The inhalation is far more agreeable and pleasant than that of æther. 4. As a smaller quantity is used, the application is less expensive; which becomes an important consideration if brought into general use. 5. Its perfume is not unpleasant, but the reverse, and more evanescent. 6 and 7. No particular instrument or inhaler is necessary: it is quite portable; and all that is required is to diffuse a little of the liquid upon a hollow-shaped sponge, or even the pocket-handkerchief, and apply the same over the mouth and nostrils, so as to be fully inhaled."

Dr. Simpson and some of his medical friends have used chloroform with perfect success in several cases of midwifery and painful operations.

"Formyle is the hypothetical radical of formic acid;" the acid being so called because it was first observed in the *formica rufa*, or red ant; but chemists now obtain it from many sources, such as starch, sugar, and most vegetable substances. The perchloride of formyle, or chloroform, may be made by various processes—"by making milk of lime or an aqueous solution of caustic alkali to act upon chloral; by distilling alcohol, pyroxylic spirit, or acetone, with chloride of lime; by leading a stream of chlorine gas into a solution of caustic potass in spirit of wine," &c.

— THE NEW BISHOP OF MANCHESTER AND MR. GUTTERIDGE.—An application was made by the

Attorney-General, in the Court of Queen's Bench, on behalf of the Reverend James Prince Lee, the newly appointed Bishop of Manchester, for leave to file a criminal information against Mr. Gutteridge, a surgeon of Birmingham, for certain libellous attacks on Mr. Lee's character. The libels consisted of a letter which had been sent round to the Archbishops, Bishops, and members of the Government, and otherwise extensively circulated; and also of a communication addressed to the editor of the *John Bull* newspaper. Mr. Lee was charged with being morally disqualified for the office of a Bishop, on account of his "lying, drunkenness, and malignity." These offences were alleged to have been committed in Birmingham while he was Head Master of King Edward the Sixth's School, he being at the same time a Trustee of the Birmingham Blue Coat School. The affidavits read from various parties, including the Bishop of Worcester, two clergymen, several private friends, and a medical man, contained absolute denials of the charge; imputing the appearances on which it was founded to nervousness arising from indisposition. The charges had already been inquired into, and disproved, and would not now have been recurred to on Mr. Lee's part, had it not been for the position he was about to occupy, which rendered it desirable that Mr. Gutteridge should have an opportunity of publicly substantiating his attacks. The Court granted the rule.

Mr. Gutteridge appeared in person to show cause, and avowed the authorship of the pamphlets containing the libels. He had made no affidavit, but he undertook to show from the affidavits on the

other side that the rule ought to be discharged. These affidavits admitted a "peculiarity" of manner in Mr. Lee; which, he contended, would support the conclusion that Mr. Lee was labouring under intoxication. Mr. Gutteridge gloried in having done his duty to his country, "and to the Church to which it was his chief happiness to belong."

Lord Chief Justice Denman proceeded to deliver judgment, without hearing the reply of counsel for the prosecution. He said, that as to the charge of malignity, Mr. Lee had answered it in the only way that was possible; and that answer was perfectly satisfactory. So was his answer to the charge of falsehood. As to Mr. Lee's appearance in church, the charge was contradicted by himself, by the Churchwarden, and by other parties; and the contradiction was perfectly full and clear. As to the other charge of drunkenness, it had been fully proved that there was not the slightest pretence for making that charge. Mr. Gutteridge had made no affidavit. He had insinuated the truth of those charges; but did that man venture to swear that he *believed* one of those charges to be true? The miserable pretence which he had made as an excuse was, that then there would have been only affidavit against affidavit. Now, however, there was nothing but libel against affidavit. The defendant well knew that the Court expected an affidavit; and the total omission on his part to state that he believed those charges to be true convinced Lord Denman that they were utterly false. Such charges uttered against any man, the dirt thrown by the meanest hand, must have been a source of torment.

his heart. No man could be insensible to it. "I feel it to be my duty," said Lord Denman, "to tell the reverend gentleman, that, so far as my opinion can give him protection, he has it in the fullest degree; and that, so far from being tarnished, his character only shines the brighter for the charges which have been made against him." The rule against Mr. Guteridge was made absolute.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES.—A circular has been issued from Downing Street instructing the authorities in the Colonies that the Roman Catholic Prelates are henceforward to be addressed by the proper titles appertaining to their *rank* in their own Church, but they are not to be designated by the *local* titles derived from the name of the sees which they hold: thus, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New South Wales will be addressed as the "Most Reverend Archbishop Polding," and not the "Most Reverend Archbishop of Australia."

18. MEETING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—The Fifteenth Parliament of the United Kingdom this day assembled for their first sitting, pursuant to Her Majesty's Proclamation.

The Parliament was opened by Commission. In the House of Lords very few Peers attended; in the House of Commons the muster was much more numerous. There was much bustle; gentlemen of all parties being mixed up in friendly gossip.—Lord John Russell talking with Colonel Sibthorp, and afterwards with Lord George Bentinck; Mr. Spooner with Sir Charles Wood; Mr. Feergus O'Connor with the Attorney-General. Mr. Shaw Lefevre was the object of general welcome; another

was Mr. Herries; long absent from the House; and as various new Members, remarkable for their outdoor reputation or other reason of note or mark made their appearance, they were received with appropriate signs of recognition. For the proceedings of the assembled Parliament see our HISTORY.

24. FALSE CONVICTION.—Mary Anne Turford, a young woman, was recently convicted at the Central Criminal Court for stealing a watch, and sentenced to be imprisoned for six months: it has appeared that she was totally innocent. The watch belonged to Joseph Wenman, who had left it with his daughter, Harriet Ward, a married woman living at Walworth: one evening it was missed, and, as Turford had just left the house, she was suspected; her arrest and conviction speedily followed. It has since been proved at the Lambeth Police Office, that the real culprit was James William Ward, the son of Mrs. Ward. After Turford's conviction, the boy admitted his guilt: he had stolen the watch to spite his grandfather; an uncle sold it for him, and young Ward spent the money in "a good spree." This story was corroborated by the uncle, whose nephew told him he was the thief, the very day the girl was tried. On Tuesday, the depraved boy, being arraigned at the Central Criminal Court, pleaded guilty to the charge of theft, and made a speech to the Court: his grandfather pretended to be a phrenologist, and had foretold that he would be a thief, and he only committed the offence to make out what he said to be true—his grandfather always treated him like a thief, and while he bought silk dresses, and brooches for other members of the family, gave nothing

to him, and would not even speak to him. The hardened youth then abused his mother and other members of his family. The Recorder, after commenting on the vile conduct of the prisoner throughout, sentenced him to be transported for seven years. "Thank you!" exclaimed the impudent culprit, "that is just what I wanted."

Sir George Grey has recommended a free pardon in the case of the young woman.

This, however, was not the end of this singular case. The uncle has since been apprehended on the charge of having instigated the robbery and appropriated the greater part of the proceeds. The depravity of these parties in allowing the young woman to be convicted for the crime of which they were themselves guilty is very remarkable.

29. EXTENSIVE PLUNDER. — Anne Simons, employed as saleswoman in the cloak department by Messrs. Marshall and Stinton, who are silk-mercers in Vere Street, was indicted for robbing her employers. On taking stock, they found a large deficiency, and suspicion fell upon Simons, whose duty it was to cut out silk and satin cloaks, and who had access to all the property in the establishment, and it was discovered that she had been stealing from time to time large quantities of valuable goods, indeed the deficiency in their stock amounted to upwards of 1000*l*. It was also discovered that she had a liaison with Mr. Hickman, a junior partner in the firm of Price, Gifford, and Hickman, colonial merchants. At this gentleman's chambers, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, stolen property to the value of 260*l*. was found. It was

proved at the trial, that Mr. Hickman gave every facility for the recovery of these goods; that he admitted that the prisoner had given him a number of articles, especially waistcoat-pieces, which she said she had purchased from her employers; she had also presented him with a gold chain, an easy chair, and other things: Mr. Hickman asserted that he had believed the young woman to have so lucrative a situation that she could purchase these articles. He also said that he had not given her much money; but he had assisted her father to the extent of 500*l*. Anne Simons had free access to his chambers; and he utterly disclaimed all knowledge of her criminality in robbing her employers. The evidence favoured this view of Mr. Hickman's innocence. For the female prisoner, it was attempted to be shown that Mr. Stinton had been so familiar with her that it might be conceived that he had given her the goods, but Mr. Stinton steadily denied this intimacy. Elizabeth Simons, Anne's sister, swore in her cross-examination that Anne and Mr. Stinton were acquainted before 1845 (which Mr. Stinton had denied); that she had seen them walking together at night. Re-examination threw an unfavourable light on this woman's character. In his address for Anne Simons, Mr. Sergeant Wilkins still relied on the alleged intimacy of his client with Mr. Stinton. The Jury, however, found the woman guilty, and acquitted Mr. Hickman. Mr. Justice Coltman, in ordering the discharge of Mr. Hickman, said he quite concurred in the verdict of the Jury; he believed that he had only acted with indiscretion, and that there was not the least ground for sup-

posing him connected with the felony.

On the following day Anne Simons was again indicted for stealing the property found at her father's house in Leicestershire, valued at 500*l.*; and the father was tried for receiving it. Both were found guilty, but the father was recommended to mercy.

The Recorder in passing sentence said, that as Anne Simons had not persisted in the second case in charging Mr. Stinton with misconduct, he only inflicted that punishment which attached to the offence of which she was convicted on Monday — transportation for fourteen years; Benjamin Simons, the father, to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for eighteen months.

— STATE OF IRELAND. — The condition of this unhappy land during the past month has been even more shocking than hitherto. During the fearful visitation of the famine, when the peasantry were dying by hundreds, there was yet this consolation, that the evil was from the hands of the Almighty in the exercise of His wisdom, and that man could but bow himself in humility to the stroke — and this dire affliction further exhibited the noble spectacle of nations hastening to the relief of their fellow-creatures, all selfish and angry feelings forgotten. We have now however to contemplate the wickedness of man; the people, but so recently relieved from their sufferings, so recently the objects of unbounded generosity, turn upon their benefactors, and, all gratitude to God and man forgotten, turn their beautiful and fruitful land into an Aeldama.

The list of murders and outrages, committed during the month of November, is of the most appall-

ing character. A brief summary of the most striking crimes will present but a faint reflection of the terror, rapine, and violence pervading the southern counties.

One of these assassinations, from the high position of the victim, his excellent character, and the universal estimation in which he was held, caused unusual horror and excitement.

As Major Mahon was returning to his residence at Strokestown, on the evening of Tuesday, the 2nd instant, from a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Roscommon Union, he was shot dead by an assassin, about four miles from Strokestown. Major Mahon had been in possession of the Hartland property for a couple of years. The tenants owed three years' rent, amounting to 30,000*l.* At first the tenants refused either to pay rent, till the land, or give it up. Last year, however, a large portion of them agreed to leave the country; and Major Mahon, at his own expense, chartered two vessels and sent a number of the tenantry to America. Long, however, before this occurred, it was well known in the country that Major Mahon was a doomed man. His name stood first upon a list of twelve gentlemen, all of whom have been doomed to death on account of their refusal to continue the conacre system; the failure of the potato crop saved them for the time. Major Mahon was attacked by two assassins; the piece of one missed fire, the contents of the other gun lodged in the victim's breast; he exclaimed "O God!" and was dead.

The Coroner's Jury which sat on the body returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown."

The particulars of this crime as they were subsequently ascertained were calculated to add a deeper dye to its atrocity. To shoot their victim, the assassins did not hesitate to imperil the life of another gentleman, against whom there does not seem to have been even a supposed cause of complaint. This was Mr. Shanley, the medical practitioner of Strokestown: he is beloved by the poor of the neighbourhood, for his active benevolence in his profession; and he had travelled the most disturbed districts with impunity, as his missions were those of charity. Mr. Shanley was sitting by the side of the unfortunate Major Mahon; behind the carriage was seated a servant. As they arrived at the "Kyber Pass," a shot—supposed by the survivors to have been from a blunderbuss—was fired into the carriage. The Major received the great mass of the charge in his right side and chest, and never spoke after: his death was instantaneous. Mr. Shanley was wounded by a swan-drop or slug in the fore-arm. A few yards further on, a second gun or blunderbuss was levelled at the carriage, but burned priming; and the two assassins were seen running away. Within about one hundred yards of the scene of this terrible onslaught are three houses inhabited by the tenants of the victim. It is said that the emigrants whom Major Mahon sent out to America last year suffered dreadfully by fever on their voyage and after landing; and many of the evil-disposed at Strokestown attributed the sufferings of the emigrants to the landlord!

It is further stated, that for several successive nights after the murder the hills around blazed with bonfires, within sight of the

house where the widow and daughters of Major Mahon were watching his remains. And it is said that the unfortunate ladies were deterred by threats of violence from venturing to cross the threshold of their door!

The Government offered a reward of 100*l.* for the discovery of the assassins; but no clue has hitherto been obtained, although the murderers must have been well known to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

A man named Flynn was murdered while returning home from the fair of Newtownhamilton, in Armagh: he was stabbed to the heart. Three men were apprehended.

While Michael Walsh, steward and caretaker to Mr. O'Callaghan of Ballynahinch, was going along the high road near Scariff, at eight in the morning, he was fired at from behind a wall, and killed: two bullets entered his head. The reports of the guns were heard by persons near at hand; but the assassins got off undiscovered.

A man was murdered near Nenagh, while endeavouring to aid a family whose house had been invaded by a band of ruffians. Six or seven armed men went to the house of Harding, a farmer of Loughorna, and demanded his gun. He said he had lent it; they struck him down senseless. Devitt, a neighbour, came in; an assassin aimed at him, but the gun missed fire, and Devitt captured the ruffian; the prisoner called to his companions, and one of them fired a gun into Devitt's right side. The murderers then deliberately walked away: this was done in the afternoon. Two men who lived next door to Harding, and who had arms, calmly looked on!

Mr. Hassard, treasurer to the grand jury of the county of Fermanagh, was returning from Enniskillen on Saturday evening, the 18th inst., to his house in the neighbourhood of that town; just as he entered his own avenue, a gun was fired at him by a man concealed in a young plantation. The contents of the gun—shot, slugs, and nails—lodged in Mr. Hassard's thigh: he died of his wounds early on Monday morning.

On the same day, an attempt was made to kill Mr. Richard Uniacke Bayley, a magistrate of Ballynacloagh. He and his brother-in-law, Mr. Head, were driving in a gig, and had gone about a mile from Nenagh, when a little country girl caught hold of the back rail of the vehicle, and ran along for about half a mile by means of the assistance thus obtained; and the gentlemen offered no objection, although suspicion would have been excited had it been an adult who was near them. The gig had just got to the end of a steep hill on the road to Thurles, and the horse was about to be put into a smart trot again, when the girl cried out, "Come on now, boys, or you will miss them!" This had been scarcely said, when three armed men appeared by the side of the ditch, and fired at the gentlemen. Mr. Head escaped with the rasing of the skin under his hat; but Mr. Bayley was desperately wounded, his jaw having been broken by one of the slugs, and others penetrating his face. Mr. Head jumped out of the gig, and made a prisoner of the girl, and then drove a little distance to some houses on the road-side; but the inmates shut their doors, and refused to admit the wounded gentleman.

A wife has perished, near the village of Murroe, in shielding her husband from the gun of an assassin. On Friday evening, the 12th inst., two armed men, with blackened faces, entered the house of John Ryan; presenting their pieces, they called out, "Heads down!" and swore they would have Ryan's life. One Tucker was present, and Ryan got behind him: the assassins dragged them asunder; Ryan grasped a chair to defend himself, and his wife threw herself before him: unmoved by her heroism, one of the ruffians discharged his piece, killing the woman on the instant. The distracted husband darted into another room to get a gun; but when he returned the butchers had escaped, and there was only the bleeding corpse of his wife stretched before him. Ryan's house was burnt down last year by incendiaries; and threatening notices had been sent to him.

A ganger on the Great Southern Railway has been murdered at Ballytroph, by some of the navigators under his direction; in consequence, it is said, of a question as to work.

A policeman has been murdered near the scene of Major Mahon's assassination, while making inquiries respecting parties implicated in that crime.

A bailiff, named John Heazleton, who went to execute a decree of sessions on one Lynn, at Pomeroy, in Tyrone, was stabbed by him, and died in the course of the day.

In the same county, a man named Forrest was murdered for giving information regarding some deserters that were concealing themselves in his neighbourhood.

In Limerick, Mr. Ralph Hill, sub-agent to Mr. David Fitzgerald,

was shot on the lands of Rathure on Thursday the 18th inst. On Wednesday, Mr. Hill had distrained some corn belonging to John Quain. On the Thursday, in company with a bailiff named Flannery, and a man named Michael Tobin, he went to remove the corn; while the party were talking with Quain's son, four shots were fired at them from behind the haggard: Hill was killed on the spot, and Tobin was mortally wounded.

Mr. Daniel Dillon, a rich farmer, and money-lender, was waylaid within a furlong of his residence at Cappamore, and brutally murdered.

M. O'Donnell, of Kilcash, near Clonmell, sub-agent to the Marquess of Ormonde, was shot dead.

This fearful selection of crime for *one* month, may be closed with the murder of a Protestant clergyman. On the 28th inst., the Rev. John Lloyd, vicar of Aughrim, after preaching his sermon in the parish church, returned to his residence in Smith's Town, near Elphin, accompanied by his servant, on horseback. When about half a mile from his house, a man, armed with a gun, came up, and, addressing the reverend gentlemen, said, "Say your prayers, for you are going to be shot." Mr. Lloyd exclaimed, "What have I done that I should be murdered!" The miscreant replied, "You put out a tenant two years ago on your estate in Leitrim; and I tell you, say your prayers, for your time is come." The ruffian then levelled his gun, deliberately took aim, and fired. Two balls entered the chest of the unfortunate gentleman, who fell a lifeless corpse upon the road. The servant rode on to give the alarm. The murderer escaped.

80. THE COMMERCIAL CRISIS. —The summary of commercial affairs for the month of November,

presents a fearful succession of disasters, not perhaps so serious in the individual cases, but most formidable in the aggregate.

In London, among the more important failures, are those of

	£
Coates and Co., liabilities	100,000
Abbot and Co.	80,000
Thurburn and Co.....	120,000
Johnson, Cole, and Co...	
Ryder, Wienholt, and Co.	50,000
M. J. Williams.....	20,000
J. and H. Reay.....	
Lackersteen and Co.....	
H. Whitmore	12,000
Tanner and Ward.....	55,000
Trueman and Cook	350,000
Sargant, Gordon, and Co.	150,000
Leaf, Barnett, and Co....	100,000
Pemberton and Co.	30,000

In the provinces the disasters are numerous.

At Blackburn—

Rosgett and Co.....	70,000
Barton and Co.....	25,000

At Glasgow—

Holdworth and Son	
Campbell, of Islay	600,000
A. and J. Downie.....	200,000

At Liverpool—

Brancker and Son	
G. Hargreaves	
Ashburner.....	80,000
Castellain and Co.....	
Napier, of Camlachie ...	40,000

At Manchester—

D. Ainsworth	30,000
Carr and Co., Newcastle	70,000

The following banks also stopped payments:—

The Shrewsbury and Market Drayton Bank.

The Honiton Bank.

The West India Bank.

Failures of foreign houses connected with English firms were also announced, their liabilities being of very large amount.

Notwithstanding these serious

failures, the aspect of monetary affairs seemed gradually to improve, and large sums of bullion began to pour in from America and the continent; funds rose gradually, but suffered temporary relapses as large stoppages were successively announced. Consols rose between the 1st and the 5th of the month nearly 2 per cent., standing on the latter day at $83\frac{1}{2}$; on the 12th, at 85; on the 19th, at $84\frac{1}{2}$; on the 19th, at 85; on the 26th, at 86; on the 30th, at $86\frac{1}{2}$. The bullion in the coffers of the Bank was returned on the 6th, at 8,438,874*l.*; on the 13th, at 8,729,551*l.*; on the 20th, 9,258,520*l.*; on the 27th, 10,016,957*l.*; and on the 4th December, 10,532,943*l.* Under these circumstances, the Bank, finding its position secure, reduced the *minimum* rate of interest which had been, under the Chancellor of the Exchequer's letter, fixed at 8 per cent., to 7 per cent. on the 23rd, and on the 2nd December to 6 per cent., the rate out of doors being below this mark and money easy. These circumstances, and the letter of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, shewing that those best qualified to form an opinion judged the crisis to be over, had a great effect in restoring confidence.

The following is the important document referred to:—

“Downing Street, Nov. 23, 1847.

“Gentlemen, — Her Majesty's Government have watched with the deepest interest the gradual revival of confidence in the commercial classes of the country.

“They have the satisfaction of believing that the course adopted by the Bank of England, on their recommendation, has contributed to produce this result, whilst it has led to no infringement of the law.”

“It appears, from the accounts which you have transmitted to us, that the reserve of the Bank of England has been for some time steadily increasing, and now amounts to 5,000,000*l.* This increase has in great measure arisen from the return of notes and coin from the country.

“The bullion exceeds 10,000,000*l.* and the state of the exchanges promises a further influx of the precious metals.

“The knowledge of these facts by the public is calculated to inspire still further confidence.

“In these circumstances it appears to Her Majesty's Government, that the purpose which they had in view in the letter which we addressed to you on the 25th October has been fully answered, and that it is unnecessary to continue that letter any longer in force.

“We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient humble servants,

“J. RUSSELL,

“CHARLES WOOD.

“The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England.”

DECEMBER.

— THE LADY KENNAWAY.—On the arrival of the *Lady Kennaway* in Plymouth Sound, she was pumped, and in twenty-two hours after she had only made twelve inches of water. An official examination of the vessel took place. When fallen in with by the Danes, it was found that part of the cargo had been removed, and there was much confusion in several parts of the ship; the state-rooms, cabins, &c. on deck, had been broken

down, and the cabin-freight carried off entire. A formal claim has been made by the two Danish crews for half the estimated value of the cargo—105,000*l.*; while Mr. Wynyard, midshipman, and the crew of H. M's. brigantine *Dolphin*, claim 35,000*l.* for the aid rendered by them.

The three principal reasons alleged for abandoning the ship were the loss of the rudder, the leaky condition of the vessel, and the state of the weather and the insubordination of the crew. The vessel had encountered heavy gales, during which she carried away her rudder and became unmanageable. Several vessels which were within sight refused any assistance; but one of them offered to carry away the crew. The men alleged the vessel to be in a sinking state, and compelled the captain to abandon her. With reference to the alleged leaky condition of the vessel, a great mistake was made somewhere. The ship was not leaky when found by the Danes seven days after, and she has never been leaky since. The pumps used to suck at twelve inches. On the 18th of December they sucked at sixteen inches, and from eight in the morning of the 18th to four in the afternoon of the next day there were but twenty inches in all in the well of the ship at her moorings in Plymouth. It is, therefore, evident that the crew must have misinformed Captain Avery on this point.

It is evident that the desertion of this valuable vessel by her English crew is as disgraceful to British seamen as her rescue is creditable to the skill and intrepidity of her sailors.

4. MISS M. E. SMITH v. EARL FER-

RERS.—A somewhat curious trial for libel, in the Court of Common Pleas, was heard. An action was brought by Miss Mary Elizabeth Smith, the young lady who last year sued Earl Ferrers for breach of promise of marriage, against Mr. Coulton, the proprietor of the *Britannia* newspaper. After the former trial, Miss Smith published a pamphlet containing a statement of her case; the pamphlet was reviewed in the *Britannia*; and some remarks made in the course of the review constituted the libel now prosecuted. The publication of the article was not denied; and the Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—a farthing damages. The Judge refused to certify that the libel was wilful and malicious; the consequence of which is, that each side pays its own costs. (For the remarkable action alluded to, see Law Cases in the volume for 1840).

5. SHIPWRECK. — During the severe gale from the S.W. with which the English Channel was visited last night and this morning, a brig bound for London, called the *Champion*, laden with a West Indian cargo, consisting chiefly of tobacco, rum, and sugar, was wrecked in Pevensey Bay, a few miles to the east of Beachy Head, when only three men and a boy out of a crew of fourteen were saved. The beach to the eastward of Pevensey Bay was completely covered with tobacco in the leaf, vast quantities of which were picked up by the numerous parties who crowded the shore. This vessel grounded very near the spot where the *Twe Cornelissen* Dutch East Indiaman was wrecked in the terrific gale on the night of the 27th of December, nearly two years ago.

6. ELECTION OF MR. SALOMANS AS ALDERMAN.—The election of an Alderman for the Ward of Cordwainers took place in the Vestry-room of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, in lieu of Mr. Alderman Thomas Wood. Mr. David Salomans, an eminent merchant of the Hebrew people, was the only candidate, and was, of course, elected. No opposition was offered to his assuming the office. Mr. Salomans is therefore the first Jew who has held this dignity in the City of London.

7. SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE.—That faith in the public spirit which induced the members of the united Shakspeare Committees (see September 16) to pledge themselves to a much larger sum than their actual funds justified, was this night nobly vindicated. For the purpose of securing to these high-minded gentleman a part, at least, of the liabilities they had incurred, the members of the *Corps Dramatique* resolved to give a "Shakspeare Night." Covent Garden Theatre was placed at their use, and the performance of a series of the most celebrated scenes from the great poet's dramas, to be represented by the living artists whose acting in them is in most repute, was planned. The idea was most successfully carried out; the occasion was a most veritable "Shakspeare Jubilee." Before the curtain and behind were gathered together, in one act of homage, all the modern illustrators of his genius, and all the literary mind of the metropolis. The house was crowded to excess; had it been larger, or the prices higher, the committee might have redeemed every farthing of their debt. A prologue, written for the occasion by Mr. Charles Knight,

was spoken by Mr. Phelps*. Then followed the following nine scenes from Shakspeare's Plays:—

The Death of Henry the Fourth, by Mr. Macready and Mr. Leigh Murray; the Death of Queen Catherine, by Mrs. Butler; the scene between Laurence and Speed, by Messrs. Harley and Buckstone; Falstaff's Recruits before Justice Shallow, by Messrs. Farren and Granby; Juliet's apparent Death, by Miss H. Faucit and Mrs. Glover; scenes from the Taming of the Shrew, by Messrs. Webster and Keeley and Mrs. Nisbett; the "Buck-basket," by Messrs. C. Mathews and T. Mathews, Madame Vestris, Mrs. Stirling, and Miss Marshall; the Story of Prospero, by Messrs. Phelps, Marston, Bennett, Miss P. Horton, and Miss L. Addison; and the Statue of Hermione, by Mrs. Warner and Mr. Graham.

The performance yielded the large sum of 900*l.* toward the Shakspeare Fund, reimbursing the members of the committee to that amount, and reducing their liability to about 500*l.*

— DISASTERS AT SEA.—The gales which prevailed at the end of last week and beginning of this were attended with fatal consequences on the south-eastern coast. A ship, apparently timber-laden and a foreigner, struck on the Goodwin Sands; some luggers put off to assist, but they found it impossible to reach the vessel; it was in great part buried in the sand, and soon disappeared altogether. The crew must all have perished. A Neapolitan ship went ashore in Pevensey Bay; nine men were lost, three others and a

* See "POETRY."

boy getting to land on a raft. The storm was of terrific violence.

To the northward of the Nore several ships were wrecked. Two vessels foundered in the Swin. Two others were lost on the Gunfleet; crews saved. Along the Yarmouth, Cromer, and Lynn coasts, many disasters occurred.

At Liverpool the tempest raged fearfully, and numbers of vessels went aground or had to seek refuge in port in a damaged condition. The *Frankfield*, a fine ship bound from Liverpool to Callao, was wrecked near the East Mouse, off the Isle of Anglesey: twenty lives were lost, eight only of the crew escaping. On Saturday morning, a number of people belonging to No. 4 Pilot-boat left Liverpool in another pilot-boat, to reach their own vessel, which was at Holy-lake. When the boats were near each other, seven pilots got into a punt, to gain No. 4; but, owing to the strong gale which was blowing, the punt was capsized, and only one of the crew was rescued from the waves, all his companions perishing.

The east coast of Scotland was visited with great severity. At Leith and Newhaven, much damage was done by the sea, and many vessels and fishing-boats were wrecked. From Dunbar the accounts are disastrous; not only have many vessels been destroyed on the coast, but a number of seamen perished.

8. MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A tragedy similar to that which recently occurred at Birmingham has been perpetrated at Bath: the wife of one Redout, a jobbing brewer, who lived in a secluded place near the city, murdered her four children and destroyed herself. The husband had been ab-

sent brewing; a neighbour noticed the non-appearance of the woman, and this led to a frightful discovery: in the cottage, lying on the kitchen-floor, was the mother with her throat cut, a razor close by; in the adjoining room were the corpses of the four children, also dead, with their throats cut. The ages of the children ranged from nine months to six years. A large tub was almost full of blood and water, as if the mother had held the children over the tub while she butchered them. The murderess had exhibited previous signs of mental derangement.

9. A SHIP ON FIRE.—A ship on fire was discerned in the west bay, about ten miles west of Portland. It was first seen from shore about five in the afternoon, burning with awful fury. From the extent of the flames and their duration, she appeared to be a vessel of considerable size. When first seen, she was about fifteen miles off the beach; but she had fast drifted towards it, and at first it appeared probable that she would go ashore on the Bill of Portland; she, however, cleared that point, and burnt down to the water's edge and sunk. As a very strong gale was blowing at the time, it is probable that her crew perished, and her name and destination could not be learned with certainty. She was conjectured to be an American, of about 600 tons' burden.

14. CHEATING AT CARDS.—At the Central Criminal Court, three men, Brewer, Rolphs, and Barr, were indicted for having conspired to defraud Mr. Kerie of a large sum of money by false play at cards. Mr. Kerie is a West India gentleman who had been mercilessly "plucked" by the three pri-

soners and one Lewis. The latter informed against his associates, and his evidence convicted them. He described how the gang went to Cremorne Gardens to "pick up flats," and there enticed Mr. Kerie, who seemed a promising subject, to London; the other knaves followed Barr. When the gentleman was induced to play at whist, Lewis substituted a "stacked" pack of cards for the true one with which the play had begun; and Mr. Kerie was fleeced. The same plan was afterwards repeated. The cheats thought they had the "flat" so secure that they speculated on getting 4,000*l.* from him, which they had ascertained he would shortly possess; and they actually succeeded in fleecing him of nearly 1500*l.* But Lewis, defrauded of some of his share of the spoil, informed against the others. The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" against all the prisoners. Barr was sentenced to be imprisoned for fifteen months, and pay a fine of 500*l.*; Brewer, twelve months, and a like fine; Rolphs, six months, and a fine of 100*l.*; and further imprisonment in each case till the fine be paid.

STATE OF IRELAND.—The catalogue of murders during the past month is not less fearful than that of the preceding period, although no victims of high rank have fallen.

On the 15th, two pensioners, Samuel Wilkinson and William Carson, were shot at Balinalee, by an armed party, who fired at them as they were sitting by the fire. Wilkinson died on the same evening; but the wounds received by Carson were not mortal. The supposed motive for the murder is, that on one occasion Wilkinson fired a shot to intimidate some

persons who were beating his dog outside the house.

Murphy, a farmer of Ballyvis-teen, near Hospital, county Lime-rick, was shot dead in his own parlour, by a party of seven or eight men, on the evening of the 16th, and robbed of 30*l.*

A farmer, named St. John, has been murdered near Lisnamrook, county Tipperary. St. John and his younger brother held adjoining farms. They came to a mutual agreement to exchange their ground; and for this purpose the younger gave possession of his holding to the elder; but, when he requested to get possession of the other land in return, the latter refused to comply with the agreement, and alleged that, as the elder brother, he was entitled to the entire property. This caused much ill-will between the parties, and on Saturday night last (the 18th) a party of men went to the house of the elder St. John, dragged his wife out of bed, and then, seizing upon the man himself, ripped his body open and cut his head off! The savages then proceeded to bury the body in a dung-heap, and threw the head on the top of the heap.

In the same county, a small farmer, named Brown, was shot within a few yards of his own house. He fell dead, struck with five slugs in the breast. The murder is ascribed to disappointed rivalry, Brown having some months ago married a wife with a little property, to the discomfiture of other suitors.

A magistrate of Monaghan, Mr. Johnston, of Ivy Hill, was shot at and wounded.

Mr. McDonough, a farmer, residing at Shrew, county Galway, was fired at and severely wounded in the shoulder.

In Tipperary, some villains fired a blunderbuss into the family of a man named Galvin, as they were sitting round the fire; Mrs. Galvin was dangerously wounded in the thigh by a bullet. Threatening notices were flying about in every direction; and, in consequence, the resident nobility and gentry were leaving the country with precipitation.

The following paragraph from a letter will give some idea of the frightful state of the country:—"Every gentleman I have seen carries arms; some are constantly accompanied by police. At poor Mr. Lloyd's funeral, which was attended by all the gentry of the neighbourhood, all the gentlemen present were armed, and some carried their arms from their carriages into the church-yard."

16. SHIPWRECK.—The barque *Lord Canterbury*, bound from Quebec to Bristol, encountered a tremendous gale on the night of the 5th December, and leaked so much that one pump was kept constantly going. Next morning it was found that part of the rudder was gone, and it was necessary to work two pumps. On the succeeding day the ship became full of water, and the crew, twenty in number, were compelled to take to the mast-tops. Here, subsisting on a little bread and water, they remained unaided till the 16th, several ships having passed them. On the evening of the 16th, during a breeze, the *John*, of Bideford, discovered the wreck about thirty-five miles from Cape Clear. The *Lord Canterbury* was then falling to pieces, the sea breaching over her. Mr. Hallman, mate of the *John*, and three brave sailors, volunteered to go to the succour of the people. In a little boat, at imminent peril, the men

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made two trips, and succeeded in rescuing thirteen of the mariners. But the weather then grew so rough that no more aid could be afforded, and the *John* was obliged to quit the wreck for her own safety. Those left on the sinking ship were the master, two seamen, and two apprentices; an apprentice had been drowned in attempting to leap into the *John's* boat, and the cook had previously died from exhaustion.

— MURDER OF MR. BELLCHAMBERS. — *Central Criminal Court*. — Thomas Sale, 25, cooper, was charged with the wilful murder of John Bellchambers, by fracturing his skull with an iron bolt, and George M'Coy, 25, wine cooper, Thomas Doyle, 17, labourer, and John Lloyd, 22, model maker, were charged with being feloniously present, aiding and assisting in the commission of the murder; and Thomas Davis, 25, tinman, was indicted as an accessory before the fact, by inciting and counselling the other prisoners to commit the offence imputed to them.

Mr. H. F. Holt, surgeon, deposed that he had known the deceased for twenty-five years, and saw him on the morning of the 11th of October at his residence in Wilton Street, Westminster. He was in a state of insensibility, with two black eyes, a cut on the right side of the forehead, and a graze on the right cheek, and a small cut on the left. Witness did what he considered necessary under the circumstances, and during the day the deceased was several times attacked with convulsions, and he died on the 17th at 9 o'clock in the evening. Witness made a *post mortem* examination, the result of which satisfied him that the death of the deceased was occasioned by an injury to the brain from a fracture of

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the skull. The injury was no doubt occasioned by violence, but he should hardly think it could have been caused by a fall. Such an instrument as the bolt now produced might, no doubt, have occasioned the injury received by the deceased.

William Meyer said, he was employed at the King's Head, Orchard Street, Westminster. About two o'clock in the morning of the 11th of October he saw the deceased at the bar. The prisoners M'Coy and Sale were also in front of the bar, near the deceased. The landlord invited Mr. Bellchambers to come into the bar, the reason given being that there were bad characters in front of the bar. Sale then asked witness if he knew the old gentleman, and he told him he did; and M'Coy also said he should like to have what he had in his hand, alluding to his silver snuff-box and a cash bag which he had taken out to pay for some liquor; and M'Coy also said that he would not "do anything" for sake of hurting the house, as he (witness) knew the old gentleman. Davis, M'Coy, Sale, and then Doyle, went out, and Davis returned and had some ale. At four o'clock in the morning the landlord turned everybody out of the house except Davis and the deceased; about a quarter of an hour afterwards Davis also went out, and returned in a short time and tried to get in but they would not admit him; Mr. Bellchambers remained behind until five o'clock, and before he went the landlord tucked in his watch chain and seals, and buttoned up his coat for him. At this time deceased had had a little to drink, but he considered he was quite capable of taking care of himself. The street where the deceased resided was

about half a mile from the King's Head, and the deceased would have to pass New Pye Street, Strutton Ground, and the Horseferry Road.

Evidence was then adduced to show that at a later hour in the morning the deceased was found lying near his own residence, with his face bleeding, and suffering from the injuries described by the first witness. His watch and hat, it appeared, had been stolen. A cotton handkerchief was found near the spot where the deceased was lying.

John Price, a carpenter, said, he was in his workshop, which was close to Wilton Street, where the deceased resided, on the morning in question, and he heard some one say "knock the — down;" and immediately afterwards there was the sound as though some one had fallen against the shutter, and then on to the pavement; a heavy groan followed, and then there was the sound of two persons running away.

Eliza Hughes, residing in Kensington Street, near the spot where the deceased was supposed to have received the fatal injury, proved that on the Monday morning she picked up the bolt that had been produced in her garden.

Thomas Pronger, a police-constable, deposed, that about four o'clock in the morning he was on duty, when his attention was attracted by a disturbance at the King's Head, and he saw M'Coy, Sale, and Doyle turned out of the house. At five minutes to five o'clock the same morning he saw M'Coy, Sale, Doyle, and another man standing at the corner of New Pye Street, talking together. Shortly after this the deceased left the King's Head and walked away in a direction towards his residence, and appeared to walk steadily. A

short time afterwards, M'Coy, Sale, and Doyle walked away in the same direction. On the following Wednesday he took M'Coy into custody, and told him that he charged him with robbing and assaulting Mr. Belchambers; to which he replied that he knew nothing about it. He took Doyle on the same day.

Elizabeth Tuck proved that Sale lodged in her house, and that the bolt which had been produced belonged to the shutter of the room he occupied.

Mr. Taylor, an inspector of police, deposed, that while M'Coy was under examination upon this charge, he sent for him and told him that he could inform him where the watch was sold, but it was of no use telling him where, for the party or parties would deny it.

Charles Lewis Otty, one of the warders of the Clerkenwell Prison, deposed, that while M'Coy was in that gaol he asked for writing materials, and he then wrote a letter to the magistrate, in which he expressed his readiness to turn Queen's evidence, and went on to say that, on the morning when Mr. Belchambers left the King's Head, at five o'clock in the morning, he, Sale, and Lloyd followed him, and when they got to the corner of Kensington Place he asked the deceased what o'clock it was, and when he pulled out his watch he snatched it from him and ran off with it. At the same moment he heard the sound of a blow and fall, and soon afterwards Sale and Lloyd came to him, and Sale said, that he had knocked down the deceased with the bolt, and Lloyd had brought his hat away.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The counsel for the prisoners Sale and Doyle addressed the Jury,

and argued that the evidence was quite insufficient to convict them of the offence alleged against them; and it was particularly impressed upon the Jury, that whatever weight they might attach to the letter written by M'Coy, with regard to his own share in the transaction, that it was no evidence against any of the other prisoners, and ought not in any way to affect the decision of the Jury with regard to them.

Mr. Parry was about to address the Jury for the prisoner Davis, when

Mr. Justice Wightman said, that he and his learned brother considered it was unnecessary for him to do so, as they thought there was not sufficient evidence against him to go to the Jury, and they were also of the same opinion with regard to Lloyd.

M'Coy, on being called upon for his defence, said, that he could say nothing more than that everything he wrote in the letter was true.

Mr. Justice Wightman summed up the evidence against the remaining prisoners.

The Jury acquitted the prisoners Lloyd, Davis, and Doyle, and returned a verdict of *Guilty* against Sale and M'Coy.

The learned Judge passed sentence of death upon the two convicts. Sale was executed; but some doubt existing as to the participation of M'Coy in the actual murder, although none as to his subsequent guilty knowledge, his sentence was commuted to transportation for life.

19. MURDER AT KIRTON.—The quiet village of Kirton Lindsey, in Lincolnshire, about seven miles from Brigg, was thrown into the utmost consternation by the discovery of the body of a man whose throat had been cut from ear to

ear. Just before the commencement of divine service, a man named John Whilpton was proceeding from Blyborough to Kirkton, when he saw the body of a man lying in a ditch near a gate in a lane called the Bridle Road, leading from Kirton to Grayingham. There was a dog lying on the deceased's body, and when Whilpton went up to the deceased the dog began to growl very fiercely, and prevented him from coming near. Whilpton then gave information to the constable of Kirkton, when, by their united efforts, they succeeded in getting the dog to leave the body, and found it to be the body of Mr. C. Copeman, farmer, of Blyborough. His throat was cut from ear to ear; in fact, the head was nearly severed from the body, and his face was cut and mangled in a most dreadful manner. His hat was found lying crushed under him. The poor dog was also stabbed in several places about the body, and exhibited the appearance of having had a dreadful struggle with some person. The hedge was also very much broken. A cart was immediately obtained, and the body conveyed to Kirton. In the mean time the spot where the deceased lay was examined, and it appeared that there had been a severe struggle between the murderer and the deceased, the marks being traced for some hundred yards along the road. The faithful dog had evidently shared in the struggle, and had showed as much courage in the attempt to preserve his master's life as fidelity to his cold remains. There appeared to be only the footprints of two men, one of them exceedingly large, and the other rather small. A short distance from where the deceased

lay were found three or four pieces of blue striped cotton, which it was evident had been torn from the assailant's shirt. One of these pieces was the wristband of the shirt, and was almost covered with blood. About four yards from the body was also found the deceased's pocket, which had been cut out of the trousers by some sharp instrument, but it was empty. Some buttons were also found which had been torn off in the struggle from the deceased's waistcoat. Some time after the discovery of the tragedy, a penknife with two blades, one of which was broken, was found about forty yards from the spot where the deceased lay, and just under the head of the deceased the other portion of the blade, about a quarter of an inch long, was found in a small pool of water. One of the blades was very much stained with blood. A man named Charles Travis was apprehended on strong suspicion, and the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against him.

20. WRECK OF THE STEAM FRIGATE AVENGER.—Accounts have been received of the total loss of her Majesty's steam-frigate *Avenger*, on the Sorelle rocks, off the northern coast of Africa. The *Avenger* had on board 270 persons, including crew and supernumeraries, all of whom were drowned, with the exception of a Lieutenant and four men. The vessel was commanded by a step-son of Admiral Napier; and among the victims was Lieutenant Marryat, son of Captain Marryat. The *Avenger* left Gibraltar on the 17th of December, and was last seen on the morning of the 20th, from the mast-head of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship the *Pacha*, on her outward voyage to

Malta. Returning home on the 25th, the *Pacha* was signalled by the French war-steamer *Lavoisier*; and Captain Olive, the Commander, was informed that the *Avenger* had been wrecked on the evening of the 20th. The two steamers repaired in company to the scene of the disaster; but found only some small portions of wreck floating about. It appears that, when the *Avenger* struck, two boats were lowered, one containing Lieutenant Rooke, the surgeon, the second master, and five seamen; but they were at once carried away from the ship, which they saw thrown upon her beam-ends, the sea making a clean breach over her. The boat reached the coast of Africa at Bizerta, but was swamped in the attempt to land; only five persons, including Lieutenant Rooke, gaining the shore. By the aid of some friendly Arabs, they were enabled to reach Tunis; and the French authorities there lost no time in sending off the *Lavoisier* to rescue any of the crew that might be still alive. Nothing, however, was found of the remains of this noble vessel except a few pieces of cabin furniture floating on the waves. The cause of the disaster appears to have been the unexpected rapidity of a current which carried them out of their course.

— SALE OF A CADETSHIP.—

The Court of Queen's Bench, sitting at Guildhall, was occupied on Saturday and Monday with the trial of Captain Charretie, Sir William Young, late a director of the East India Company, Mrs. Anna Stewart, and a person named Rallett, for having fraudulently obtained and sold for money a cadetship in the East India Company's Service. The only two defendants who appeared,

Sir William Young and Captain Charretie, pleaded "Not Guilty." The other defendants were out of the jurisdiction of the Court, and had not pleaded. The facts of the case are shortly these:— In the year 1842, a writer to the signet, named Wotherspoon, residing at Edinburgh, being desirous of procuring a military appointment for his eldest son, became acquainted with Mrs. Stewart, from whom he sought information as to the best mode of carrying out his wishes. Mrs. Stewart appears to have told Wotherspoon that a commission could be obtained by means of a considerable outlay, and in that way only. Mrs. Stewart having left Edinburgh for London, Mr. Wotherspoon shortly afterwards sent her 1,100*l.*, to be applied in obtaining a commission. Mrs. Stewart's first efforts were unsuccessful; and after some delay she returned to Mr. Wotherspoon 1,080*l.* In 1844, however, the negotiation was reopened, and the money was again remitted from Edinburgh. The defendant Rallett was now called in to aid the plan. Through a Mr. Trotter he obtained an introduction to Captain Charretie, secretary to the Asturias Mining Company, and through him to Sir William Young, a director, both of that company and of the East India Company. Trotter received 50*l.* for his aid, and the larger portion of Wotherspoon's remittance was paid to Charretie. On parting with his money on the second occasion, Wotherspoon required from Mrs. Stewart some security that the negotiation should proceed. She accordingly sent him a letter, addressed by Sir William Young to Captain Charretie, stating that he would have much plea-

sure in giving an appointment to young Wotherspoon in November. Accordingly in that month the appointment was made, and the young man went out to Madras, as a cadet, in the December following. Every thing remained quiet until 1846; but in the course of some proceedings then taken against Rallett by the East India Company in respect of other transactions, the suspicions of the directors became roused, and a secret inquiry brought to light the sale of the cadetship to young Wotherspoon. On these facts the present proceedings were founded. For the defence, it was admitted, on behalf of Captain Charretie, that he had introduced Mr. Wotherspoon to Sir William Young; but it was contended that no proof had been adduced of any connection between Captain Charretie and Mrs. Stewart, or that Captain Charretie had received any portion of the money. No doubt he had done wrong in asking for the appointment without sufficient inquiry, and had most improperly endeavoured to conceal the affair. For this he must suffer in the opinion of the jury; but this error, grievous as it was, did not make out the charge now preferred. The defence raised for Sir William Young was to the same effect. Against Captain Charretie, the jury found a general verdict of "Guilty;" but against Sir William Young, the verdict was, "Guilty on the second count of the indictment," which charged a conspiracy to obtain the appointment by sale.

27. PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—Two men, named William Hatfield and Mark Clegg, the former an engine-driver and the latter a fireman, in the employ of the Lon-

don and North-Western Railway Company, were brought up before the magistrates, of Manchester, charged with drunkenness and gross negligence in the discharge of their duty. It appeared that the prisoners had charge of the night mail train from Liverpool to London on Saturday. The pointsman at the Warrington junction being at his post, waiting for the train, was surprised to hear it coming at a very rapid rate. He had been preparing to turn the points, in order to shunt the train on to the Warrington junction; but as the train did not diminish in speed, but rather increased as it approached, he, anticipating great danger if he should turn the points, determined on the instant upon letting the train take its course, and not turning them. Most fortunate was it that he exercised so much judgment and sagacity, for, in consequence of the acuteness of the curve at the Warrington junction, and the tremendous rate at which the train was proceeding—not less than forty miles an hour—it does not appear that any thing could have otherwise prevented the train from being overturned, and a frightful sacrifice of human life ensuing. Meantime the train continued its frightful progress; but the mail guard, seated at the end of the train, perceiving that it was going on towards Manchester instead of staying at the junction, signalled to the engine-driver and fireman, but without effect, no notice whatever being taken of the signals. Finding this to be the case, he, at very considerable risk, passed over from carriage to carriage, till he reached the engine, where he found both the prisoners lying drunk, and insensible, from the effects of liquor. With great

difficulty the guard succeeded in stopping the train in time to prevent a collision with another train running on the same line. The magistrates sentenced both prisoners to two months' hard labour.

CONFLICT ON BOARD A SLAVER.
—Accounts have been received of a sanguinary attack by the crew of a captured slaver on the prize crew, nearly resembling that recorded in our volume for 1845, in the case of the *Felicidade*.

"*Sierra Leone*.—On the 22nd of July last Her Majesty's ship *Waterwitch*, with Her Majesty's ship *Rapid* in company, captured the Brazilian brigantine *Romeo Primero*, which was subsequently given in charge to Lieutenant W. G. Mansfield, R.N., and four seamen, to be conveyed to St. Helena for adjudication. Owing to adverse winds, and the unmanageable qualities of the prize, the officer in command found it necessary to alter his destination, and to bear up for this place. On the 11th of August, about mid-day, two of the crew being engaged aloft and the others in the bunks, where the arms were stowed, the lieutenant, being at the moment pulling a rope which had been recently spliced, was murderously assailed from behind by one of the prisoners (who were four in number, and during the day time allowed the liberty of the vessel) with an axe used for chopping firewood. At the same moment the other prisoners furiously attacked the sailors in the bunks, who, from the unexpected nature of the assault, were driven from their post wounded and unarmed. Lieutenant Mansfield, laying hold of a piece of firewood, gallantly, but unequally, contend-

ed with a Brazilian, armed with a cutlass; in the course of a desperate struggle the officer received no fewer than nine wounds, more or less severe, in the head, arms, and abdomen; a great coat which he wore being, under Providence, the means of saving him from instant death. The two sailors who had been occupied in the shrouds having reached the deck, of course unarmed, the lieutenant, nearly exhausted by profuse hæmorrhage, made a violent effort to join them, in which he fortunately proved successful, though in his progress one of the prisoners discharged at him a marine's musket, the contents of which took effect, inflicting a most dangerous wound on his head, and bringing him for an instant to the ground. Having succeeded in recovering his feet, and gaining his men, he encouraged them to rush aft upon their armed antagonists, a piece of service which three of their number performed in the most daring manner; the fourth seaman (since dead) being *hors de combat* by his wounds, and the lieutenant himself fainting at the instant from loss of blood. The intrepidity of the three British tars rendered them more than a match for their armed antagonists, whom they speedily overpowered, one of the prisoners leaping overboard, and perishing in the waves. Believing their officer to be killed, the seamen, in the excitement of the moment, were about to hurl the surviving prisoners over the gangway, when Lieutenant Mansfield, partially reviving, ordered them to be imprisoned, that their wounds should be washed, and that they should be reserved to be dealt with by the authorities here. On the 1st of September, the *Romeo Primero*, the scene of this

bloody encounter, entered our port. Lieutenant Mansfield, who, since the day of conflict, had scarcely been able to stir hand or foot, was promptly conveyed to sick quarters, and for many days his life was entirely despaired of by his medical attendants. The gallant little crew, all wounded, were also looked after in the best manner which skill and sympathy could suggest; but, alas! two of them were soon removed beyond the reach of human succour, one dying of the direct consequences of his wounds, and the second of fever, induced by them. After a fortnight of extreme danger on shore, Lieutenant Mansfield's powerful constitution showed symptoms of triumphing over his injuries, and he is now so far convalescent as to justify sanguine hopes of his complete restoration."

The prisoners were taken before the authorities; but as the decision in the case of the *Felicidade* constitutes the attempt to recapture no crime, they were discharged.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.—The aspect of commercial affairs has continued to improve throughout the month, although the period did not pass by without some further disastrous failures. Of these the chief were Messrs. Gates and Co., and a large East India house, whose liabilities exceed 400,000*l.* The failure of Messrs. De Bruyn and Sons, sugar refiners, of Amsterdam, to the extent of 250,000*l.*, having large engagements in London, was also announced. On the other hand, the funds continued gradually to rise. Consols, which on the 30th ult. were at 86½, continued throughout the month at nearly the same quotation. The specie in the Bank, which on the 4th instant amounted to 10,532,943*l.*, on the 11th had increased to 11,032,599*l.*, on the 18th to 11,426,176*l.*, on the 25th to 11,991,376*l.*, and on the 31st to 12,236,526*l.* Exchequer bills also began to regain their usual favour, and rose from 3*s.* to 12*s.* premium.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

The MINISTRY, as it stood at the Opening of the Session of Parliament, January 19, 1847.

IN THE CABINET.

<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i>	Right Hon. Lord John Russell.
<i>Lord Chancellor</i>	Right Hon. Lord Cottenham.
<i>President of the Council</i>	Most Hon. Marquis of Lansdowne.
<i>Privy Seal</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Minto.
<i>Home Secretary</i>	Right Hon. Sir George Grey.
<i>Foreign Secretary</i>	Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.
<i>Colonial Secretary</i>	Right Hon. Earl Grey.
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood.
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Auckland.
<i>President of the Board of Control</i>	Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse.
<i>President of the Board of Trade</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon*.
<i>Paymaster of the Forces</i>	Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay.
<i>Chief Secretary for Ireland</i>	Right Hon. H. Labouchere*.
<i>Postmaster-General</i>	Most Hon. Marquis of Clanricarde.
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i>	Right Hon. Lord Campbell.
<i>Woods and Forests</i>	Right Hon. Viscount Morpeth.
<i>Judge Advocate-General</i>	Rt. Hon. Charles Buller.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	Duke of Wellington.
<i>Master-General of the Ordnance</i>	Most Hon. Marquis of Anglesey.
<i>Vice-President of the Board of Trade</i>	Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson.
<i>Secretary of the Admiralty</i>	H. G. Ward, Esq.
<i>Secretary at War</i>	Right Hon. Fox Maule.
<i>Master of the Mint</i>	Right Hon. R. L. Sheil.
<i>Attorney-General</i>	Sir J. Jervis, Knt.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	David Dundas, Esq.

SCOTLAND.

<i>Lord Advocate of Scotland</i>	Right Hon. Andrew Rutherford.
<i>Solicitor-General for Scotland</i>	Thomas Maitland, Esq.

IRELAND.

<i>Lord Lieutenant</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Bessborough*.
<i>Lord Chancellor</i>	Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
<i>Attorney-General</i>	Right Hon. Richard Moore.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	James Henry Monahan, Esq.

HOUSEHOLD APPOINTMENTS.

<i>Lord Chamberlain</i>	Right Hon. Earl Spencer.
<i>Lord Steward</i>	Right Hon. Earl Fortescue.
<i>Master of the Horse</i>	Duke of Norfolk.

* Upon the decease of the Earl of Bessborough, the Earl of Clarendon became *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere *President of the Board of Trade*, and Sir William Somerville *Chief Secretary for Ireland*, without a seat in the Cabinet.

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SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1847.

<i>Bedfordshire</i>	Robert Newland, of Kempston, esq.
<i>Berks</i>	William Henry Stone, of Streatley House, esq.
<i>Bucks</i>	Baron Meyer Amachel de Rothschild.
<i>Cambridge and Huntingdon</i>	Robert Fras. Pate, of Wisbech, esq.
<i>Cheshire</i>	
<i>Cumberland</i>	Ralph Gerard Leycester, of Toft Hall, esq.
<i>Derbyshire</i>	Gilfrid William Hartley, of Rose Hill, esq.
<i>Devonshire</i>	John Bell Crompton, of Milford, esq.
<i>Dorsetshire</i>	Henry Champernowne, of Dartington, esq.
<i>Durham</i>	Thomas Bowyer Bower, of Iwerne Minster, esq.
<i>Essex</i>	John Fawcett, of North Bailey, esq.
<i>Gloucestershire</i>	William Coxhead Marsh, of Park Hall, esq.
<i>Herefordshire</i>	Thomas Barwick Lloyd Baker, of Hardwick Court.
<i>Hertfordshire</i>	Sir Velters Cornewall, of Moccas, bt.
<i>Hertfordshire</i>	Humphrey Harper Burchell, of Bushy Grange, esq.
<i>Kent</i>	John Pelly Atkins, of Halsted, esq.
<i>Lancaster</i>	William Gale, of Lightburne House, esq.
<i>Leicestershire</i>	William Wootton Abney, of Sweepstone, esq.
<i>Lincolnshire</i>	Theophilus Fairfax Johnson, of Spalding, esq.
<i>Monmouthshire</i>	Theophilus Fairfax Johnson, of Spalding, esq.
<i>Norfolk</i>	William Mark Wood, of Rumney, esq.
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	Sir Jacob H. Preston, of Beeston St. Lawrence, bt.
<i>Northumberland</i>	Thomas Tryon, of Bulwick Park, esq.
<i>Nottinghamshire</i>	James Henry Hollis Atkinson, of Angerton, esq.
<i>Oxfordshire</i>	John Vere, of Carlton-upon-Trent, esq.
<i>Oxfordshire</i>	Henry Baskerville, of Crowley Park, esq.
<i>Rutlandshire</i>	Henry Baskerville, of Crowley Park, esq.
<i>Shropshire</i>	Edward Lucas, of Edith Weston, esq.
<i>Somersetshire</i>	Joseph Venables Lovett, of Belmont, esq.
<i>Staffordshire</i>	John Matt. Quantock, of Norton-sub-Hamdon, esq.
<i>Staffordshire</i>	Sir Edward Dolman Scott, of Great Barr, bart.
<i>Southampton, County of</i>	Lancelor A. Burton, of Woodlands Emsworth, esq.
<i>Suffolk</i>	Henry James Oakes, of Nowton Court, esq.
<i>Surrey</i>	Joseph Bonsor, of Pouladen, esq.
<i>Sussex</i>	William Gratw. Kilneside Gratwicke, of Ham, esq.
<i>Warwickshire</i>	George Whieldon, of Springfield House, esq.
<i>Westmoreland</i>	George Whieldon, of Springfield House, esq.
<i>Wiltshire</i>	Earl of Thanet, <i>Hereditary</i> .
<i>Wiltshire</i>	Wadham Locke, of Ashton Gifford House, esq.
<i>Worcestershire</i>	Edward Greasley Stone, of Chambers Court, esq.
<i>Yorkshire</i>	Edward Greasley Stone, of Chambers Court, esq.

WALES.

<i>Anglesey</i>	Lord Newborough, of Treiddon.
<i>Breconshire</i>	Rhys Davies Powel, of Graig-y-Nos, esq.
<i>Carmarvonshire</i>	Thomas Wright, of Derwenfawr, esq.
<i>Carmarthenshire</i>	Thomas Wright, of Derwenfawr, esq.
<i>Cardiganshire</i>	Sir James Cockburn, of Ddolgwm, bart.
<i>Cardiganshire</i>	Matthew Davies, of Tanybwlic, esq.
<i>Denbighshire</i>	Richard Lloyd Edwards, of Bronhaulog, esq.
<i>Flintshire</i>	Richard Lloyd Edwards, of Bronhaulog, esq.
<i>Flintshire</i>	Llewelyn Falkner Lloyd, of Nannerch, esq.
<i>Glamorganshire</i>	Llewelyn Falkner Lloyd, of Nannerch, esq.
<i>Glamorganshire</i>	Nash Vaughan Edwards Vaughan, esq.
<i>Montgomeryshire</i>	John Offley Crewe Read, of Llandinam Hall, esq.

<i>Merionethshire</i>	John Griffith Griffith, of Faltreudyn-fawr, esq.
<i>Pembrokeshire</i>	William Henry Lewis, of Clynflew, esq.
<i>Radnorshire</i>	Henry Miles, of Downfield, esq.

Elected by the LIVERY of London.

<i>London and Middlesex</i> .	{ William Cubitt, esq.
	{ Charles Hill, esq.

IRELAND.

<i>Antrim</i>	Wm. Moore, of Morefort, Ballymoney, esq.
<i>Armagh</i>	Maxwell Crost, of Darton House, Killyleagh, esq.
<i>Carlow</i>	Hugh Falkner, of Castletown, Carlow, esq.
<i>Carrickfergus Town</i> .	Marriot Dalway, of Ballahill, Carrickfergus, esq.
<i>Cavan</i>	James Hamilton, of Castle Hamilton, Killeshandra, esq.
<i>Clare</i>	R. A. Studdert, of Kilkiahon House, Sixmilebridge, esq.
<i>Cork</i>	James Hugh Smith Barry, of Foaty, Cove, esq.
<i>Cork City</i>	Jeremiah Stack Murphy, of Hyde Park, Cork, esq.
<i>Donegal</i>	Thomas Conolly, of Cliff, Ballyahannon, esq.
<i>Down</i>	Thomas M. H. Jones, of Moneyglass, Toomebridge, esq.
<i>Drogheda Town</i> . . .	John Chester, of Drogheda, esq.
<i>Dublin</i>	Thomas Thompson, of Tyrlestown, Castletown, esq.
<i>Dublin City</i>	George Roe, of Nutley, Donnybrook, esq.
<i>Fermanagh</i>	Capel St. George, Dromore, esq.
<i>Gaboy</i>	Michael Joseph Brown, of Moyne, Dangan, esq.
<i>Gaboy Town</i>	Michael P. Browne, of Curcullen, Galway, esq.
<i>Kerry</i>	Daniel Cronin, jun., of the Park, Killarney, esq.
<i>Kildare</i>	{ Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Southwell, of Eadestown, Mount Dillon, Roebuck, Dundrum.
<i>Kilkenny</i>	Sir John Blunden, of Castle Blunden, Kilkenny, bart.
<i>Kilkenny City</i>	Richard Sullivan, of Castle Bamford, Kilkenny, esq.
<i>King's County</i>	Robert Cassidy, of Killyon, Monasterevan, esq.
<i>Leitrim</i>	Loftus A. Tottenham, of Glenade House, Bundoran, esq.
<i>Limerick</i>	Sir David Roche, of Carass, Croome, bart.
<i>Limerick City</i>	Richard Russell, Limerick, esq.
<i>Londonderry and City</i> .	{ Richard Hunter, of Sheard Arran, Feeney, esq.
<i>Longford</i>	John J. T. Jessop, of Mount Jessop, Longford, esq.
<i>Louth</i>	William Ruxton, of Ardee House, Ardee, esq.
<i>Mayo</i>	Sir Robert Lynch Blasse, of Athanalle, Ballyglass, esq.
<i>Meath</i>	Anthony Strong Hussey, of Westown, Balbriggan, esq.
<i>Monaghan</i>	Lieut.-Col. Arthur G. Lewis, of Scottstown, Monaghan.
<i>Queen's County</i>	Charles H. Bowen, of Kilnacourt, Ballybrittas, esq.
<i>Roscommon</i>	John Fitzgerald Grace, of Mantua, Elphin, esq.
<i>Sligo</i>	Henry Griffith, of Port Royal, Dromore, West, Sligo, esq.
<i>Tipperary</i>	Viscount Suidale, of Knocklofty, Clonmel.
<i>Tyrone</i>	Richard Lloyd, of Tamnamore House, Dungannon, esq.
<i>Waterford</i>	Sir J. Nugent Humble, of Cloncoscoon, Dungarvan, bart.
<i>Waterford City</i>	Wm. Christmas, of Whitfield, Waterford, esq.
<i>Westmeath</i>	R. S. F. Haugh, of Rockview, Castletown, Delvin, esq.
<i>Wexford</i>	Charles Tottenham, New Ross, esq.
<i>Wicklow</i>	Robert Craven Wade, of Danganstown, Wicklow, esq.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

1847.

JANUARY.

1. At the Vicarage, Maple Durham, the lady Augustus Fitzclarence, twin daughters.

— At Stoke Hamond, Bucks, Lady Julia Bouwens, a son.

2. The lady of T. Fowell Buxton, esq., twin sons, who survived only a few hours.

3. The lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Eyres, a daughter.

4. At Witley Court, Worcester, the lady of the Hon. Humble Dudley Ward, a son, still-born.

6. At Mortimer House, Clifton, the lady of the Rev. J. B. Bromby, a son.

— In Eaton-place, Viscountess Newry, a son.

— At Mertoun House, St. Boswell's, Berwickshire, Lady Polwarth, a son.

— At Laleham, the Countess of Lucan, a son.

7. At Paignton, Devon, the lady of Captain Mac Ilwaine, R.N., Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard, a son.

8. At Munnellan, co. Donegal, the lady of the Rev. Robert Delap, a son and heir.

— The Countess of Dalhousie, a son, still-born.

9. At Misterton Hall, the Lady Arabella Hesketh, a son and heir.

— The lady of Captain Rowland Mainwaring, R.N., of Whitmore Hall, a son.

12. The lady of Philip H. Howard, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Sandling Park, the lady of William Deedes, esq., M.P., a son.

— At the Vicarage, North Molton, the lady of the Rev. William Burdett, a son.

13. At the Close, Norwich, the lady of the Hon. H. Manners Sutton, M.P., a daughter.

14. In Connaught-place, Lady Mildred Hope, a daughter.

— At Daill House, Argyllshire, Mrs. Macdougall of Lunga, a daughter.

16. At Everingham Park, the lady of William Constable Maxwell, esq., a son.

— At Emmott Hall, the lady of Emmott Green, esq., a son and heir.

17. In Sussex-place, Hyde Park, the Lady Lavinia Dutton, a son.

18. In Brunswick-square, Brighton,

the Right Hon. Lady Headley, a daughter.

— At Kingston, the lady of F. H. Dickinson, esq., M.P., a son.

20. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the lady of Major C. H. Delamain, C.B., a son.

22. At the Craig, Bowness, Windermere, the lady of Captain Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, Bart., R.N., a daughter.

23. At Leamington, Lady Fanny Howard, a son.

24. At Chartley Castle, Staffordshire, the Countess Ferrars, a son and heir.

— At Ditton House, Thames Ditton, the lady of C. Eastland Michele, esq., a daughter.

26. At Rome, the Hon. Mrs. Ross, of Bladensburg, a son and heir.

— In Devonshire-street, the lady of James Boyle Uniache, esq., a daughter.

27. At Underdown, Ledbury, the Hon. Mrs. G. H. Holland, a son.

28. At Withington Rectory, Gloucestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Gustavus Talbot, a daughter.

— In Berkeley-square, the lady of S. Smirke, esq., a son.

29. At Wenvoe Castle, Glamorgan-shire, the lady of Robert Francis Jenner, esq., a daughter.

— In Montpellier-terrace, Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. White Hedges, a daughter.

30. At the Grange, Bradford, Wilts, the lady of Captain Palairot, a son.

31. In Berkeley-square, Lady Sarah Lindsay, a son.

— In Eaton-square, the lady of Gathorne Hardy, esq., a daughter.

— At Warkworth Vicarage, the lady of the Rev. Henry Percy, a son.

FEBRUARY.

1. In Lowndes-street, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Liddell, a son.

— At Dunvegan Castle, the Hon. Mrs. MacLeod, of MacLeod, a son.

2. At Mancetter Lodge, Atherstone, the Lady Charlotte Chetwynd, a daughter.

3. At Appleby Hall, the lady of George Moore, esq., a son.

— At Leamington, the lady of Capt. Onslow, Scots Fusileer Guards, a son.

4. At Elsworth Rectory, Cambridgeshire, the lady of the Rev. Philip Salisbury Bagge, a daughter.

6. At Morden Rectory, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. W. C. Raffles Flint, a son.

BIRTHS.

- The lady of Duckworth du Pré, esq., a daughter.
- At Heidelberg, the Right Hon. Lady de Tabley, a daughter.
- 7. In Sackville-street, Lady Harriet Fowler, a daughter.
- At Boddlewyyddan, Flintshire, the Right Hon. Lady Sarah Hay Williams, a daughter.
- 8. At Harleyford, near Marlow, the Viscountess Drumlanrig, a son.
- 10. At Ewell, Surrey, Lady Maria Brodie, a daughter.
- 11. At Wotton House, Wilts, the lady of Sir John Awdry, a son.
- 13. At St. Leonard's Hill, Windsor, Viscountess Emlyn, a son.
- 14. At Ickleford House, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Dudley Ryder, a son.
- At Munich, Mrs. Milbanke, the lady of Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, a son and heir.
- 15. At Albury, the lady of Martin F. Tupper, esq., a son.
- 16. At Hyde Park Gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Kinnaird, a son.
- At Naples, the lady of Francis Hastings Medhurst, esq., a daughter.
- 17. At Bownam House, Gloucestershire, the lady of Leonard Strachey, esq., a daughter.
- 18. At Ingestre, Lady Sarah Ingestre, a daughter.
- 19. At Kiplin, Yorkshire, the Countess of Tyrconnel, a daughter.
- 20. The Lady Harriet Duncombe, a daughter.
- In Chester-square, Mrs. Charles Bethune, a daughter.
- 20. At Madras, the lady of Major G. A. Underwood, Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, a son.
- 21. At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Daly, a daughter, still-born.
- At Gibraltar, the lady of Captain Dunlop, R. A., a daughter.
- At Toronto, Canada, the lady of Captain Lefroy, R. A., a son.
- 24. In Chesham-street, the Lady Marcus Hill, a daughter.
- In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., twin sons.
- In Hereford-street, Park-lane, the lady of Vesey Dawson, esq., a son.
- 25. In Sussex-square, Hyde Park, the lady of William Entwisle, Esq., M.P., a son.
- In Wilton-crescent, the Countess

Reventlow, lady of the Danish Minister, a daughter.

26. At Blenheim Palace, her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, a son.

— At Leamington, the Hon. Mrs. Petre, a son.

28. At the Rectory, Barnes, the lady of the Rev. R. E. Copleston, a son.

— At Escot, Devonshire, the lady of Sir John Kennaway, Bart., a son.

MARCH.

1. At Sandwell, Staffordshire, the Countess of Dartmouth, a daughter.

— Viscountess Villiers, a son.

2. In Eaton-square, the Hon. Mrs. Yorke, a son.

3. At Astley Castle, Warwickshire, Lady Mary Hewitt, a son.

— At Southend Battery, the lady of the Hon. F. Saville, R. A., a son.

— At Craig y Nos, Brecon, the lady of Rhys D. Powell, esq., High Sheriff, a daughter.

4. In Park-lane, the Hon. Mrs. Edmund Phipps, a son, still-born.

5. At Orton Longueville, the Countess of Aboyne, a son.

— In Davies-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of Dr. Woodfall, a son.

— At Albury, Lady Georgiana Bertie, a son.

7. At Charing-cross, the lady of Ormus Biddulph, esq., a daughter.

8. In Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Stanley, a son.

— At Milford Lodge, near Lymington, the lady of Major-Gen. H. Roberts, C.B., a son.

11. At Hanswell Hall, the lady of Major Wade, C.B., a son.

12. At Kirby, Isle of Man, the lady of the Attorney-General, a son.

13. At Mortlake, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Taylor, a daughter.

14. At Whitehill, Edinburgh, Lady Louisa Wardlaw Ramsay, a daughter.

15. In St. George's-place, Lady Ernest Bruce, a daughter.

— In Kensington Gardens-terrace, the lady of Sir Thomas Maitland, of H. M. S. America, a daughter.

— In Stratton-street, Mrs. William Angerstein, a daughter.

— At Duxbury Park, Lancashire, the lady of William Standish Standish, esq., a daughter.

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BIRTHS.

17. In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Baker, a daughter.

18. At Livermere Rectory, Bury St. Edmund's, the lady of the Rev. Angill Colville, a son.

— At Wokefield Park, Berks, the lady of Robert Allfrey, esq., a son.

19. At Northernhay-place, Exeter, the Hon. Mrs. J. Walrond Walrond, a daughter.

— At Stockholm, the lady of George J. R. Gordon, esq., junior, of Ellon, Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Sweden, a son.

20. In Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Fellowes, a daughter.

21. Lady Charles Beauclerk, a son.

— At Coventry, Lady Adela Ibbetson, a son.

24. At Burley Park, the lady of G. R. Farnall, esq., a son.

26. The lady of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq., M.P., a son.

28. At Gregynog, Montgomeryshire, the lady of the Hon. Henry Hanbury Tracy, a daughter.

— At Rome, the Hon. Hester, lady of Sir George W. Crauford, a son.

— At Binfield, the lady of Alfred Caswall, esq., a son.

29. At Ashburnham-place, Sussex, the Countess of Ashburnham, a son.

— At Lee, the lady of Dr. Robertson, D.C.L., a daughter.

30. At Woolwich, the Hon. Mrs. Montague Stopford, a daughter.

— At Leamington, the lady of Alexander Campbell, esq., Monzie, a son and heir.

— In Gloucester-place, Lady Colthurst, a son, still-born.

— In Hamilton-place, Viscountess Brackley, a son and heir.

— At Writtle, Essex, the lady of the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, D.D., a daughter.

8. The lady of the Hon. W. A'Court Holmes, M.P., a daughter.

9. At Boxford Rectory, the Lady Mary Phipps, a daughter.

10. At Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire, the lady of Sir Michael H. Hicks Beach, Bart., a daughter.

11. In Curzon-street, the Hon. Mrs. Adderley, a daughter.

12. At Dawlish, the lady of John Henry Ley, esq., jun., a son.

15. At Paris, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Bagot, a daughter, still-born.

— At Cyfarthfa Castle, Merthyr Tydvil, the lady of Robert Thompson Crawshay, esq., a son and heir.

17. At Alscot Park, Gloucestershire, the lady of J. R. West, esq., a daughter.

— The lady of Henry Thompson, esq., of Moat Hall, York, a son.

18. Mrs. Charles Dickens, a son.

— In Duke-street, Westminster, Mrs. Brunel, a daughter.

— At Maisonette, Ingatestone, the lady of Capt. Jesse, a son.

20. In Cadogan-place, the lady of Sir Claude de C. de Crespigny, Bart., a son and heir.

— At Cahir Guillamore, the Viscountess Guillamore, a son.

21. At Cambridge, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Hodgson, a son.

22. At Richmond, the Lady Frederick Kerr, a daughter.

23. In Chesham-street, the lady of W. H. Pole Carew, esq., M.P., a daughter.

24. At Hampton Court Palace, Lady Emily Seymour, a son.

— At the Lower Rectory, Malpas, the lady of the Rev. J. Tyrwhitt Drake, a daughter.

— In Eastbourne-terrace, the Hon. Mrs. Tiny, a son, still-born.

26. At Methly, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Philip Savile, a son.

— In Bolton-row, Lady Louisa Alexander, a son, still-born.

— At Bilbrook, near Taunton, the lady of the Rev. Francis de Soyres, a son.

28. In Torrington-square, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Demman, a daughter.

APRIL.

1. Lady Ashley, a daughter.

2. At Sudbury Priory, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Mrs. Webster, a daughter.

— Lady Charles Wellealey, a daughter.

— At Southsea, the lady of Captain E. G. Fanshawe, R.N., a son.

4. In Chesham-place, Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, a son.

— At Elm Park, Selkirk, Mrs. Rodger, a daughter.

— In Mansfield-street, the Hon. Mrs. Hall, a daughter.

5. At Northchurch Rectory, Herts, the lady of Sir J. H. C. Seymour, Bart., a son.

BIRTHS.

MAY.

2. Mrs. Prower, of Purton House, Wilts, a son.

— At Portland House, Hammersmith, the lady of Gilbert Abbott à Beckett, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.

3. In Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Johnstone, of Alva, a son and heir.

— At the Grange House, near Edinburgh, the lady of John Dick Lauder, esq., a daughter.

5. In Portland-place, the lady of Henry Tritton, esq., a daughter.

6. At Marlborough, Wilts, the lady of the Rev. M. Wilkinson, Master of Marlborough College, a daughter.

7. In Charles-street, Lady Dalmeny, a son and heir.

— The lady of Sir Thomas Montgomery Cuninghame, a daughter.

— At Woking, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. Charles Bradshaw Bowles, a daughter.

10. At Hillhead House, Pollockshaws, Mrs. Alexander Broadfoot, a son.

— At Ripple Hall, Worcestershire, Mrs. John Dowdeswell, a son.

— At Florence Court, the Countess of Enniskillen, a daughter.

11. At Calbourn Lodge, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Simeon, a daughter.

— At the Pulteney Hotel, Albemarle-street, the lady of William Gore Langton, esq., a son and heir.

12. At Dresden, Lady Menzies, of Menzies, a daughter.

— At Kensington, the lady of Robert Ogle, esq., a daughter.

— At Whitehall, the Right Hon. Lady Carrington, a daughter.

13. In Arlington-street, Lady Mary Stephenson, a son.

— At Compton Castle, Somerset, the lady of George Singer, esq., a daughter.

14. At Babraham, Cambridge, the lady of the late Henry John Adeane, esq., a son.

— In Eastbourne-terrace, the lady of Charles Pemberton, esq., a daughter.

16. In Eccleston-street, the lady of W. D. Christie, M.P., esq., a daughter.

— The lady of Ross D. Mangles, esq., M.P., a son.

— In Chesham-place, the lady of R. J. Eaton, esq., M.P., a daughter.

17. In Stanhope-street, the Hon. Mrs. Edgell Wyatt-Edgell, a son.

— At Paris, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Kerr, a daughter.

18. In Queen-square-place, Lady Sophia Hoare, a son.

— At Padua, the lady of Major Charters, R.A., a daughter.

19. The Marchioness of Worcester, a son and heir.

20. At Melville Castle, North Britain, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Dundas, twins, a son and daughter.

— In Connaught-place, the Marchioness of Douglas, a son.

21. The lady of Norwich Duff, esq., Captain R.N., a son.

24. In Hill-street, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Boyle, a daughter.

— Lady Rivers, a daughter.

— At Cheltenham, the lady of Major-Gen. Tickell, C.B., a daughter.

26. At Nonsuch Park, Surrey, the lady of W. F. G. Farmer, esq., a son.

27. At Hendon, the Countess of Kerry, a daughter.

— In Cambridge-square, Hyde-park, the lady of James Bright, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— In Downing-street, Lady Mary Wood, a daughter.

31. In Hyde Park-place, the lady of John Laurie, esq., a son.

JUNE.

1. In Lowndes-street, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Baillie, a daughter.

2. At Edinburgh, Lady Anne Charteris, a son.

5. Viscountess Barrington, a son.

— In Parliament-street, the lady of Dr. Sutherland, a son.

6. At Wirksworth, Derbyshire, the lady of Alfred Arkwright, esq., a daughter.

— At Kensington Gardens terrace, the lady of Col. Robert Cannon, a son.

— At Dunham Lodge, Norfolk, the lady of Col. R. M. Oakes, a son.

7. At Gravesend House, Torpoint, the Right Hon. Lady Graves, a son.

8. In Bulstrode-street, the lady of Dr. Royle, Professor of Materia Medica at King's College, a son.

— At Noseley Hall, Leicestershire, the lady of Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, Bart., a son.

10. At Seend, the lady of Ludlow Bruges, esq., M.P., a son.

11. In Carlton House terrace, the lady of Robert Alexander, esq., a daughter.

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BIRTHS.

JULY.

— At Reedness, the lady of John Egremont, esq., a son and heir.

12. In Carleton-terrace, Lady Littleton, a son.

— In Wilton-crescent, the Viscountess Maidstone, a daughter.

13. In Cavendish-square, the lady of Edward Marjoribanks, esq., jun., a son.

14. At Ewell, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, Bart, a daughter, still-born.

15. In Eaton-square, the lady of Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, a daughter.

— In Belgrave-square, Viscountess Downe, a son.

17. In Portman-square, the lady of John Robert Godley, esq., a son.

— At Gowran Hill, the lady of John O'Connell, esq., M.P., a daughter.

18. At Settrington House, Yorkshire, Mrs. Henry Willoughby, a son.

20. At the School-house, Rugby, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Tait, a daughter.

22. In Belgrave-square, her Grace the Duchess of Montrose, a son and heir.

23. At Cheltenham, the lady of Charles Fowler, esq., a son.

— At Fiddington House, Devizes, the lady of W. Charles Wood, esq., M.D., a son.

— At Paris, the lady of George Henry Strutt, esq., of Milford House, Derbyshire, a daughter.

24. At the Rectory, Huish Campflower, Somerset, the lady of the Rev. J. Woodhouse, a daughter.

— At 5, Westbourne-crescent, the lady of P. Ricardo, esq., a daughter.

25. At Calborne Rectory, Isle of Wight, the lady of the Rev. Robert Sumner, a daughter.

— In Lowndes-street, the lady of Ed. F. Jenner, esq., a son.

26. At Plagwn, the Lady Vivian, a son and heir.

— At Hastings, the lady of George Rivington, esq., a son.

27. At Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Neville Ward, esq., a son.

28. The lady of Charles Palmer Phillips, esq., a son.

— At Stratton Strawless, the lady of Arnold Keppel, a son.

29. At Standon Rectory, Staffordshire, the lady of the Rev. Joseph Salt, a son.

30. The lady of the Rev. Charles Clarke, of Welton House, Northamptonshire, a son.

— The Lady Louisa Rabett, a son.

1. In Chester-square, the lady of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, a son.

— At Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, Lady William Compton, a daughter.

3. In Chesham-place, the lady of the Hon. R. Cavendish, a daughter.

4. At Eaton-square, Lady Claud Hamilton, a daughter.

8. At Sussex House, Hammersmith, the lady of Dr. Winslow, a son, who died a few hours after his birth.

9. At 4, Whitehall-yard, the Hon. Mrs. Gage, a daughter.

11. At Brocton Hall, Staffordshire, the lady of Major Chetwynd, a son and heir.

12. At Glassel, Upper Banchory, Kincardineshire, the lady of John Michell, esq., of Forcett Hall, Yorkshire, and Glassel, a son and heir.

13. Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Brazil, a princess.

— At Kensington, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Kenyon, a daughter.

— At Ranceby Hall, Lincolnshire, the lady of A. Peacock, esq., a son.

— In Farnborough-place, Lady Mary Farquhar, a daughter.

— In Belgrave-square, Lady Louisa D. Pennant, a daughter.

14. In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, the Hon. Lady Dallas, a son.

15. At Blackheath Park, the lady of G. R. Stephenson, esq., a daughter.

— At Shawford House, Winchester, the lady of Major-Gen. Frederick, C.B., a son.

— In Walton-place, the lady of the Hon. Cornwallis Maude, a daughter.

16. At Broxmore Park, Wilts, Mrs. Bristow, a daughter.

17. At Woolwich, the lady of Capt. E. Woodhouse, R.A., a daughter.

— At Batheaston, the lady of Capt. Sydney C. Dacres, R.N., a son.

— At West Hall, Aberdeenshire, Mrs. E. Dalrymple, a daughter.

— At Antigua, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Brown, Royal Regiment, a son.

— At Fitzroy Park, Highgate, the lady of Wm. Gladstone, esq., a daughter.

18. At Burley Grange, near Leeds, the lady of William H. Birchall, esq., a son and heir.

— At Hampton Court Palace, the lady of H. Marryat, esq., a son.

23. In Grosvenor-square, Viscountess Stopford, a daughter.

BIRTHS.

— At Anningsley Park, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. James Norton, a daughter.

— At Ashley Park, Surrey, Lady Fletcher, a daughter.

24. At Mereworth, Lady Le Despencer, a son and heir.

— At Wardie Lodge, near Edinburgh, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. John Sandilands, a son.

25. The lady of the Hon. and Rev. Horace Powys, a daughter.

28. At St. Germaine-en-Laye, the Rt. Hon. Lady Lindsay, a son and heir.

30. At Frettenham, Lady Harriet Moore, a son.

31. At Wilderness Park, the Marchioness Camden, a son.

— At the Vicarage, East Farleigh, the lady of the Rev. Henry William Wilberforce, a son.

28. At Betchworth House, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Arbuthnot, a son.

— At Rossie Priory, North Britain, Lady Maria Ponsonby, a son.

29. At Kilkenny Castle, the Marchioness of Ormonde, a son.

— At Clifton, Lady Teignmouth, a son.

— At Galloway House, Scotland, the Countess of Galloway, a daughter.

30. At Limerick, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Louis, a daughter.

31. At Montagu House, Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Sir Walter James, a still-born daughter.

— At Trent Park, Lady Agneta Bevan, a still-born child.

AUGUST.

3. At Edinburgh, Lady Haddo, a son.

4. The Countess of Ducie, a son.

— At Libberton Lodge, Edinburgh, the lady of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monteith, a daughter.

6. At Minnie House, Aberdeenshire, the lady of Capt. Leith, R.N., a son.

8. At Weymouth, the lady of C. P. Cook, esq., a son and heir.

9. In Portland-place, the lady of Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart., a daughter.

10. At Hatherton, Lady Margaret Littleton, a son.

11. At Barbadoes, the lady of Capt. Cavendish Boyle, A.D.C., a daughter.

12. At St. Heliers, the lady of the Very Rev. James Hemery, Dean of Jersey, a son.

13. At Nassick, Bombay, Lady Ford, a daughter.

— At Mulgrave Castle, the Countess of Mulgrave, a son.

16. At Stoke Rochford, Lady Caroline Turner, a daughter.

— At Avondale, Somersetshire, the lady of John Neeld, esq., M.P., a son.

17. The lady of Capt. M. Wood, Coldstream Guards, a son and heir.

18. In Hyde Park-street, Lady Ashley, a daughter.

22. At Exton Park, Rutland, Lady Louisa Agnew, a daughter.

23. At Chester, the lady of Sir Edward Walker, a daughter.

25. At Canford, Lady Charlotte Guest, a daughter.

26. At 1, Connaught-place, West, the lady of Gilbert East, esq., a daughter.

27. At Hither Green, Lewisham, the Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, a daughter.

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SEPTEMBER.

1. At Culzean Castle, Ayrshire, the Marchioness of Ailsa, a son and heir.

2. The lady of the Hon. H. T. Stanley, a daughter, still-born.

4. At Westhorpe House, the Hon. Mrs. Nugent, a daughter.

5. In Hyde Park-gardens, the lady of the Hon. Capt. Plunkett, R.N., a daughter.

7. In Cambridge-square, Lady Armytage, a son.

9. At the Villa Galli, Florence, the lady of the Hon. P. Campbell Scarlett, a son.

10. At Boulogne, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Graves, a son.

— At Blythwood House, Renfrew, Mrs. Campbell, of Blythwood, a daughter.

11. At Hampton Manor House, Mrs. Philip Sheppard, a son.

12. At Mount Stuart, the Marchioness of Bute, a son and heir.

13. At Edinburgh, the lady of the Hon. John Fox Strangways, a son.

— At Stanwell, the Hon. Mrs. R. Lambert Baynes, a son.

— At Auchindarroch House, Argyllshire, Mrs. Campbell, of Auchindarroch, a son.

— H.R.H. the Countess of Aquila, of Naples, a son.

15. In New-street, Spring-gardens, Lady Mary Hoare, a son.

— At Ashmans, the lady of E. S. Gooch, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Goolahak, near Tehran, Persia

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BIRTHS.

sia, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Francis Farrant, K.L.S., Secretary of Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, a daughter.

16. In Halkin-street, West, the lady of Lt.-Col. Vansittart, Coldstream Guards, a daughter.

— At Florence, the lady of George Sawyer, esq., of Severn House, Henbury, Gloucestershire, a son.

17. The Marchioness of Blandford, a daughter.

18. At the house of her father, Rear-Admiral Beaufort, Mrs. W. Palmer, a daughter.

19. In Portland-place, the Countess of March, a son.

— At Boconnoc, Cornwall, Lady Louisa Fortescue, a son.

20. At Wood Eaton, Oxford, the Countess of Verulam, a daughter.

— At Altyre, Lady Gordon Cumming, a daughter.

21. At Chilwell Hall, Notts, the lady of T. B. Charlton, esq., a son.

22. In Great Cumberland-place, the lady of M. Wyvill, jun., esq., M.P., a daughter, still-born.

— At Norton House, Chichester, the lady of Capt. Dixon, R.N., a daughter.

23. At West Monkton, Somerset, Lady Ochterlony, a son and heir.

24. In Park-crescent, the lady of John Hornby, esq., M.P., a daughter.

25. At New Hailes, the Hon. Mrs. Coventry, a daughter.

— In Brunswick-square, the lady of Capt. Hathorn, R.N., a son.

— At Riccarton, Mid-Lothian, the lady of W. Gibson Craig, esq., M.P., a son.

— The lady of A. C. Cumberbatch, esq., Consul-General at Constantinople, a daughter.

27. At the Vice-Regal Lodge, Dublin, the Countess of Clarendon, a son.

— At Halton-place, the lady of Col. Horton, a son.

— At Lullingstone Castle, Kent, Lady Dyke, a son.

28. The lady of Lewis Novelli, esq., of Prestwich House, Lancashire, a son and heir.

— In Hanover-terrace, Mrs. Longman, a daughter.

— At Haigh Hall, Lady Frances Lindsay, a son.

— At Hodroby, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Monckton, a daughter.

29. At Longford Castle, the Viscountess Folkestone, a daughter.

— In Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, the

lady of Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart., a daughter.

— At Lyndhurst, Hampshire, Lady Margaret Lushington, a son.

30. At Backwell House, the lady of Colonel Burrowes, a son.

OCTOBER.

2. In Chester-square, the Hon. Mrs. Sanderson, a son.

— In St. James's-square, the lady of Francis G. P. Neison, esq., a son.

8. At East Sheen, Surrey, Lady Eardley Wilmot, a son.

4. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the lady of Capt. Crawford Caffin, R.N., a daughter.

7. At Surrenden - Dering, the Hon. Lady Dering, a son.

8. At Shernfold Park, Sussex, the Hon. Mrs. Ashburnham, a daughter.

— At Barford House, Bridgewater, the Countess of Cavan, a daughter.

9. At Ashford Hall, near Ludlow, the lady of Major-Gen. Lechmere Russell, C.B., a son.

— At Child's Hill, Hampstead, the lady of J. Gurney Hoare, esq., a son.

— At Brahan Castle, the lady of K. H. Stewart Mackenzie, esq., a son.

10. In Chesham-street, Mrs. William Stopford, a daughter.

11. At the Elms, Stoke Bishop, the lady of Capt. C. W. Metcalfe, R.N., a son.

13. In Devonshire-street, the lady of C. Manners Lushington, esq., a daughter.

— In Guildford-street, Lady Pollock, a son, still-born.

— In Portland-place, the lady of M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, a daughter.

17. At Woolwich, the lady of Lieut.-Col. W. M. Burton, Royal Marines, a daughter.

— At Hingolee, Deccan, the lady of Brigadier W. F. Beatson, K.S.F., commanding Hingolee Division H. H. Nizam's Army, a daughter.

18. At Brook-green, Hammersmith, Mrs. Mark Lemon, a daughter.

— At Paris, the lady of Capt. Montgomery, R.N., a son.

19. At Woolwich, the lady of Major Collingwood Dickson, R.H.A., a son.

— Viscountess Campden, a daughter.

— In New-street, Spring-gardens, the lady of Dr. Todd, a son.

— At Edinburgh, Lady Jane Johnstone Douglas, a son.

BIRTHS.

20. In Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, the lady of J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, esq., a son.

22. At Hartsbourne, near Watford, the Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, a son.

24. At the Nash, near Worcester, the lady of Richard Temple, esq., a son.

26. At the Vicarage, Chesterford, Lady Harriet Hervey, a daughter.

28. At Calke Abbey, the lady of Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart., a daughter.

29. At Midsheils, Roxburghshire, the lady of Capt. George Elliott, R.N., a daughter.

— At Hook Cottage, near Horndean, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Butler, a son.

30. In Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, the lady of George Burrows, M.D., a son.

31. At St. John's Wood, the lady of Col. Bagnold, a daughter.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Durham, the lady of the Rev. Henry Jenkyns, D.D., a daughter.

— At Cefn Mably, the lady of Charles J. Kemeys Tynte, esq., M.P., a daughter.

2. At Wallfield Lodge, Herts, the lady of M. Hadsley Gosselin, esq., a son.

4. At Danesfield, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs. Scott Murray, a son and heir.

— At Athlone, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Ricketts, Royal Scots Greys, a daughter.

— The Queen of Portugal, a son.

5. In Wilton - crescent, Viscountess Newport, a son.

— At Castlemacgarrett, county Mayo, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Ridley, a son.

— At Gaultier Cottage, county Waterford, the Countess of Huntingdon, a daughter.

6. At Gracedieu Manor, Leicestershire, the lady of Ambrose Lisle Phillips, esq., a son.

— The lady of the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, Head Master of the City of London School, a daughter.

7. In Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, the lady of Henry Sylvan Leigh Hunt, esq., a son.

— In Dublin, the Baroness de Roebuck, a son.

8. At 9, Carlton House-terrace, the lady of James Alexander, jun., esq., a son.

11. At 27, Hyde Park-square, the lady of John Harvey, esq., a daughter.

— At Maiden Bradley House, Wilts, Lady Algernon St. Maur, twin sons.

— At Castle Bellingham, Ireland, Lady Bellingham, a son.

12. At Clarendon Park, Lady Hervey Bathurst, a daughter.

14. In St. James's-place, the lady of William Cripps, esq., M.P., a son.

— In Gloucester-terrace, Regent's Park, the Hon. Lady Pearson, a son.

— At Apley, Lady Louisa Whitmore, a daughter.

— At Coptford Hall, Essex, the lady of J. A. Hardcastle, esq., M.P., a daughter.

17. In Cavendish-square, the lady of Sir William Norris, a son.

20. At Quernmore Park, near Lancaster, the lady of Mr. Sergeant Bellasis, a daughter.

21. At Torquay, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Pringle, a son.

— At Alverthorpe Hall, Wakefield, the lady of George Sanders, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Congham Lodge, Norfolk, the lady of Martin Ffolkes, esq., a son and heir.

22. In Connaught-place, West, the lady of the Hon. George S. Gough, Grenadier Guards, a daughter.

23. In Berkeley-square, the lady of John Martin, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Ditcham Park, Hants, the Countess of Limerick, a son.

24. In the Mall, Kensington Gravel-pits, Mrs. John Calcott Horsley, a son.

— At Bayfordbury, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. G. Hastings, a son, still-born.

25. At Windleston Hall, Durham, Lady Eden, a son and heir.

26. In Eaton-place, Lady Macdonald, a daughter.

— In Grosvenor-place, the lady of Capt. F. Pleydell Bouverie, R.N., a daughter.

28. The Hon. Mrs. Mather, a daughter.

— In Connaught-place, Hyde Park, the Hon. Mrs. Methuen, a daughter.

— In Scymour-street, West, the lady of Capt. Robert Rowley, R.N., a daughter.

— At Boxted Hall, Suffolk, the lady of Sir Richard Gethin, Bart., a son and heir.

30. At Wooting House, Basingstoke, the lady of Capt. Warren, H.M.S. Trincomalee, a son.

DECEMBER.

1. In Lower Seymour-street, the lady of Gordon Willoughby James Gyll, esq., a son.

— In Portland-place, Mrs. Ingram Travers, a son.

2. At Cheveley Park, the lady of John Fairlie, esq., a son, who died the next day.

3. At Upton-grove, Essex, the lady of Ernest Bunsen, esq., a son.

4. In Eaton-square, the Lady Augustus Loftus, a daughter.

— In Suffolk, Lady Lacon, a son.

5. At Bury Hill, Isle of Wight, the lady of Capt. Cumberland, a son.

7. At Kidderminster, the Hon. Mrs. Claughton, a son.

8. In Grosvenor-place, the Viscountess Mahon, a son.

— At Windsor, the lady of Capt. Cochrane, a son.

9. At the Terrace, Clapham, the lady of the Rev. F. V. Thornton, Vicar of Bisham, a daughter.

11. At Menabilly, Cornwall, the lady of the Rev. Charles Harward Archer, a daughter.

— At Blackadder, Berwickshire, the lady of Sir George Houstoun Boswall, Bart., a son.

14. At Shinfield House, Berks, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Dunn, a daughter.

15. At Hingham, Lady Elinor Wodehouse, a son.

16. Lady Louisa Cotes, a son.

— The lady of the Rev. James Edwardes, of Abdale House, North Mimms, a son.

17. At Bramcote Lodge, Nottinghamshire, the lady of John Hadden, esq., a daughter.

— At Greywell Hill, the Lady Dorchester, a daughter.

18. At Bedgebury Park, Lady Mildred Hope, a daughter.

19. At Court-of-Hill, Shropshire, the lady of Major Lowe, a son and heir.

21. At Stanmer, the Countess of Chichester, a son.

24. At Cheltenham, the lady of Col. Russel, Royal Artillery, a daughter.

27. In Carlton-terrace, the Countess of Arundel and Surrey, a son and heir.

28. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. C. Grantham Scott, a son.

29. At Dublin, the lady of Capt. J. H. Hutchinson.

MARRIAGES.

1846.

DEC. 24. At Corfu, Frederick Henry Lang, esq., Captain 34th Regiment, to Helen, second daughter of Major-General Conyers, C.B.

1847.

JANUARY.

1. At Government House, St. Vincent, the Hon. John Le Gall, member of H. M. Council of that island, to Christina, daughter of the late Allan M'Lean, esq., of Rossil, N.B.

2. At St. James's, Westminster, John W. Prout, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Catherine Maria, only daughter of the late Colonel Nicoll, of Copt Hall, Hendon, Middlesex.

5. The Marquis of Thomond, to Anne, widow of Rear-Admiral Fane, and sister of the late Sir Charles Flint.

— At Marylebone Church, William Adam Loch, esq., son of James Loch, esq., M.P., to Sophia Brownrigg, youngest daughter of the late Major Bates, R.A.

— At Brighton, the Rev. Richard Phayre, Rector of West Rainham, Norfolk, to the Hon. Charlotte Laura, second daughter of the late Lord Wodehouse.

— At Willenhall, East Barnet, the Rev. James Hamilton, of Regent-square, to Anne Hovedon, daughter of the late John Moore, esq., Calcutta.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Martin, esq., M.P., of Berkeley-square, and Ledbury, Herefordshire, to Maria Henrietta, eldest daughter of Evan Hamilton Baillie, esq., of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

9. At the Chapel in Little Portland-street, John Ingram Travers, esq., to Sarah Anne, only daughter of Samuel Amory, esq.

— At the British Embassy, at Florence, Alfred A. Shaw, esq., Second Madras Regiment, to Anne Frances, relict of the late Lieut.-Colonel Lynar Fawcett, C.B.

12. At St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, Morris Drummond, esq., to the Hon. Adelaide Lister, sister of Lord Ribblesdale, and step-daughter of Lord John Russell.

— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Andrew Henderson, esq., of Montague-square,

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MARRIAGES.

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to Emily, only daughter of John Adolphus, esq.

14. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, fourth son of the Earl De la Warr, to Fanny Charlotte, youngest daughter of Major-General Dickson.

— At Prestbury, Cheshire, the Rev. Brabazon Lowther, to Ellen Jane, daughter of Thomas Legh, esq., of Lyme Park, Cheshire.

— At Quorndon, Leic., Major Collingwood Dickson, R.H.A., eldest son of the late Sir Alexander Dickson, G.C.B., to Harriet, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Burnaby.

— In Peterborough Cathedral, the Rev. J. W. Joyce, Rector of Burford, Salop, to Anna Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. John James, D.D., Canon of Peterborough.

19. At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, Major George Barker, Bengal Establishment, to Mary Katherine, third daughter of Lieut-General Worsley, R.A.

20. At Brighton, William, youngest son of William Wordsworth, esq., of Rydal Mount, to Fanny Eliza, youngest daughter of R. Graham, esq., of Etterby, Cumberland.

21. In Moray-place, Edinburgh, George Macintosh Balfour, esq., R.N., to Margaret Craigie, daughter of the late Captain Balfour, R.N., of Trenaby.

— At Great Cheverel, Wilts, Nathaniel Barton, esq., of Corsley House, to Mary, only daughter of the late Captain Nicholas, R.N.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, T. J. Bradshaw, esq., to the Hon. F. Catherine Devereux, Maid of Honour to the Queen, and daughter of the late Viscount Hereford.

25. At the Cathedral, Calcutta, Alfred Clark Bidwell, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Caroline Emma, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Warren.

26. At St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the Rev. Frederick Neville, second son of the Hon. and very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, to Fanny Grace, only daughter of the late William Blackwood, esq., of Eaton-place.

28. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Charles Edgcombe Davenport, esq., Royal Regiment, youngest son of the late Admiral Sir Salusbury Davenport, K.C.H. and C.B., to Emma Anne Georgiana Webber, daughter of the Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon.

— At Exeter, George Curtis Adams, esq., Com. R.N., to Mary Susan, daughter of Edward Woolmer, esq., Barnfield, Exeter.

— At Valparaiso, Algernon Stewart Austen, esq., R.N., third son of Sir Henry Austen, of Shalford House, Guildford, to Louise Ellen, eldest daughter of Frederick William Schwager, esq.

30. At Lewisham, Samuel Prior, esq., of Blackheath, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late John Williams, esq., Sergeant-at-law.

FEBRUARY.

1. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Grimston, to Katherine Georgina, fourth daughter of J. P. Morier, esq., of Upper Harley-street.

2. At Tor Church, Torquay, John Hutchinson Lee, esq., eldest son of the late Sir John Theophilus Lee, of Lauristan Hall, Torquay, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late John Hives, esq., of Gledhow Grove, county of York. Also, at the same time and place, Donald Sinclair, esq., M.D., of Grosvenor-street, London, to Euphemia Maria, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Theophilus Lee, of Lauristan Hall.

4. At Alfreton Church, Derbyshire, Tournan Mosley, esq., second son of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., to Catherine, daughter of the Rev. John Wood, of Swanwich.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sandford Graham, esq., eldest son of Sir Sandford Graham, of Kirkstall Abbey, Yorkshire, to the Lady Eleanora Caroline Paget, eldest daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

9. At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, the Rev. T. P. Phelps, Rector of Ridley, Kent, to Laura, daughter of the late Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Bart., of Lullingstone Castle.

11. At the British Embassy, Florence, Alfred Ide H. Harris, esq., Lieut. Madras Fusiliers, to Charlotte Clementina, eldest daughter of Carrell Burston Smythe, esq., county of Meath.

— At Kirtlington, Edmund Antrobus, esq., M.P. for East Surrey, and eldest son of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., of Amesbury, to Marianne Georgiana, eldest daughter of Sir George Dashwood, Bart., of Kirtlington Park, Oxfordshire.

MARRIAGES.

12. At Nonington, the Rev. Algernon Coote, Rector of Marsh Gibbon, Bucks, to Cecilia Matilda, daughter of John P. Plumptre, esq., M.P., of Fredville, Kent.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Philpot Curran, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Margaret Grace, youngest daughter of Captain Hayes, R.M.

16. At Albert-place, Kingstown, Arthur Nugent, esq., of Crawna, county Galway, to Ella, only daughter of Thomas Lalor Cooke, esq., of Parsonstown, King's County.

— At Clifton Church, Robert Warren Corbonell, esq., of Bordeaux, to Katherine, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Kersteman.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Charles Brian Leigh, Rector of Goldhanger, to Mary, widow of the late John Wright, esq., of Wickham-place, and youngest daughter of the late Sir John Tyrell, Bart.

— At Torre Church, Torquay, Hay F. S. Winthrop, esq., Commander R.N., to Anne, second daughter of the late John Hives, esq., of Gledhow Grove, Yorkshire.

19. At St. Maughan's, Monmouthshire, the Rev. George Miller, Vicar of Woodkirk, Yorkshire, to Susan, eldest daughter of George Cave, esq., of Hilston House, Monmouthshire.

22. At St. James's Church, Lieut.-Col. Sir George A. F. Houston, Bart., to Euphemia Boswall, daughter and only child of the late Thomas Boswall, esq., of Blackadder.

23. At Trinity Church, Regent's Park, Captain Byng Creagh, to Charlotte Jane Minchin, daughter of John Minchin, esq.

25. George Crawshaw, esq., of Gateshead, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir John Fife, of Newcastle.

MARCH.

2. At Brockdish, Frederick Grimmer, esq., of Thurlton Hall, to Mary Eliza, second daughter of the late Christopher Churchill, esq., of Brockdish Grove, Norfolk.

3. At St. Alphage Church, Greenwich, Captain the Hon. G. Talbot Devereux, R.A., to Flora, widow of the Hon. Arthur Annesley.

6. At All Souls' Chapel, Langham-place, Robert Gibson, esq., of Sandhurst Lodge, Berks, to Eleanor Harriet, only daughter of Sir Benjamin Smith, of Regent-street, Portland-place.

10. At Florence, the Count des Geneys, to Miss Hamilton, daughter of Charles Hamilton, esq., M.P., and Lady Caroline Hamilton.

11. At Carne, Dorsetshire, Viscount Ebrington, to Miss Damer, eldest daughter of the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Dawson Damer.

— At St. John's Church, Paddington, Mrs. Miller, of Ogleworth Park, sister of the late Earl of Egremont, to Vicomte le Valmer.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, H. Sandford Pakenham, eldest son of the Dean of St. Patrick's, to Grace Catherine, only daughter of Major Mahon, of Strokestown House, Roscommon.

— At Ealing, W. J. Jarvis, esq., of Saville-row, to Anna Octavia, youngest daughter of J. B. Nicholls, esq., F.S.A.

20. At Christchurch, Marlyebone, W. Scrope Ayrton, esq., of Dorset-square, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Thomas M. Alsagar, esq., of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

25. At the British Legation at the Hague, John Peter, esq., of Rouen, to Salvadora Mary, second daughter of Sir James H. Turing, Bart., of Foveran, H.M. Consul at Rotterdam.

APRIL.

3. At Plumstead Church, Captain Hill, R.A., to Rose Leigh, only daughter of Basil Heron Goldie, esq., of Goldie Leigh Lodge.

6. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Alexander Shank, esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Harriet Georgiana, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, of Northend House, Hants.

— At Boldre, Hants, Captain Alexander Cameron, 42nd Royal Highlanders, to Caroline Laura, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Sir Charles Ashworth, K.C.B., K.T.S.

7. At Clifton, Charles Masingberd, esq., to Lucy, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Keary.

8. At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Whieldon, esq., High Sheriff for the County of Warwick, to Anne, widow of the late James Mortimer, esq., of Wyke House, Dorset.

— At Nettleham Church, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Alexander Bromhead, to Susan, second daughter of the Bishop of Lincoln.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lord Alfred Paget, M.P., fourth son of the

MARRIAGES.

Marquis of Anglesey, to Miss Cecilia Wyndham, second daughter of George Thomas Wyndham, esq., of Cromer Hall, Norfolk.

— At Havant, Charles, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samford Whittingham, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Arabin, R.A.

— At Rydal, Aldred Twining, esq., of Bedford-place and Gray's Inn, to Mary, second daughter of the late Thomas Arnold, D.D., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, and Head Master of Rugby School.

— At Limerick, Com. Thomas Fisher, R.N., to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Major-Gen. Hamilton, C.B.

10. At St. Peter's Church, Piccadilly, Warner Charles, son of the late Colonel Sir S. G. Higgins, K.C.B., to Mary Ann, daughter of the late John Cort, esq.

12. At Hove Church, Brighton, George Kirwan Carr, esq., son of the late Right Rev. Bishop of Worcester, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late John Watson, esq., of Wick Lodge, Brighton.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, John Stanford, esq., of Dublin, to Harriet, only daughter of Captain Sir Andrew P. Green, R.N.

13. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Rev. H. J. Maltby, youngest son of the Bishop of Durham, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, G.C.B.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Alexander Donovan, esq., of Framfield-place, Sussex, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late John Poulett Thomson, esq., and sister of the late Lord Sydenham, Governor-General of Canada.

— At Anthony, Cornwall, Edward Cecil Bishopp, esq., youngest son of the late Very Rev. Sir George Bishopp, Bart., Dean of Lismore, to Mary, only daughter of Rear Admiral Taylor, Brazilian Navy.

— At the British Embassy, Paris, the Right Hon. Lord Keane, to Louisa, second daughter of S. Y. Benyon, esq., of Denston Hall.

14. At Chester-le-Street, J. C. D. Charlesworth, esq., of Woolgreaves, York, to Sarah, second daughter of Walker Featherstonhaugh, esq., of the Hermitage.

15. At Swindon, Hussey Vivian, esq., eldest son of J. H. Vivian, esq., M.P., to Jesse Dalrymple, eldest daughter of Ambrose Goddard, esq., of the Lawn, Swindon.

— At Westbury-upon-Trym, the Rev. Henry George Bunsen, eldest son of his

Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, Prussian Minister at this Court, to Mary Louisa, youngest daughter of A. G. Harford Battersby, esq., of Stoke Park, Gloucestershire.

20. At Dorking, Joseph Hoare, esq., of Hampstead, to Rachel Juliana, youngest daughter of Charles Barclay, esq., of Bury Hill.

21. At Bathwick Church, Bath, Capt. Sir Robert Gyll, son of Capt. William and Lady Harriet Gyll, of Wyrardisbury House, Bucks, to Jane Pryce, daughter and coheir of Sir John Pinhorn, knt., of Ringwood House, Isle of Wight.

— At Sywell, Sir Watkin Owen Pell, Captain R.N., to Sarah Dorothea, daughter of Edward Owen, esq., of Maesmyman, Denbigh.

22. At the Catholic Chapel, Chelsea, and afterwards at St. George's, Hanover-square, William Greenwood, esq., of Brookwood, Hants, to Catherine Caroline, fifth daughter of the late Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, of Tichborne.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles George Barnett, esq., to Marianne Jane, eldest daughter of Edward St. John Mildmay, esq.

— At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Captain Thomas Carpenter, R.N., to Caroline Finistrina, daughter of the late John Ravenshaw, esq.

— At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, John, third son of the late Rev. Sir Godfrey Thomas, of Bodiam, Sussex, to Katherine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Captain Edmond C. Bacon, R.N.

27. At St. Alphege, Greenwich, Henry Walter Wilson, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Kate Foster, only daughter of the late Captain Filmore, R.N.

28. At Auldbar, Forfarshire, Robert Spankie, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Stewart Blakely, eldest daughter of the Very Rev. the Dean of Down.

— At Cottered, Herts, the Rev. Thomas Harrison Bullock, Chaplain of Guy's Hospital, to Frances, daughter of the Rev. John Walker.

29. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. James G. C. Fussell, B.A., of the Chantry, Frome, to Janet Jemima, fourth daughter of the late Major-General Sir John Dalrymple, Bart.

— At Edinburgh, Archibald Smith, esq., Sheriff Substitute of Lanarkshire, to Jannett, youngest daughter of the late William Blackwood, esq.

MARRIAGES.

— At Knole, Kent, the Marquis of Salisbury, to the Lady Mary Catherine Sackville West, second daughter of the Earl and Countess Delawarr.

— At St. Anne's, Kew Green, Captain the Hon. George Hope, R.N., to the Hon. Anne Carmichael Napier, fourth daughter of the late William John, Lord Napier, and Maid of Honour to the Queen.

— At the British Embassy, Brussels, Randolph Routh, esq., to Mary Stewart, eldest daughter of Captain Allan Stewart, late of the 3rd Buffs.

MAY.

3. At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, the Marquis of Sligo, to the Hon. Ellen Sydney Smythe, daughter of Viscount Strangford.

4. At St. Peter's, Pimlico, the Rev. Jermyn Pratt, Rector of Campey Ashe, to Mary Louisa Murray, fourth daughter of the Bishop of Rochester.

— At Scawby, the Rev. Robert Sutton, to Charlotte, only daughter of the late John Nelthorpe, esq., and sister of Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart., of Scawby, Lincolnshire.

— At Theydon, Mount Church, S. Brise Ruggles Brise, esq., only son of John Ruggles Brise, esq., of Spain's Hall, Essex, and Cavendish, Suffolk, to Mari-
anne Weyland, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Bowyer Smyth, Bart.

— At Henbury Church, near Bristol, the Hon. Joan Quarles Van Ufford, of the Hague, to Ann Amelia, eldest daughter of William Dennison, Knight Netherlands Lion.

5. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Hon. S. Prendergast Vereker, eldest son of Viscount Gort, to the Hon. Caroline Harriet Gage, third daughter of Viscount Gage.

6. At Athy, the Rev. Robert Francis Wilson, to Maria, daughter of the Rev. Frederick S. Trench and Lady Helena Trench, of Kilmorony.

11. At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, James Mackenzie, esq., son of Sir George Steuart Mackenzie, Bart., of Coull, Ross-shire, to Philadelphia, youngest daughter of the late Sir Perceval Hart Dyke, Bart.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Cotton, 49th Reg., only son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., to Christina Augusta, daughter of Sir Charles Des Voeux, Bart.

— In Paris, Vicomte Henri de Mil-

hau, to Flora Frances Rebecca Davison, eldest daughter of Major-General Davison.

— At Wandsbeck, in Denmark, the Lord George A. Hill, of Ballynare House, county of Donegal, to Louisa, fourth daughter of Edward Knight, esq., Godmersham Park.

12. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain R. G. Duff, to Mary, only daughter of W. B. Astley, esq., of Wellington Lodge, Isle of Wight.

17. At Guildford, Captain Webbe Weston, 3rd Regiment of Austrian Light Dragoons, to the Hon. Lady Horatia Waldegrave.

18. At Cowes, Isle of Wight, John Maakew, esq., of Fenny Stratford, Bucks, to Julia Caroline, youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral Ratsey.

— At Ripley, Yorkshire, Edward Boodle, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Julia, eldest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Barrie, K.C.B. and K.H.

— At St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. Henry Bolton Power, M.A., son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Manley Power, K.C.B., to Sophia Catherine Mary, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Thoroton.

20. At St. James's Church, Exeter, Frederic Roberts, esq., to Katherine, daughter of Lieutenant-General Herbert.

22. At St. John's, Oxford-square, the Rev. Adolphus Hamilton, M.A., to Henrietta Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell Carew, G.C.B.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Gerald Normanby Dillon, youngest son of the late Viscount Dillon, to Louisa, second daughter of the Hon. Colonel Fitzgibbon.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Frederick W. E. Nicolson, Bart., Captain R.N., to Mary Clementina Marion, only daughter of James Loch, esq., M.P.

27. At Great Saxham Church, the Rev. Wadham Huntley Skrine, second son of Henry Skrine, esq., of Stubbings House, Berks, to Clara Mary Anne, eldest daughter of William Mills, esq.

— At St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, Sir Christopher Rawlinson, to Georgiana Maria, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Radclyffe Sidebottom, esq.

— At Little Houghton, Captain Richard Henry Stopford, R.N., to Frances, only daughter of the late W. T. Smyth, esq., of Little Houghton.

MARRIAGES.

81. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Chevalier Charles Santi, to Caroline, second daughter of Sir Henry F. Davie, Bart.

JUNE.

1. In St. Paul's Church, the Rev. Richard John Uniacke, B.A., to Ann Jane, youngest daughter of the Venerable Robert Willis, D.D., Archdeacon of Nova Scotia.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Baron A. Girsewald, Aide-de-camp to his Royal Highness the reigning Duke of Brunswick, to Annie, daughter of the late General Munro.

— At Hove, Henry Oakeley, Lieut. R.N., to Emily Letitia, third daughter of the late Colonel Hamlin Trelawny, R.A.

2. At Hove Church, near Brighton, Frederick Dundas, esq., M.P., to Grace, eldest daughter of Lady Grace and the late Sir Ralph Gore, Bart.

— R. T. G. Gybbon Monypenny, esq., to Janet Philips, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Burney, B.N.I.

3. At Westham, Essex, the Rev. C. Clement Layard, Vicar of Mayfield, Staffordshire, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late S. J. Some, esq., of Stratford Green, Essex.

— At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Captain G. Innes, R.A., to Francis Caroline, widow of the late Hamilton Gyll, esq., and daughter of Sir John Murray, Bart., of Stanhope.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Gustavus Lambert, esq., to Lady Fanny Conyngham, second daughter of the Marquis of Conyngham.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Warrender Dalrymple, esq., to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late James Pattie, esq., Senior Member of the Bengal Civil Service.

8. In Royal Circus, Edinburgh, Edward W. Lane, esq., to Margaret Mary, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Drysdale, of Pitteuchar.

9. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Charles Lennox Fitzroy, second son of the Duke of Grafton, to Anna, youngest daughter of the late James Balfour, esq., of Whittingham Castle, Berwickshire.

10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Court Granville, to Lady Charlotte Murray, sister to the Duke of Atholl.

— At St. James's, Westminster, Walter Wyndham Burrell, youngest son of Sir Charles Merrick Burrell, of Knepp Castle,

Sussex, to Dorothea, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Jones.

— At Littleworth Church, Berks, Hubert Hutchings, esq., to Geraldine Laura, third daughter of Lady Elizabeth Baker.

— At the Friends' Meeting-house, Wakefield, John Bright, of Rochdale, M.P., to Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late William Leatham, banker, Wakefield.

— At Bareilly, in the East Indies, Henry Pidcock, esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Augusta Bramley, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Fraser.

11. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Bowyer Smyth, esq., second son of Sir E. B. Smyth, Bart., to Miss Rolt, only daughter of Major Gen. Rolt.

14. At Jacobstow, Devon, Lewis P. Madden, esq., M.D., to Ellen, relict of Captain Sir Edward Ashley, R.N., of Hayselden, Kent.

— At Copenhagen, Count Bismark, of Schierstein, in the Duchy of Nassau, to Charlotte Henrietta, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir H. W. Williams Wynn, G.C.H., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Denmark.

15. At St. Mary's Church, Grosvenor-square, Lieut. Col. Sir William A. Maxwell, Bart., of Calderwood Castle, Lanark, to Catherine Cameron, relict of the late Captain H. P. Gill, of the 50th Reg., and fifth daughter of the late Walter Logan, esq., Edinburgh.

17. At Wisbeach, St. Peter's, the Hon. Charles Spencer, youngest son of the late Right Hon. Lord Churchill, to Hester Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. Fardell.

— At Wyndham, Isle of Bute, Francis Le Grix White, esq., to Cecilia Catherine Charlotte, second daughter of the late Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford, D.C.L., Oxon.

— R. H. Horne, esq., to Catherine, daughter of the late David Fogg, esq.

— At the Cathedral, Barbadoes, Lieutenant E. G. Hore, to Maria, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Reid, Governor of the Windward Islands.

22. At Guernsey, John Moore Napier, esq., only son of his Excellency Major-Gen. W. F. P. Napier, Lieut.-Governor of the island, to Miss Alexander, youngest daughter of Major Alexander, R.E.

23. At Polebrooke, Joseph Deane Browne, esq., of Brounes Hill, Carlou,

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MARRIAGES.

to Georgiana Charlotte, only child of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Thursby.

24. Maria Patience Blacket, daughter of the late Sir William Blacket, Bart., to the Comte de Roullée.

— The Rev. Thomas Paley, B.D., eldest son of Dr. Paley, of Bishopton, and grandson to the late Archdeacon Paley, to Ann, eldest daughter of Smith Wormald, esq., of Barton Hall, Lincolnshire.

— At Exeter, William Buckingham, esq., to Elizabeth Heath, third daughter of the late John Herman Merivale, esq.

26. At Trinity district church, Twickenham, James Temple Bowdoin, esq., to Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir William Clay, bart., M.P., of Fulwell Lodge, Middlesex.

28. At Hauxwell, Yorkshire, S. H. S. Inglefield, esq., R.A., to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Coore.

30. At St. George's Church, Toronto, John Beverley Robinson, esq., second son of the Chief Justice Robinson, of Upper Canada, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman.

JULY.

1. At St. James's, Piccadilly, James Palmer Francis Hammett, esq., to Jocosa Jane, second daughter of Swynfen Jervis, esq., of Whitehall-place.

— At Burnham Church, Bucks, the Rev. Henry Arkwright, to Ellen Home Purves, daughter of the late Viscountess Canterbury.

8. At Hillington, Norfolk, Francis Hay Gurney, esq., to Margaret Charlotte, daughter of Sir William Browne Ffolks, bart.

— At Egremont, W. D. Anderson, esq., of Sherrington, Wilts, to Marianne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Harrison.

10. At the French Ambassador's Chapel, the Count du Colin, Baron de Barizien, Viscount de Cury, to the Countess Colmar, daughter of His Royal Highness the Duke of Brunswick.

— At Hove, near Brighton, Richard Graves McDonnell, LL.D., to Blanche Anne, third daughter of Francis Skurray, esq.

— At Torquay, Arthur Hill Hasted Mercer, esq., Royal Rifles, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the late Major Ord, K.H.

13. At Ealing, Hants, the Hon. Oliver George Lambart, brother of the Earl of

Cavan, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Spear, esq., of Monckton-up-Wimborne, Dorset.

14. At Topcliffe, O. Williams, esq., of Askitt Hill, near Leeds, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Tetley, esq., of Asenby Lodge, Thirsk.

15. At St. Giles's, Camberwell, the Rev. Dr. Champneys, Head Master of the Collegiate School, Glasgow, to Sarah Leake, eldest daughter of the late Rev. T. H. Walpole.

— At Monkstown Church, Sir Thomas Erskine, bart., of Cambo House, to Zaida Maria, only daughter of John Ffolliott, esq., M.P.

16. At Brompton, Edward Augustus Bond, esq., to Caroline Frances, daughter of the late Rev. R. H. Barham.

17. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Berriedale, son of the Earl of Caithness, to Louisa Georgiana, youngest daughter of G. R. Phillips, esq., M.P.

18. At All Souls', Langham-place, James Fellowes, esq., to Gertrude Charlotte, fifth daughter of Nath. Micklethwaite, esq., of Taverham Hall, Norfolk.

20. At St. James's, Westminster, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Wilts, to Frances Laura, daughter of the late W. Dawson, esq., of Wakefield.

— At St. Pancras Church, George Marshall Knipe, esq., 89th Regt., to Jessie Maria, daughter of the late Sir Simon Howard, of Carlisle.

— At Backwell Church, Somersetshire, Bradshaw Barker, esq., to Rebekah Maria, eldest daughter of Colonel Burrows, K.H., Backwell House, Somersetshire.

22. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Rev. John Lawrence Prior, to Emma Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Lawrence Young, bart., of Deleford, Bucks.

24. At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, Berkeley Westropp Hutchinson, esq., to Sarah, eldest daughter of Major J. G. Burns, H.E.I.C.S., and granddaughter of Robert Burns.

— At St. James's, Paddington, the Hon. Edward Morris Erskine, to Caroline, widow of the late Andrew Voughnau, esq.

27. At St. Mary's, Battersea, the Rev. James Augustus Hessey, D.C.L., Head Master of Merchant Taylor's School, to Emma, second daughter of Philip Casanova, esq., of Clapham Common.

— At St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, Richard Garth, esq., to Clara, se-

MARRIAGES.

cond daughter of W. Loftus Lowndes, esq., Q. C.

— At St. James's, Paddington, William Edward Few, esq., to Mary Helen Denis, only daughter of Matthew De Vitre, esq.

28. At Leamington, the Rev. Frederick Leigh Colville, to Caroline Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. William John Mansel.

29. At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Ellice, esq., to Lady Jane H. Pleydell Bouverie.

— At Hawley, Hants, Melville Neale, M.D., to Jane, daughter of John Scovell, esq., of Hawley, and niece of Sir George Scovell, Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, the Hon. Frederick Petre, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late Sir Christopher Musgrave, bart., of Eden Hall, Cumberland.

AUGUST.

3. At Edinburgh, Henry Grant, esq., to the Lady Isabella Catherine Keith Falconer, only daughter of the late Earl of Kintore.

— At All Souls', Alfred Smith, esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Wigram, Vice-Chancellor.

— At St. Pancras, Edward Worthington, esq., of Dee House, Chester, to Maria, daughter of Christopher Temple, esq., Q. C.

4. At Meldon, Count Maximilian de Lerchenfeld Brenneberg, only son of Count de Lerchenfeld Brenneberg, to Emily, youngest daughter of Isaac Cookson, esq., of Meldon-park, Northumberland.

— At Grasmere, Sir John Richardson, Inspector of Hospitals, Haslar, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Archibald Fletcher, esq.

5. At Hampton, Captain George Giffard, R.N., son of the late Sir Hardinge Giffard, to Magdalene Christian, youngest daughter of the late Robert Mushet, esq.

— At Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Thomas Clark, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Osborne, esq., Deputy Commissary-General of the Forces.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Arthur Purvis, esq., Madras Civil Service, to Mary Jane, second daughter of Colonel Clark Kennedy, of Knockgray, C.B., K.H., and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Whyte Melville, esq., Captain in the Coldstream Guards, to the Hon. Charlotte Bateman Hanbury, sister of Lord Bateman.

— At St. Peter's, Pimlico, the Right Hon. J. Grattan, to the Lady Laura Tollemache.

9. At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, the Duc de Melfort, to Susan Henrietta, widow of the late Colonel Burrowes.

10. At St. James's Church, William Busfield Ferrand, esq., of Harden Grange, Yorkshire, to the Hon. Fanny Mary Stuart, second daughter of the late Lord Blantyre.

— At Ripon Cathedral, Charles, third son of the late Admiral Preston, to Mary Sullivan, third daughter of John Dalton, esq., of Stenningford Park.

— At the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Oxford, the Rev. Thomas Sanctuary, to Isabel Lloyd, third daughter of the late Right Rev. Charles, Lord Bishop of Oxford.

11. At Mount Talbot Church, J. S. Hawkins, esq., Captain R.E., to Leonora Mary, eldest daughter of Denis H. Kelly, esq., of Castle Kelly, co. Galway.

— At St. Columb Major Church, Cornwall, the Rev. Henry Lascelles Jenner, B.C.L., son of the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, D.C.L., to Mary Isabel, eldest daughter of Captain William Finlaison, R.N.

12. At Woolwich, Captain Tylden, R.A., to Lucy, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Downman, C.B. and K.C.H.

— At Kirk Ella, near Hull, Edward Masterman, esq., third son of John Masterman, esq., M.P., of Leyton, Essex, to Ellen Sarah, second daughter of the late John Barkworth, esq., of Tranby House, Yorkshire.

— At Lyme Regis, D. Lionel Mackinnon, esq., Coldstream Guards, third son of W. Mackinnon, esq., M.P., to Charlotte Lavinia, third daughter of Major-Gen. Sir Dudley Hill, C.B.

14. At St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, C. W. Harris, esq., to Cecily, youngest daughter of Professor Bernays, Ph.D., of King's College, London.

— At the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-street, Signor Italo Gardoni, of Her Majesty's Theatre, to Annetta, eldest daughter of Signor Tamburini, of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.

— At Nynehead, Somerset, Ambrose Lethbridge Goddard, esq., M.P., of the

MARRIAGES.

Lawn, Wiltshire, to Charlotte, the eldest daughter of Edward Ayshford Sanford, esq., of Nynehead Court.

15. At Weston-super-Mare, Dr. James Acland de la Hooke, to Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Denison.

16. At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, the Right Hon. Lord Wodehouse, of Kimberley Park, Norfolk, to Florence, eldest daughter of Colonel the Hon. Richard Fitzgibbon.

— At the British Embassy at Brussels, Thomas Colclough Watson, esq., of St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire, to Eliza Holmes, eldest daughter of the late Colonel John Reed, K.H.

17. At Marlborough, William Mawdley Savage, esq., to Caroline, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Sir Erasmus G. Williams, bart.

— At Lyndhurst, Henry John Standley, esq., to Agnes Georgina, third daughter of the late Sir Edward Poore, bart., of Calfnalls, Hants.

18. At Leamington Priors, Daniel Prince, esq., to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, bart., G.C.B.

— At Etterick Church, Selkirkshire, John Charles Dalrymple Hay, esq., Commander R.N., eldest son of Sir J. D. Hay, bart., to the Hon. Eliza Napier, third daughter of the Right Hon. William John, Lord Napier.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Capt. Thomas Pattle, 16th Lancers, to Marian Lucia, second daughter of the late John Jervaise Maude, esq.

19. At St. Marylebone Church, James Robert Hope, esq., Barrister-at-law, to Charlotte Harriett Jane, daughter of J. G. Lockhart, esq.

21. At St. Pancras Church, John Henry Foley, esq., Sculptor, to Mary Ann Gray, second daughter of Samuel Gray, esq.

— At St. David's, Exeter, the Rev. W. Sloane Evans, Grand Chaplain of the Temple, London, to Selina, second daughter of William Branscombe, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Philip Bouverie, esq., to Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Seymour, esq., of Knoyle House, Wilts.

24. At Bath, Thomas Mackie Kington Leir, to Maria Louisa, only daughter of the late Rear-Adm. Lyé, of Bath.

— At Bramshaw Church, Capt. Claude Henry M. Buckle, R.N., to Harriet Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas Deane Shute, esq., of Bramshaw Hill, New Forest.

— At Port Louis, Mauritius, Captain Talavera Vernon Anson, R.N., son of General Sir George Anson, G.C.B., to Caroline Octavia Emma, daughter of Major-General Staveley, C.B.

25. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Marquis of Drogheda, to the Hon. Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of Lord Wharcliffe.

— At Woolston House, Loddiswell, Devon, Walter Charles Edward Snow, esq., 84th Regt., to Harriet Eliza Maria Vaughan, third daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Vaughan, late of Madras.

30. At the British Embassy in Paris, Clayton Jennyns, esq., of the 15th or King's Hussars, to Elizabeth, only child of Captain Willes Johnson, R.N.

31. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Boughton, esq., of Burlington-street, to Mary Lucy, third daughter of the late Sir John R. Whiteford, K.C.H.

— At Christ Church, Marylebone, C. L. W. Merlyn, esq., Vice-Consul at Athens, to Isabella Dorothea, eldest daughter of Philip James Green, esq.

— At St. Pancras Church, James Raymond, esq., Epping House, Herts, to Anna Maria, second daughter of the late Swynfen Jervis, esq., of Tavistock-place.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At All Souls', Langham-place, R. H. Pickering, esq., to Anne Hester, second daughter of the late Major-Gen. Reeves, C.B., Lieut.-Governor of Placentia.

2. At Wynyard Park, the Earl of Portarlington, to the Lady Alexandrina Octavia Vane, second daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry.

— At Pewsey, Wilts, Sir Henry Roper, to Charlotte Lydia, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Playdell Bouverie.

4. At Ham, Surrey, the Hon. Frederick James Tollemache, M.P., to Isabella Anne, eldest daughter of Gordon Forbes, esq.

— At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, William Yardley, esq., Judge of the Supreme Court at Bombay, to Amelia, third daughter of John Wilkin, esq.

7. At the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-street, Llewellyn William Mostyn, esq., to Caroline, only daughter of the late Henry Mostyn, esq., of Usk, Monmouthshire.

— At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, William Price, esq., to Emily Mary, youngest

MARRIAGES.

daughter of General Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B., G.C.H.

— At Eccles, Oliver Heywood, esq., to Eleanor, only daughter of R. W. Barton, esq., of Springwood.

— At Hordle Church, Hants, the Rev. James Fyler, to Rosalind Charity, eldest daughter of Dr. Chambers.

8. At Bellhary, in the East Indies, the Hon. David Arbuthnott, son of Viscount Arbuthnott, to Eliza, second daughter of Thomas Forbes Reynolds, esq., M.D.

— At Ewell, Henry Wilson, esq., to Charlotte Alner, third daughter of Ralph Good, esq., of Hursley, Winchester.

9. At Walton-upon-Thames, Richard Moore, esq., eldest son of the Right Hon. Richard Moore, Attorney-General for Ireland, to Emma Frances, eldest daughter of Richard Sharpe, esq., of Apps Court, Surrey.

— At Turlough Church, the Rev. William C. Townsend, to Emma Mary, second daughter of the late Colonel Edward Thomas Fitzgerald, of Turlough Park, Mayo.

11. At Newchurch, Ryde, Charles Tennant, esq., of Russell-square, to Gertrude Barbara Rich Collier, the eldest daughter of Captain Henry T. B. Collier, R.N.

— At Kingston-on-Thames, John Edward Woodroffe, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Broome Phillips Witts, esq.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Fletcher Hayes, esq., 62nd B.I., to Frances Henrietta, only daughter of the late Colonel Robert Torrens, C.B.

— At Marylebone Church, Captain Bruce, Grenadier Guards, to Anna Maria Frances, daughter of the late James Stuart, esq.

— At Baden Baden, Lieut. George Collier Kerr, R.N., to Anne Lambert, daughter of the late Sir William Drysdale.

16. At Cranbrook, the Rev. William Pennefather, son of the Hon. Richard Pennefather, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the Hon. Rear-Adm. King.

— At Kirby-under-Dale, Yorkshire, Henry Linwood Strong, esq., to Fanny Louisa, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. H. D. Erskine.

— At Prestbury, near Macclesfield, John C. Dent, esq., of Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire, to Emma, eldest daughter

of John Brocklehurst, esq., M.P., of Hurdsfield House, Cheshire.

— At the Abbey Church, Romsey, Charles Horton Rhys, esq., to Agnes Cuthbert, eldest daughter of Colonel Cureton, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Adjutant-General in the East Indies.

21. At St. John's, Derby, George Hall, esq., of Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight, to Julia, eldest daughter of Colonel George Gawler, K.H., late Governor and Resident Commissioner of South Australia.

— At Thornhill, Yorkshire, the Rev. Percy James Croft, B.A., second son of the Venerable Archdeacon Croft, M.A., to Annabella Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Torre, M.A., Rector of Thornhill.

28. At Croston, Lancashire, Francis Falkner, esq., of Bath, to Janet, eldest daughter of the late Rear-Adm. James Muster.

— At Lucknow, East Indies, Capt. William Ellison Warden, 23rd B.N.I., to Priscilla Emilia, only daughter of Lieut. John Lloyd, R.N.

29. At Withecombe Rawleigh, Exmouth, Herbert Winslowe Patton, R.A., to Mary, only daughter of Charles Gifford, esq.

30. At Bell House, Essex, the seat of Sir Thomas Lennard, Bart., George Grenville Harcourt, esq., M.P. for Oxon, to Frances, Countess of Waldegrave.

— At Christ Church, Marylebone, Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, esq., of Marsteg, near Swansea, to Penelope Frances, third daughter of the late Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D.

— At Cheltenham, the Rev. Henry Brooks, to Elizabeth Grace, widow of John Wroughton Harrison, esq.

— At Teddington, Capt. Spencer Westmacott, Royal Engineers, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Charles Green, esq.

— At Hugglescote-in-Ibslock, the Rev. Charles J. Betham, B.A., to Charlotta, second daughter of the Rev. Charles Goddard, D.D., Rector, Sub-Dean of Lincoln.

— At St. James's Church, Norlands, Bayswater, Edward Walker, esq., to Anne Winfield, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. Williams.

OCTOBER.

1. At Gibraltar, the Rev. Godfrey Kingsford, B.A., to Emma Louisa, eldest daughter of Archdeacon Burrow.

MARRIAGES.

5. At Streatham, John Humphrey, esq., to Emma, fourth daughter of William Cubitt, esq., M.P.

7. The Rev. Charles Henry Mainwaring, to Jane, third daughter of the Rev. Sir Henry Delves Broughton, bart.

— At St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook, Francis Dukinfield Astley, esq., to Gertrude, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Harry Jones, R.E.

— At Shevlock Church, Cornwall, Philip Allen, esq., to Frances, only daughter of the Hon. Philip James Cocks.

9. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Frederick W. S. Packman, esq., M.D., of Clarges-street, to Anne Hilbert Lord, of Tupton Hall, Derbyshire.

11. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas B. Hanham, esq., to Emily Anne, eldest daughter of Edward Castleman, esq.

12. At St. James's Church, Paddington, the Rev. Charles Richard de Haviland, to Agnes Maria, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. Molesworth.

— At Marbury, Cheshire, Henry E. A. Dalbiac, esq., to Mary, daughter of Sir H. M. Mainwaring, bart.

— At Campfield-place, Essex, Capt. Daniel Mackinnon, 16th Lancers, to Caroline, daughter of the Hon. Baron Dimsdale.

13. At Dewlish, near Blandford, George Templer Graham, esq., of Cosington House, Somerset, to Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of the late Gen. Michael.

— At Plymouth, Christopher Ayre, esq., Marshal of the Court of Vice-Admiralty at Newfoundland, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Nicholas Mitchell, esq.

14. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Billingsley Parry, esq., Q.C., to Mary, widow of the late John Goddard Richards, esq.

— At Ryde, Dr. Abercrombie, to Louisa, daughter of the late Charles Worthington, esq.

— At St. Mary's, Stockport, Brent Spencer Follett, esq., to Caroline Amelia, youngest daughter of Walker Skirrow, esq., Q.C., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Bankruptcy.

— At Strington Church, Birt Wyndham Rous Jenner, esq., to Ann, eldest daughter of Langley St. Albyn, esq., of Alfoxton Park, Somerset.

— At Frant, the Rev. H. T. M. Kirby, Vicar of Mayfield, Sussex, to Hannah Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, bart.

16. At Camberwell, P. H. Count de Limburg Stirum, Comptroller of the Household of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, to Ellen, only daughter of the late Edmund Drayton, esq.

— At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Capt. W. Holt, R.N., to Juliana, widow of the late Paul Tate, esq., of Liverpool.

— Philip Cotton, esq., to Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Hoskins.

18. At Dullingham Church, William Pigott, esq., of Dullingham House, Cambridgeshire, to Charlotte Maria, widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. Lord Keane, G.C.B. and G.C.H.

19. At Saltwood, Kent, Frederick Sutton, esq., to Georgiana, third daughter of the Venerable James Croft, Archdeacon of Canterbury.

— Arthur Walton Onslow, esq., to Isabella, third daughter of the late John Penrice, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Harry S. Wilde, esq., to Catherine Caroline, second daughter of the late Charles Calland, esq.

20. At Childwall, Adam Stuart Gladstone, esq., to Caroline, third daughter of Joseph Need Walker, esq.

— Capt. Sir Thomas Raikes Trigge Thompson, bart., R.N., to Gertrude, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert Napier Raikes.

— At Richmond, Surrey, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ely, to Frances Elizabeth, youngest daughter of William Selwyn, esq., Q.C.

— At Penningham House, Edward Heron Maxwell, esq., to Elizabeth Ellen, only daughter of Lieut.-Col. Stopford Blair.

21. At Martyr-Worthy, Laurence Pleydell Bouverie, esq., of the 78th Highlanders, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, bart.

23. At Ripon, Frederick George Leigh, R.N., to Phoebe Althea, second daughter of the late John Rothery, esq.

25. At Curzon-street Chapel, the Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, to the Hon. Emily Elizabeth Julia Thellusson, eldest daughter of the late Lord Rendlesham.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Charles Cavendish, to Felicia Susan, eldest daughter of the Hon. Henry Lygon.

— At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Sir John Trollope, bart., M.P., to Julia Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Sheffield, bart.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square,

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Sir Charles Isham, bart., of Lamport Hall, Northamptonshire, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Justice Vaughan and the Dowager Lady St. John.

— At Wombworthy Church, Devon, Ralph Morrich Luke, esq., of Langford Hall, Salop, to Hester Urania, second daughter of the Hon. Newton Fellowes.

27. At Payham, W. T. W. Wood, esq., Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, to Rosamond Mary, eldest daughter of Capt. Dixie, R.N.

— At Staughton House, Robert Alexander, Cochrane, esq., to Julia, daughter of the late Gen. Onslow.

— At St. Nicholas Church, Great Yarmouth, the Rev. Charles J. Fisher, to Mary, daughter of Capt. Sir Eaton Stan-
nard Travers, R.N.

28. At Annanhill, near Kilmarnock, Col. Patrick Montgomerie, of the Madras Artillery, C.B., and A.D.C. to the Queen, to W. Henrietta, daughter of the late James Aldane, esq.

— At Winchester, Major William Raikes Faber, 49th Regiment, to Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Woodrooffe, Canon of Winchester.

— At Anstey Church, Leicestershire, William Bosworth, esq., of Charley Hall, to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Henry Nugent Bell, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, M. S. H. Lloyd, esq., Major Queen's Royal Regiment, to Eliza Margaret, fifth daughter of the late Walter Clark, esq.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Shrivenham Church, Berks, James Hamilton Lloyd Anstruther, esq., of Hintesham Hall, Suffolk, to the Hon. Georgiana Christiana Barrington, sister of Viscount Barrington.

— In St. Paul's Church, Edinburgh, Capt. F. J. F. Hutchinson, to Amelia Jane, daughter of the late Col. Gordon.

4. At Kildysart, co. Clare, Commander Frederick Lowe, R.N., to Maria Christina, second daughter of the late Major Ross Lewin.

— At Terrington, Norfolk, Mark Edward Currie, esq., of the Bengal Horse Artillery, to Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. T. Upwood.

— At the British Embassy, at Paris, and, on the 6th, at the Catholic Chapel, Chelsea, George Gretton, esq., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Eyre.

5. At All Souls', Langham-place, the Rev. J. H. Young, to Rosa Louisa, only daughter of George Ridout, esq., of Wimpole-street.

9. At St. Luke's, Cheetham, the Rev. John Tayleure Pigot, to Hester Sarah, eldest daughter of Major-Gen. Wemyss, C.B., of Smedley Hall.

— At Acton Burnell, Nicholas Blundell, esq., to Agnes, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Smythe, bart.

— At St. Marylebone, Marcus Keane, esq., to Louisa Isabella, daughter of Nicholas Westby, esq., of York Gate, Regent's Park.

10. At All Souls', Langham-place, Sir William Payne Gallwey, bart., to Emily Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Frankland Russell, bart.

— At Hove Church, near Brighton, the Rev. Thomas Hubbard, to Emily Fanny, daughter of Sir Woodbine Parrish, K.C.H.

11. At Paris, William Downing Bruce, esq., F.S.A., to Catherine Laura, daughter of William Plomer, esq.

— At Churchtown Church, Theophilus John St. George, esq., of Woodgift, co. Kilkenny, eldest son of Sir R. B. St. George, bart., to Maria, eldest daughter of John Power, esq.

— At Gibraltar, Arthur Fulford Adams, esq., Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General, to Henrietta, second daughter of Assistant-Commissary-General Bowman.

13. At the British Embassy, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Charles Craven, esq., to Harriet, youngest daughter of Capt. Robert Streatfield, R.N.

15. At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, Charles Petersdorff, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Mary Ann, relict of the late James Mollock, esq.

— At Bombay, J. Percy Smith, esq., her Majesty's 10th Hussars, to Frederica, daughter of Major Deacon, her Majesty's 28th foot.

16. At Merion-square, North, Dublin, Francis William Brady, eldest son of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to Emily Elizabeth Kyle, youngest daughter of Samuel, Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.

18. At St. Michael's Church, Welton, Richard Trevor Clarke, esq., of Welton-place, Northamptonshire, to Fanny Maria, eldest daughter of Sir William Hyde Pearson.

20. At South Petherton, Somerset, Sir Arthur Chichester, bart., to Mary, eldest daughter of John Nicholetts, esq.

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MARRIAGES.

22. At New Brentford Church, William Sprott Boyd, esq., of Lowndes-square, to Laura, daughter of George Cooper, esq.

23. At Greenwich, Lieut. Henry C. P. Dyer, R.M., to Charlotte Powell, second daughter of Capt. Alexander B. Branch, K.H., R.N., of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

24. At Teignmouth, John Harrison, esq., to Sophia Brown, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Lugard.

DECEMBER.

1. At the Chapel of the British Embassy, Paris, Lord Cochrane, eldest son of the Earl of Dundonald, K.B., to Louisa, daughter of W. A. Mackinnon, esq., M.P.

— At Hurst Church, Philip William Godsal, esq., to Charlotte Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Garth, R.N.

— At Kimbolton, G. E. Hannam, esq., to Augusta Henrietta, eldest daughter of Capt. Welstead, R.N.

2. At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Loch, esq., M.P., to Elizabeth Mary, widow of Major Greville.

— At Wickmere, Norfolk, Reginald Henry Nevill, esq., to the Lady Dorothy Fanny Walpole, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Orford.

— At South Walsham, the Rev. Henry Joseph Muskett, M.A., to Charlotte, second daughter of the late William Heath Jary, esq.

— At Speldhurst, Rupert Henry Warre, esq., to Gertrude Anna, second daughter of the late Capt. Charles Shaw, R.N.

6. At St. Michael's, Pimlico, George Ramsden, esq., R.N., to Maria, youngest daughter of Robert Rumball, esq.

9. At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Lord George Quin, to Louisa Mary Isabella Ramsden, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Ramsden.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Henry Elliot, second son of the Earl of Minto, to Anne, second daughter of Sir Edmund Antrobus, bart.

— At Trinity Church, Paisley, J. R. G. Pattison, esq., her Majesty's 10th Foot, to Isabella, eldest daughter of William Lowndes, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Dunn Gardner, esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of Andrew Lawson, esq.

11. At Cork, Joshua Bull, esq., M.D., to Ellen, eldest daughter of Capt. E. T. Weale, R.N.

14. Henry Edmund Gurney, esq., of Upton, Essex, to Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Birkbeck, esq., of Keswick, Norfolk.

— At Harpole, George Gilpin, esq., of Sedbury, Yorkshire, to Louisa, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas L. Dundas.

15. At Trinity Church, Chelsea, the Rev. William Wheler Hume, to Augusta, second daughter of the late Hastings Nathaniel Middleton, esq.

16. At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Capt. George St. Vincent King, R.N., to the Lady Caroline Mary Dawson Damer, sister of the Earl of Portarlington.

— At Hartlebury, the Rev. Edward Winnington Ingram, to Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of the Lord Bishop of Worcester.

17. At Devizes, Thomas Hinckley, esq., Civil Engineer, to the Lady Ada Alice Wyattville.

19. At Hull, Capt. J. Holmes, to Hannah, second daughter of the late Capt. Cholmondeley, R.N.

21. At St. Mary's Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Edward Huntingford, B.C.L., to Anne Caroline, youngest daughter of Major-Gen. Tremenhoe, K.H.

— At Weston Hall, Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, to Miss Bridgeman, eldest daughter of Capt. the Hon. Charles Bridgeman.

— At Wilburton, Cambridgeshire, Alexander Pym, esq., to Eliza Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Sir Albert Pell.

— At Brighton, Cadogan Hudson Cadogan, esq., to Isabel, eldest daughter of Oswald Smith, esq., of Blendon Hall, Kent.

— At St. Margaret's, King's Lynn, the Rev. John Fleming, M.A., to Grace Townsend, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Bowen.

23. At Chevening Church, Kent, Sir Charles Henry Ibbetson, bart., of Denton Park, Yorkshire, to Eden, widow of Percival Perkins, esq.

28. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, the Right Hon. Lord Montfort, to Miss Ann Burgham, daughter of the late William Burgham, esq.

29. At St. John's Church, Paddington, Capt. Hugh Smith Baillie, Royal Horse Guards, to Eve Maria, widow of the late Viscount Glentworth.

DEATHS.

1846.

JUNE.

25. At Leghorn, in his 69th year, Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, ex-King of Holland, latterly bearing the title of Count of Saint Leu. Louis was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, on the 2nd of September, 1778. He entered the French army at an early age, and accompanied his brother Napoleon to Italy and Egypt, and was aide-de-camp of Napoleon when the latter, seizing a standard, rushed upon the bridge of Arcola, and was by his side throughout that terrific combat. In 1805 he was sent by the First Consul on a mission to St. Petersburg, but received at Berlin the news of the death of Paul I. After staying at Berlin about a year, he returned to Paris, and was made Colonel of the 5th Regiment of Dragoons. He became soon a General of Brigade, a Councillor of State, and subsequently a General of Division. In 1802 he married Hortense Fanny de Beauharnais, daughter of the Empress Josephine. When Napoleon became Emperor, Louis received the titles of Constable of France, and Colonel-General of Carabiniers. After having successively been appointed Governor-General of Piedmont, and Governor *ad interim* of the capital, in place of Murat, he took the command of the Army of the North in Holland. The Batavian republic was soon afterwards converted into a kingdom by Napoleon; and Louis, at the special request of the States, was made their King. The first care of the new King was to re-establish the finances of the State. A civil and a criminal code were drawn up by eminent men, and he established an equal system of taxation. To his qualities as a statesman and a sovereign he added a noble character for humanity, and his generous conduct on the explosion of a ship-load of gunpowder at Leyden, at the inundation of the Gueldre, and during a pestilence at Aarle, have become matters of history. The love of Louis for his Dutch subjects was such that he refused without hesitation the crown of Spain when offered to him by the Emperor; and this attachment was repaid by the devotion of

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his subjects. Napoleon having resolved to establish his Continental System, an order was given for the sequestration of all English merchandize, which would have had the effect of destroying the commerce of Holland. Louis, from a sense of duty to his subjects, long resisted the commands of the Emperor, and Marshal Oudinot, at the head of an army of 20,000 men, was sent into Holland to enforce the continental blockade. The King then, finding that he was unable to protect the interests of the Dutch nation, abdicated in favour of his son. The abdication was rejected by the Emperor; and by a decree, dated the 9th of July, 1810, Holland was united to the empire. The ex-King left Haarlem secretly, and went to Gratz, in Styria, where he resided three years, under the title of Count de Saint Leu. He refused a brilliant appanage, and ordered his wife to resist all assistance from the Emperor for himself and his children. In 1813, when the united forces of Europe appeared to be on the point of falling upon France, Louis offered his services to the Emperor, by whom they were accepted. He proceeded to Switzerland, but, notwithstanding the answer that he had received from the Emperor, remained there unoccupied. When Holland threw off the French yoke, Louis, who was then at Soleure, addressed to the provisional government a letter, asserting his claims to the throne, but they were opposed by the allied powers. The Count de Saint Leu finally retired to the Papal states with some members of his family. In his retreat he devoted himself chiefly to literature. He was the author of the following works:—"Marie, ou les Hollandaises," "Documens Historiques sur la Hollande," "Mémoires sur la Versification," an opera and a tragedy, a collection of poems, and a reply to Sir Walter Scott on his History of Napoleon. The ex-King was an advocate for the abolition of capital punishment. "A king," said he, "owes to God, to posterity, and to the nation, an account of all the persons in subjection to him." He died at Leghorn on the 25th of June, 1846, leaving a request that his body, and that of his son, who was killed at Forlì, in 1831, in the disturbances of Romagna, might be taken to France, and buried at Saint Leu, near Enghien, with the remains of his father and his first son, which lie there. This wish was fulfilled on the 29th of September last, and his obsequies

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were attended by a numerous assemblage of generals, statesmen, and veterans of the Old Guard, and other relics of the empire, and by many members of the Buonaparte family.

DECEMBER.

13. At Exeter, in his 80th year, General John Granby Clay, K.C. General Clay entered the army in 1782, and attained the rank of Lieutenant in the 45th regiment in 1788, and volunteered his services with the 2nd battalion of light infantry, on the expedition against Martinique. On the attack of the enemy's positions in the rear of St. Pierre's, Lieut. Clay volunteered, and led the forlorn hope at the storming of the Morne de Pin; in this attack they were completely successful, and Lieut. Clay himself wounded the French officer who commanded. After the capture of St. Pierre's he assisted at the siege and reduction of Forts Louis and Bourbon. After the conquest of Martinique, he accompanied the expedition against St. Lucia; and, after a staff employment of some duration, he joined the 54th regiment as major, and sailed with the expedition under Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Pulteney to Belleisle, Ferrol, Vigo Bay, &c. He was made Lieut.-Colonel by brevet, the 1st of Jan., 1801, and served with the army under Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt; was in the severe actions of the 13th and 21st of March, and present during the whole period of the siege of Alexandria. He accompanied Major-General Coote's division of the army to the westward, and on the 22nd of August he had his charger killed under him by a French eighteen-pounder, on the Heights of Marabout. He received a medal for his services in Egypt, and the Turkish order of the Crescent. In July, 1803, he was appointed to the Buffs, and ordered to London to superintend the army of reserve for Middlesex, cities of London and Westminster, and Tower Hamlets. In June, 1804, he was made Assistant Inspector-General of the additional force; and on the 25th of Nov., 1805, was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Manchester recruiting district, and placed on the half-pay of the 24th light dragoons. In May, 1808, very serious disturbances broke out at Manchester, and all the manufacturing towns for many miles round, which Lieut.-Colonel Clay

with very small means effectually quelled in the course of a few days. Similar excesses broke out in 1812, and were again repressed by the firmness and judgment of Colonel Clay. For these services he received a staff appointment, and a valuable sword was presented to him by the gentlemen of Manchester. He was promoted to the full rank of General, Nov. 23rd, 1841, and was in receipt of a pension for his distinguished services.

1847.

JANUARY.

1. In Osaburgh Street, Regent's Park, aged 60, Mr. William Derby, artist in water-colours. Mr. Derby's first prominent undertaking was the preparation for the engravers of the "Stafford Gallery;" and becoming thus known as an artist of merit, when the late William Hilton, R.A., relinquished making the drawings for Lodge's work of "Portraits of Illustrious Persons," Mr. Derby was employed as his successor, which honourable but arduous appointment he occupied till the completion of the work. As the originals of these portraits were scattered through the galleries of the nobility and gentry of the united kingdom, Mr. Derby had to visit these repositories of works of art, whence he obtained an invaluable stock of artistic information. Being engaged to take the portrait of the Earl of Derby, his lordship expressed a wish to have water-colour drawings made of the portraits of his ancestors from the reign of Henry VII. to his own time, which were to be found in different collections throughout the country; and from his previous knowledge of Mr. Derby, in connection with Lodge's work, felt that he was fully competent to carry out his views. This interesting collection he completed, and it is exquisitely bound in many volumes, enabling his lordship to see at once the illustrious connexions of the noble house of Stanley. Mr. Derby was highly celebrated for his skill in copying in water-colours the first masters, ancient and modern, and his works of this nature are highly prized.

4. In Plymouth citadel, in his 69th year, Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm Macgregor, Captain of the 5th Fusiliers. He entered the army in 1802. He served in

Calabria in 1806, and was present at the battle of Maida and taking of Catrone. In 1807 he served in Egypt, and was present at the attack on the forts and heights of Alexandria, siege of Rosetta, and actions at El Hamet, where he was taken prisoner, and kept in close confinement for five months in Cairo. He served also in the campaigns of 1814 and 1815 in Holland and the Netherlands, including both the actions at Merxem, and the bombardment of Antwerp.

— At Earlham, near Norwich, aged 59, Joseph John Gurney, esq., banker in that city. For nearly two centuries the house of Gurney has possessed such an influence in Norwich, that none of its members have passed away entirely unfelt or unnoticed by the community. But no one has exercised that influence more powerfully and beneficially than the lamented individual whose death we now record. Joseph John Gurney, the third son of John Gurney and Catherine, sister of Priscilla Wakefield, was born in Earlham Hall, on the 2nd of Aug., 1788. His father, an extensive dealer in hand-spun yarn, became subsequently a partner in the banking business, which had been established in 1775. He was a man of peculiarly active mind and habits; public-spirited and benevolent; and his house at Earlham, to which he removed from Brammerton, in 1786, was the scene of almost unexampled hospitality. The superintendence and care of a family of eleven children devolved, however, almost entirely upon his wife, who was a woman of varied and superior excellences; possessing a large and well-cultivated mind, with a refined taste and high-toned conscientiousness. As she died in 1792, her son Joseph was soon deprived of maternal care, and his yet infant years were committed to the intelligent and affectionate training of his three elder sisters; one of whom, who still survives, supplied, as far as a sister could supply, a mother's place; and another of whom, the late Mrs. Fry, had probably no small degree of influence in inspiring his mind with those principles which she herself afterwards so nobly carried out into beneficent practice. When his education ceased to be conducted at home, it was intrusted to the Rev. J. H. Browne, a clergyman in Hingham, about twelve miles from Earlham; and it was subsequently matured at Oxford, where he had an excellent private tutor in the Rev. John Rogers, a man of great and varied learning, and

where he attended the lectures of the professors, and enjoyed many of the valuable privileges of the University, without becoming a member of it, and without subscribing to the thirty-nine Articles. He had always a strong desire for knowledge, and great promptness and facility both in its acquisition and impartation; and his classical, mathematical, and general attainments, if they did not entitle him to the rank of first-rate scholarship, were highly respectable. He had an extensive acquaintance with the Hebrew and Syriac languages, as well as with classics, mathematics, and general science. Attached, even in early life, to Biblical studies, he had critically read the Old and New Testaments in the original languages, in the Syriac, Peschito, and in the Latin vulgate, before he was twenty-two years of age; and he was well acquainted with Rabbinical and Patristic writings; but, what is best of all, his early studies were not only pursued and perfected in after-life, but all the intellectual wealth and power which they afforded were consecrated to the advancement of truth and piety in himself and others. Notwithstanding his university education, Mr. Gurney "was led (in his own words) partly by research, but chiefly I trust by a better guidance, to a settled preference on my own account of the religious profession of Friends." He joined the sabbath and week-day worship of the meeting-house, and took an active part in the support and superintendence of schools. In 1818 he became a recognised minister in the society; and his preaching is described as having been exceedingly forcible and well arranged. "The simplicity of his style, the appropriateness of his illustrations, the telling words which he occasionally introduced, the ease and gracefulness of his manner, and the deep and honest interest which he always manifested in the subject of his address, rendered him a most attractive and persuasive speaker; and whenever he rose on the platform, at our public meetings, every heart throbbed, and every eye sparkled, in anticipation of his speech." It was his habit, when travelling for the authorized discharge of his ministry, to take the opportunity of going into general society, as the advocate and promoter of various religious and philanthropic objects. One of his earliest journeys in this character, undertaken in 1818, in company with his sister, Mrs. Fry, was also devoted to an investigation of the state of

the prisons in Scotland and the north of England; the results of which were given to the public, in a volume of well-selected facts, accompanied with wise and benevolent suggestions on the subject of prison discipline. A similar journey to Ireland was taken by the same parties in the spring of 1827, and an account of it was published by Mr. Gurney in "A report addressed to the Marquis Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland;" in which he recommends a course of prison discipline, the great objects of which are, "first, to prevent the criminal from growing worse; and, secondly, if possible, to effect in his character a real improvement." Upwards of forty prisons were visited by them, besides the principal lunatic asylums, infirmaries, houses of industry, and other establishments for the relief of the most wretched part of that ever afflicted population. In 1837 he went to visit America, and was there for three years; during which time he travelled through most of the northern states of the union, and in Upper and Lower Canada. The various incidents of his journeys; the objects, natural, civil, and moral, which attracted his attention by the way; and the impressions made on his mind by America and the Americans, are all narrated, in good tourist style, in a series of letters "to Amelia Opie," which, though printed, and circulated among his private friends, has not been published. He afterwards made three visits to the Continent. The first was in 1841, when he went to Paris with Samuel Gurney, his brother in sympathy, as well as in blood. The principal object of this visit was to direct the attention of influential and official persons to the subject of slavery, for the purpose of obtaining its extinction. During their stay, they had an interview with Louis Philippe, as well as much communication with M. Guizot, and other persons of distinction. His next visit was in the same year, when he was accompanied by Mrs. Fry. They visited Holland, Belgium, Hanover, some of the smaller German states, Denmark, and Prussia. They held, in various places, religious meetings, not only for worship with the Friends, but also for the instruction and improvement of all classes; and they paid many visits of mercy, to administer the consolations of the Gospel to those who were suffering affliction and persecution. They inspected prisons, hospitals, and other public institutions, and then presented their

reports to the several governments; always recommending to them, when necessary, the abolition of slavery, and the granting of religious toleration. Thus, after the example of their Divine Master, they "went about doing good." Their reception every where was cordial and joyous. "The common people heard them gladly." They were admitted to long and familiar interviews with several of the continental sovereigns, who listened to their statements and suggestions with respectful attention. What diplomacy had, in some instances, failed to effect, they were the means of accomplishing; and the King of Holland, who had been in the habit of procuring slave soldiers from the Gold Coast, was induced, by Mr. Gurney's representations, to abandon the practice. The third visit, which was for similar purposes, took place in 1843; when he was accompanied to Paris by Mrs. Gurney and Mrs. Fry; and on his sister's return home he and his wife went into the south of France, where his stay was prolonged by illness; and where he seized every opportunity, when he was able, of instructing and encouraging members of his own religious society. During this tour he also visited Switzerland; spent some time with Vinet in Lausanne, and with D'Aubigné in Geneva; had an interview with the King of Würtemberg; and held many large meetings for religious purposes. As an author, Mr. Gurney's works were not only numerous, but have been multiplied in a very large number of impressions. His "Observations on the Distinguishing Views and Practices of the Society of Friends," first published in 1824, has passed through seven editions; and, while it is "intended not so much for the information of the public in general, as for the use of the junior members of the society," it is a source of information relative to the religious views of the body to which general readers may confidently refer, in order to ascertain the principles and peculiarities of the Friends, and to form a judgment respecting them. His "Essays on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Practical Operation of Christianity," is a body of sound divinity, written for the use of the church at large, and from which Christians of every denomination may derive instruction and improvement. It has been translated into the German and Spanish languages; and, together with his other works, has been printed in America.

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These two works, the "Observations" and the "Essays," may be considered as comprising his theology; the former showing wherein he differed from others, and the latter showing wherein he agreed. It need not be said that the points of agreement comprise all that is vital and essential. His "Biblical Notes and Dissertations" are chiefly critical and philological examinations of several passages of Scripture, relative to the Deity and Incarnation of Christ; and discover a surprising degree of acquaintance with Hebrew and Rabbinical literature, as well as a true sympathy with the investigation which he pursues. His "Hints on the Portable Evidences of Christianity" is a book the title and subject of which was suggested to him in a conversation with Dr. Chalmers, and the treatise itself is an argument in proof of the truth and excellency of Christianity, derived from the accordance of its descriptions of mankind with human experience, and of its peculiar doctrines with man's necessities as a sinner. This evidence he calls portable, because both the Bible itself and personal experience are things which every man can carry about with him. His "Thoughts on Habit and Discipline" relates principally to self-government, and usefulness; his "Essay on the Habitual Exercise of Love to God, considered as a Preparation for Heaven," may be regarded as its sequel. His "Puseyism Traced to its Root," not only contains his objections, as a Friend, to a ministry receiving pecuniary support either from endowments or from congregations, but exhibits a view of Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Congregational polity. His other works contain treatises "On the Observance of the Sabbath;" "Right Application of Knowledge;" "The Accordance of Geology with Natural and Revealed Religion;" and on many other subjects, all of which declare a mind sacredly inclined with the spirit of wisdom and piety, and strongly desirous to instruct and bless mankind. He also wrote "Letters on the West Indies," and "Familiar Letters to Henry Clay, of Kentucky," in both of which he discussed the demerits of Slavery. The principal Christian and charitable societies in which he took an active part were those for the abolition of Slavery and Capital Punishments, for the promotion of Peace and Temperance, and the British and Foreign Bible Society. For obvious reasons, it is impossible to estimate the pecuniary support which he

afforded to public institutions, and to private necessities. It may indeed be said, that recently, for instance, he gave 500*l.* to the Bible Society; 500*l.* to the British and Foreign School Society; 500*l.* to the British School in Palace Street, Norwich; 500*l.* to the Blind Asylum; 500*l.* to the present distress in Ireland; 100*l.* three or four times over, to the Soup Society; and similar sums to the District Visiting Society, and to the Coal Society. But who can tell the sums which he gave, formerly as well as latterly, to numerous public institutions, and to numerous private individuals, at home and abroad? His pecuniary bequests, which are as follow, are but a modest sequel to the ordinary benefactions of his life:—To the Monthly Meeting of Friends in Norwich, 100*l.*; to the poor belonging to this society, 50*l.*; to the Friends' School at Ackworth, 100*l.*; and 50*l.* each to the following schools belonging to the same body:—Croydon, Wigton, Sidcot, Ayton, Sibford, Rawdon; to the Norwich Dispensary, 100*l.*; to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 100*l.*; to the Sick Poor Society, 100*l.*; to the Magdalen Institution, 100*l.*; to the District Visiting Society, 100*l.* It must not be forgotten, that the man who was thus occupied from day to day, and from year to year, in living and labouring for others, was during a considerable part of his life engaged in secular business, in one of the most extensive banking establishments in the kingdom. How then was he able to fulfil these various and multitudinous engagements? Partly because he was a man of orderly and industrious habits, and a great economist in time. Every day was well packed up; and hours and seasons were set apart for leisure and relaxation, as well as for employment and labour. By these means he could attend the bank; speak at a public meeting; write an essay; and take a long and laborious journey; and he could also be the companion of his beloved family; walk in his fragrant gardens; admire, with intelligent taste, the varieties of nature; or go and describe to the children in a school the wonderful structure of the human eye. While he thus performed the labours of life, he enjoyed its comforts; what was great was well attended to; what was small was not neglected; he was as domestic as he was public; he seemed to have time and place for every thing, except idleness; he was most thoroughly a man, as well as a

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Christian, and could consistently say with the Apostle, "The life I live in the flesh is by the faith of the Son of God." Mr. Gurney's death was occasioned by an accident which occurred to him on returning home from a meeting of the Norwich District Visiting Society on the 22nd of Dec., when, his pony slipping, he was thrown over its head. His death unexpectedly ensued on the 4th of January. The sympathy expressed at Norwich on Mr. Gurney's death has scarcely been exceeded on any similar occasion. The city retained its aspect of mourning for a whole week. On the Sunday the Bishop delivered a funeral sermon in the cathedral, and the like course was adopted by many other preachers of all persuasions. The funeral, which took place on Tuesday the 12th of Jan., was attended by sixty-eight mourners of the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased, and by a crowd of mourning spectators of all ranks and communions. The body was interred in the burial-ground attached to the Friends' Meeting-house in the Gildencroft, Norwich. At the grave the profound silence was first broken by Mr. John Hodgkin, who briefly referred to the 1 Cor. xv. 55, 56, 57. Another pause took place, followed by an address delivered by Mrs. Lucy Maw, of Needham. The assemblage then moved towards the meeting-house, where the service differed in no respect, but the numbers who attended, from the usual meeting for worship in the same place. It consisted of the accustomed silence, broken at intervals by the language of unpremeditated prayer and preaching. The first ministers who addressed the dense and attentive assembly were Mrs. Mary Ann Bayes, Mr. Cornelius Hanbury, and Mr. William Ball. Mrs. Gurney, the widow of the deceased, with whom all hearts sympathized, then offered up a prayer, full of resignation and thanksgiving. The next speaker was Mr. John Hodgkin; and a prayer by Mr. Braithwaite concluded the meeting. Mr. Gurney was thrice married; first, to Jane Birkbeck, who died in 1822; secondly, to Mary Fowler, who died in 1836; and, thirdly, to Eliza P. Kirkbride, who survives him. His portrait, painted by Richmond, is about to be published, engraved in mezzotinto by Wagstaff.

— At Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, aged 75, William Ralph Cartwright, esq., late M.P. for that county, and Lieut.-Col. of the Northamptonshire Yeomanry. Mr.

Cartwright was born March 30, 1771, the only son of Thomas Cartwright, esq., of Aynhoe. Mr. Cartwright was endeared to Northamptonshire not only by the number and the lustre of his private virtues, but by many years of public connection and political confidence, as its able, upright, and highly popular representative. He sat in parliament for that county from 1797 till within a year of his death; with the short exception of about eighteen months (in 1831-2), when, owing to the excitement of Parliamentary Reform, he was supplanted by Lord Milton, now Earl Fitzwilliam. When Mr. Cartwright first entered upon public life, he became distinguished as one of the best representatives of the landed interest. Independent alike in fortune and by position, ranged on the side of the altar and the throne, his votes were invariably given in behalf of social order and rational liberty. To Mr. Pitt, and the successors that carried out his patriotic principles, Mr. Cartwright gave a warm, disinterested, and conscientious support. Mr. Cartwright was twice married: first, April 12, 1794, to the Hon. Emma Maude, daughter of Cornwallis, first Viscount Hawarden, who died in 1808; and secondly, in 1810, to Julia Frances, only daughter of the late Col. Richard Aubrey, and had issue by both ladies.

5. At his seat, Woodville, near Douglas, Isle of Man, in his 77th year, Sir William Hillary, bart. Sir William was the younger son of Richard Hillary, esq., of an ancient Yorkshire family. Being resident at Danebury Park, in Essex, he raised at his own expense, in 1803, the first Essex legion of infantry and cavalry, amounting to 1400 men; and for this and on other considerations he was created a baronet by patent dated Nov. 8, 1805. Sir William Hillary married, first, Feb. 21, 1800, Elizabeth Disney, daughter and coheir of Lewis Disney Pytche, of Danbury-place, co. Essex, esq.; and, secondly, Aug. 30, 1813, Emma, daughter of Patrick Tobin, of Kirkbradden, in the Isle of Man, esq. By the former lady he had issue.

8. At Ashcroft, near Cirencester, aged 81, Joseph Cripps, esq., late M.P. for Cirencester, a banker in that borough, and Deputy Governor of the Van Diemen's Land Company. He was elected to Parliament for that town in 1806, reelected in 1807; but in 1812 was defeated by Lord Apsley. In 1818 Mr. Cripps was reelected. To the five next Parliaments

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Lord Apsley and Mr. Cripps were re-chosen without opposition, and in 1835 Mr. Cripps was returned at the head of the poll. He was again returned in 1837; but at the last election retired in favour of his son. Mr. Cripps supported Reform of Parliament, and generally voted with the Whig party.

7. At Ringrone House, near Kingsbridge, Devonshire, aged 41, the Right Hon. John Stapleton de Courcy, twenty-eighth Lord Kingsale, Baron Courcy of Courcy, and Baron of Ringrone (1181), the premier baron of the peerage of Ireland. His lordship was born Sept. 17, 1805, the elder son of the Hon. Michael de Courcy, Capt. R.N., by Catherine Savery, only child of William de Lisle, esq. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his uncle Thomas, the twenty-seventh Lord, Jan. 25, 1832; but never sat in Parliament. Lord Kingsale married Sarah, second daughter of Joseph Chadder, esq., of Postle-mouth, in Devonshire, by whom he has left issue.

— In Hyde Park-terrace, aged 69, Lady Mary, wife of Henry John Shepherd, esq., sister to the Earl of Rosebery and the Countess Dowager of Effingham.

8. At his residence, Sherwood Lodge, Battersea, in his 83rd year, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, knt. and bart., a privy councillor, a bencher of the Inner Temple, and F.R.S. Sir Edward Hyde East was born in Jamaica, Sept. 9, 1764, the eldest son of Edward East, esq., of that island, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple Nov. 10, 1786. He was long distinguished as an able reporter of cases in the King's Bench, at first in association with Charles Durnford, esq., from 1794 to 1802, and afterwards alone. In 1804 he published "A Treatise on the Pleas of the Crown," in 2 vols. 8vo., which attained a high reputation. In 1792 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Great Bedwin, but did not sit in the subsequent Parliament. In 1813 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, and on that occasion was knighted by the Prince Regent. During his residence in India he exerted himself to obtain a better system of education of the natives, and was mainly instrumental in the establishment of the Hindoo College. In acknowledgment of this national service, as well as of the manner in which he had discharged his judicial duties, he received from the native inhabitants of Calcutta, on quitting that

presidency in the year 1822, an address couched in the most flattering terms, at the same time that a large subscription was raised amongst them for the erection of a statue, as a lasting memorial of their friend and benefactor. This statue, executed in marble by Chantrey, now stands in the grand jury-room of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. On his return to England he was created a baronet by patent dated April 25, 1823. In Feb. 1823 he reentered Parliament as member for Winchester, which city he represented until the year 1830, when he was succeeded by his son. In 1831 he was sworn a privy councillor, and appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, with a view to the hearing of appeals from India. Sir Edward Hyde East married, Dec. 23, 1786, Jane Isabella, second daughter of Joseph Chaplin Hankey, of East Bergholt, co. Suffolk, esq., and has issue.

10. At his seat, Wrotham Park, Middlesex, aged 82, George Byng, esq., M.P. for Middlesex, a Deputy Lieutenant of that county, and a Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy; elder brother to Lord Strafford. Mr. Byng was born May 17, 1764, the eldest son of George Byng, esq., M.P. for Middlesex from 1780 to 1784, by Anne, daughter of the Right Hon. William Conolly, of Castle-town, in Ireland, grand-daughter of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. Being the heir apparent of his father, whose fortune was considerable, and inheriting large estates in Ireland from his mother's family, Mr. Byng never thought of engaging in any profession, and down to the period of his becoming a member of Parliament, the greater part of his time was spent as a country gentleman. In 1788 he was a candidate for the representation of the borough of Maidstone, but was defeated. The father of Mr. Byng died in the year 1789. At the preceding election of 1784 he had lost his seat for Middlesex, which had been won by a Tory candidate, William Mainwaring, esq.; but when in 1790 John Wilkes, who had been member from 1774, retired, Mr. Byng became, without opposition, his immediate successor. From that time till his death he never ceased to be knight of the shire for the great metropolitan county. He enjoyed the confidence of its constituency for a period of fifty-six years, and was returned by their suffrages to sixteen successive parliaments—not always without opposition, for some-

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times he was obliged to contend against considerable difficulties; for instance, in 1806, Mr. Byng presented himself under some circumstances rather unfavourable to his popularity, in consequence, it was said, of an unfortunate allusion in his advertisement to Sir F. Burdett. Mr. Byng, however, defeated Sir Francis by a majority of nearly two to one; but he was not placed at the head of the poll. As the county member, Mr. Byng was supported, not alone by the higher class of Whigs, but by the whole strength of the Liberal party. Middlesex contains three-fourths of this monster metropolis; its two representatives, therefore, may be regarded as the organs of not only a vast trading and commercial race of men, but of the most wealthy, dignified, and enlightened body of electors who can be found amongst those classes. Thus, Mr. Byng's parliamentary weight was in those who sent him, for although a true-hearted English gentleman of unimpeached political character and personal honour, and diligent in the discharge of his public duties, it cannot be said that he was either learned, eloquent, or profound. After enjoying the confidence of the electors for upwards of half a century, old age and declining strength finally induced Mr. Byng to relax his hold upon the representation of Middlesex, which he did in an address issued on the last day of the year 1846. In this he remarked, "I am, I believe, the oldest member of either house of the legislature, and I entertain the deepest feeling of gratitude and thankfulness to Divine Providence that my life has been spared to witness the accomplishment of all the great measures of public policy which I was early taught by my most dear and ever lamented friend, Mr. Fox, to be essential to the full and perfect development of the English constitution." Mr. Byng married, in early life, Harriet, eighth daughter of the late Sir William Montgomery, bart., of Magbie Hill, co. Peebles, but leaves no issue.

— At Flaxley Abbey, Gloucestershire, aged 77, Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, the third baronet (1784). He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Sir Thomas, in Aug. 1818. He married, Oct. 28, 1807, Mary Albinia, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Hyde Page, knt.

11. Killed in a skirmish with the Kafirs, near the Kee River, Kaffirland, the Hon. William John Granville Chetwynd, Lieut. in the 73rd Foot, second son of Viscount Chetwynd. In the same skir-

ish, Capt. John Gibson, of the Rifle Brigade, son of Mrs. Gibson, of Grasmere, Westmoreland, and Frederick Howell, esq., Assistant Surgeon of Her Majesty's Rifle Brigade, son of T. Jones Howell, esq., of Prinknash Park, Gloucestershire.

13. At the Imperial Palace, at Ofen, in Hungary, in his 70th year, the Archduke Joseph Anthony John of Austria, Palatine, Governor and Captain-General of Hungary, a Field-Marshal and Colonel-in-Chief of the 2nd and 12th regiments of Hussars in the Austrian army; uncle to the Emperor of Austria. He was the fourth son of the Emperor Leopold II., by Maria Louisa, daughter of Charles III., King of Spain, and was thrice married; first, to Alexandrina Paulowna, daughter of the Emperor Paul of Russia; secondly, to Hermine, daughter of the Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumburg; and thirdly, in 1819, to Maria Dorothea Wilhelmina Carolina, daughter of the Duke of Wurtemberg.

— In Ebury-street, Pimlico, Major William Grenville, on retired full pay of the Queen's Royal Regiment, and formerly of the 69th Foot.

13. At Brockhall, near Weedon, in his 75th year, General Sir William Anson, bart., K.C.B., Colonel of the 47th (Lancashire) Regiment of Foot, uncle to the Earl of Lichfield. Sir William Anson was the third son of George Adams, esq., who assumed the name of Anson, by the Hon. Mary Vernon, daughter of George Venables, first Lord Vernon, and entered the army in 1789. Sir William Anson went to Holland with a brigade of guards in 1793, and was present at the battle of Famars, and the commencement of the siege of Valenciennes; he served also during the whole of the severe winter campaign of 1794 and 1795, and retreat of the army; and in all the previous operations on the French frontier. He also served in Sicily in 1806 and 1807; the campaign in Spain, in 1808-9, in command of 1st battalion Grenadier Guards, including the battle of Corunna; and subsequently on the expedition to the Scheldt. He was placed on the staff of the Peninsula in 1811, and appointed to the command of a brigade in the 4th division; with which he was present at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. For these battles Sir William received a cross and three clasps. He was nominated K.C.B. on the enlargement of the order in 1815,

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and was created a Baronet by patent, dated September 15th, 1831. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the 47th on the 25th March, 1835. Sir William Anson married, Jan. 26, 1815, Louisa Frances Mary, only child of John Dickenson, esq., of Birch Hall, Lancashire; and by that lady had issue.

16. At Teignmouth, aged 62, Colonel Hector MacLaine. Colonel MacLaine served in the Peninsular war; and for his gallantry at the battle of Nivelles he received a medal. He also served with much distinction in the West Indies and North America.

— At Westoe, South Shields, aged 59, Christopher Blackett, esq., of Wylam, Northumberland, late M.P. for the southern division of the latter county.

— Aged 82, the Rev. William Williams, D.D., Master of Cowbridge School, and Prebendary of Llandaff.

19. At his seat, High Barnes, near Sunderland, in his 90th year, the Rev. William Ettrick, M.A., a magistrate for the county of Durham.

— At his seat, Thribergh Park, near Rotherham, in his 69th year, Colonel John Fullerton, a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

21. At Askham Bryan, Yorkshire, aged 82, D'Arcy Preston, esq., Admiral of the White, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the West and North Ridings of that county. This officer served under Sir John Jervis at the reduction of Martinique and St. Lucia in 1794; and afterwards commanded the Termagant sloop; and in 1796 was posted into la Mignonne, of 32 guns, from which he removed into the *Blanche*, another frigate of the same class. On the night of Dec. 19, in the same year, the *Blanche*, in company with la *Minerve*, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Nelson, fell in with two Spanish frigates, one of which, the *Sabina*, was taken by the latter, but soon after recaptured. Captain Preston engaged the other, and obliged her to surrender, with the loss of twenty-two men, killed and wounded; but, before she could be taken possession of, a Spanish three-decker and two other frigates approached, and compelled the *Blanche* to wear and make all sail in the direction of her consort. Captain Preston subsequently commanded the *Dido*, of 28 guns, Boston 32, and, during the greater part of the late war, the *Sea Fencibles*, between Flamborough Head and the river Tees. In Dec. 1813, he was appointed Commodore of a divi-

sion of prison-ships; and on the 24th of Aug. 1819, obtained the superannuation of a Rear-Admiral. He was promoted to the rank of Admiral in 1841.

23. At Woolwich, aged 33, Commander Graham Eden William Hamond (1843), of the *Medea* steam-sloop, second son of Vice-Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hamond, bart.

24. At Little Stambidge, Essex, aged 46, the Rev. Joseph T. Hewlett, M.A., rector of that parish; a novelist, and writer of some reputation. Mr. Hewlett was educated at the Charter-house, and at Worcester College, Oxford. Shortly after he had graduated, he took holy orders, and was appointed Head Master of Abingdon Grammar School. This proved a source of little emolument; and Mr. Hewlett retired thence, about the year 1839, to Letcombe Regis, a healthful village among the Berkshire downs, near Wantage, of which he obtained the curacy. In the year 1840, through the intercession of Mr. Fox Maule, an old school-fellow, Lord Chancellor Cottenham presented him to the living of Little Stambidge, near Rochford, in the county of Essex, of the annual value of about 175*l*. The rules of his diocesan compelled Mr. Hewlett's residence upon his living, where, at that time, there was no Rectory House. One was shortly erected, nominally from Queen Anne's Bounty fund, but at the same time to the diminution of the poor rector's small annual income. The effect of the unhealthy climate of Essex upon Mr. Hewlett was speedily discernible. His old servants died, his children suffered from the bad air, and the unfortunate writer, oppressed by poverty, sickness, and despair, died, it may be said, of a broken heart. Mr. Hewlett was the author of several novels: "The Life and Times of Peter Priggins, College Scout and Bedmaker;" "The Parish Clerk," 1841; "College Life," 1842; "Parsons and Widows," 1844, in which, under the name of the Curate of Mosbury, he obviously describes himself; and "Dunster Castle, a Tale of the Great Rebellion," founded on a tradition suggested by his kind friend Mrs. Hughes, of Kingston Lisle, 1845; and he was for many years a contributor to Colburn's *New Monthly Magazine*, particularly a very amusing series of tales and sketches, under the title of *Æsop Illustrated*. His last work was a similar collection, called "Great Tom of Oxford." Mr. Hewlett left nine children. The public sympathy

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was awakened for the survivors of so much suffering. A public subscription was opened, to which the Literary Fund contributed the munificent sum of 100*l*., the Bishop of London 25*l*., and in the end amounted to a considerable sum.

26. In Wimpole Street, aged 68, William Clowes, esq., an eminent printer. Mr. Clowes was the successful introducer of the steam printing press, which has given so wonderful a stimulus to the literature of the day; and by his great business talent and unwearied industry created a business larger than has hitherto been known in this country. The demand for cheap literature, of which the "Penny Magazine" and the "Penny Cyclopædia," projected by Mr. Charles Knight, were the most extraordinary examples, gave a new impulse to the energies of Mr. Clowes; and, in connection with a vast amount of Government business, gradually formed the gigantic printing manufactory of Duke Street, Stamford Street, which has been often described in various popular works. Mr. Clowes did not aspire to the honours of the learned printers; but he possessed the highest powers of business organization, and an energy which overcame every ordinary difficulty, and in many instances accomplished undertakings which are almost marvels. To work off half a million sheets of paper in a week—to set up the types, and complete the impression of a thousand folio pages of a Parliamentary Report in the same time—to print the "Nautical Almanack," consisting of 500 or 600 pages of figures, without a single error, in sixteen or seventeen days, are amongst the recorded wonders of Mr. Clowes's establishment.

28. At his house in Eaton-place, aged 41, Reginald Curteis, esq., a magistrate for Sussex, the youngest son of the late Edward Jeremiah Curteis, esq., of Windmill Hill, M.P. for Sussex, and brother of Herbert Barrett Curteis, esq., M.P. for Rye.

— At Clervaux Castle, near Darlington, aged 75, Sir William Chaytor, bart., Lieutenant-Colonel commandant of the North Riding militia, magistrate, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the counties of Durham and Yorkshire. Sir William Chaytor was the son of William Chaytor, of Spennithorne, esq., M.P. for Hedon; and he was created a baronet, Sept. 30, 1831. He was returned to Parliament in 1832, as one of the first members

for Sunderland, which he represented until 1835; and afterwards contested unsuccessfully the county of Durham. Sir William Chaytor married Isabella, youngest daughter and coheir of John Carter, of Tunstall and Richmond, co. York, esq., and has issue.

31. At his house, at Starston, Norfolk, in his 93rd year, the Venerable John Oldershaw, B.D., Archdeacon of Norfolk, and Rector of Redenhall. He was born on the 27th of May, 1754, at Leicester, where his father long practised as an eminent surgeon. His family formerly possessed considerable property and influence at Loughborough, and resided there for many years, as their monuments in the church testify. He was educated at the grammar school of Oakham, in Rutlandshire; and at the usual age was entered at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He proceeded to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1776, and obtained the distinguished honour of being the Senior Wrangler of his year. His principal competitor for this honourable prize was the celebrated Gilbert Wakefield. About this time he became private tutor to Charles Manners Sutton, who was afterwards made Bishop of Norwich and Archbishop of Canterbury—a connection which laid the foundation of his future preferment. Soon after his admission to his degree, he was elected a Fellow of his College, and afterwards appointed public tutor of it, the duties of which office he continued to discharge for fifteen years, with great credit to himself and benefit to his pupils, by whom he was much honoured and beloved. When Dr. C. M. Sutton was made Bishop of Norwich in 1792, he appointed Mr. Oldershaw his examining Chaplain. For this important office he was peculiarly well qualified by his acumen and sound judgment, his attachment to the doctrines and discipline of the Church, and his theological and classical acquirements. There are some yet remaining in the diocese of Norwich who can recollect the judicious and searching mode of his examination, and at the same time the kind and gentlemanly manner in which it was conducted. He had long been attached to Anne, daughter of Sir John Hynde Cotton, bart., of Madingley, near Cambridge. He expected to succeed to the living of Loughborough, which was in the gift of his college, and to which he had a predilection on account of his family connection with it. He married, however, Miss

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Cotton, a year before it became vacant, and took up his residence at Harpley, in Norfolk, as a curate. He was appointed, in 1797, by the Bishop of Norwich to the Archdeaconry of Norfolk, and soon after nominated to the Rectory of Redenhall-cum-Harleston. Mrs. Oldershaw died in 1829, after a happy union of many years of mutual attachment and esteem. No one was ever more sincerely, strongly, and conscientiously attached to the constitution of his country and its established religion, and that after the fullest and most careful investigation of their claims upon him by a powerful and well-informed mind; and whenever he conceived either to be in danger, he was ready, as an active and judicious magistrate, a zealous and dignified governor in the Church, a private clergyman in his parish, or an influential member of society, to stand forward fearlessly in its defence. There was such an undisguised openness, strict integrity, prompt and earnest decision, in whatever cause he felt it his duty to promote, accompanied at the same time with such urbanity and dignified and gentlemanly bearing in all he said and did, that even those who did not agree with him in opinion could not but admire and esteem him for his straightforward honesty and good intentions. In all measures proposed for the security, protection, or benefit of the Church, its friends, both among the clergy and laity of his Archdeaconry, and indeed of the whole diocese, looked up to him as a judicious adviser, a zealous advocate, and able leader. He was ever ready to advance, both by his purse and his personal services, whatever he conceived would promote the cause of Christianity, or relieve the wants of the needy and distressed. He was also "given to hospitality," and delighted to see his friends happy around him; and he was able to contribute largely to their information and amusement by the fund of anecdote which he had collected in his intercourse with the leading intellectual characters of his day. Nothing more marked the amiability of his disposition than his fondness for the society of young people, and his willingness at all times to contribute to their innocent amusement; but his condescension never lowered his dignity in their estimation, nor diminished their respect for him. On all occasions he was the Christian gentleman. Although he felt it to be his bounden duty to cultivate the great talents which had been entrusted to his care, yet, with the deepest

humility, he looked for acceptance with the great Giver of them only in the merits of a crucified Saviour. The last act of his life, whilst he remained in possession of his intellects, showed the humility, benevolence, and piety of his soul. Finding that his hour was come, he summoned his whole household around his bed, requested them to put up to the Throne of Grace their united prayers, in which he devoutly and fervently joined. He then took a final and affectionate leave of them with a solemn blessing; ordered his curtains to be drawn close about his bed, evidently for the purpose of silent prayer and meditation; and thus, like the pious men of old, was he gathered to his fathers. The Archdeacon left particular directions that his funeral should be conducted in a private manner, so far as to confine the invitations to it to the magistrates and clergy of the neighbourhood, with whom he had been in the habit of visiting and transacting business; and to some others with whom he had been in more immediate connection. The hearse was followed by eight mourning coaches, and the private carriages of the deceased, Lady King, A. Cotton, esq., Lord Bayning, and W. Holmes, esq. At the entrance of the churchyard the corpse was met by the curate, the Rev. W. Metcalfe, and the Rev. A. M. Hopper, Rector of Starston, the pall being borne by Lord Bayning, Mr. Howes, of Mourningthorpe, Mr. Brown, of St. Andrew's, Norwich, Mr. Stevenson, of Dickleburgh, Mr. Leigh, of Pulham, and Mr. Bouverie, of Denton. The grave was in the churchyard, at the east end of the chancel, by the side of that of the late Mrs. Oldershaw, the Archdeacon having a strong objection to the too common practice of burying in churches, both on account of the impropriety of the custom in other respects, and from having often in the exercise of the duties of his office witnessed the injuries occasioned by it to the sacred buildings which he had to inspect.

— At his seat, Holywell Hall, Lincolnshire, aged 74, Thomas Birch Reynardson, esq., a general in the army, deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for that county. This officer entered the army in 1793, in the 16th Light Dragoons; served as Assistant Quartermaster-General in the expedition to Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, for which he received a medal; and in 1803 permanent Assistant Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. In

1809 he went with the expedition to Zealand, as Deputy Quartermaster-General; and in 1811 he had the same appointment in North Britain.

— At Alcombe, near Minehead, Somerset, in his 79th year, Rear-Admiral Edward Ellicott. He was Senior-Lieut. of *la Revolutionnaire* frigate, Capt. Francis Cole, in 1796, at the capture of *la Unité*, a very fine frigate, and one of the fastest sailers in the French navy.

Lately. At Paris, aged 67, Sir Valentine Blake, the twelfth baronet, of Menlo Castle, co. Galway (1622), M.P. for the town of Galway. Sir Valentine was a member for the borough of Galway in the Parliaments of 1818 and 1831.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Vienna, the infant Prince Adolphus Esterhazy, youngest son of his Highness Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, and grandson of the Earl of Ercy.

2. At Meerut, Lieut.-Col. James Winniett Nunn, of the 80th Foot. He served with much distinction in Egypt, and was present at the capture of Genoa in 1814. His last services were with his regiment, the 80th Foot, during the Sutlej campaign.

3. At Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, in his 64th year, Sir John Eardley Eardley Wilmot, bart., F.R.S., F.S.A., late Lieut.-Governor of that colony. Sir Eardley Wilmot represented a branch of the Derbyshire family of Wilmot of Osmaston, and was the son and heir of John Eardley Wilmot, esq., M.P. for Coventry, by Frances, only daughter of Samuel Sainthill, esq. His father was the friend of Mr. Pitt, and was selected by that minister, at the period of the declaration of American independence and the French revolution, to be Chief Commissioner for settling the claims of the American loyalists and French refugees, an office of considerable responsibility and trust. His grandfather, Sir Eardley Wilmot, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was a lawyer of eminent and acknowledged ability, but so averse to politics that he twice refused the Chancellorship, with a peerage—once at the termination of the Duke of Grafton's administration, and again upon the death of Chancellor Yorke. The late baronet was educated at Harrow, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, May 9, 1801, and for several years went the Midland

Circuit. Upon his marriage, which took place in 1808, with Elizabeth Isabella, fourth daughter of the celebrated Dr. Parry, of Bath, and sister of Capt. Sir Edward Parry, R.N., he quitted the bar, and went to reside at his seat, Berkswell Hall, in the county of Warwick, where he discharged, for many years previously to his entering upon the arena of parliamentary life, the duties of magistrate and country gentleman with the respect of the whole county. In 1821 he was created a baronet by his Majesty King George the Fourth, as a reward for the public services of his grandfather, his father having repeatedly refused to receive any mark of distinction. In 1832, when the Reform Bill had doubled the number of representatives for Warwickshire, Sir Eardley was invited to become a candidate for the Northern division of the county. At that election he was returned to Parliament at the head of the poll. He subsequently stood two other contested elections, but was always victorious; and at the last election, in 1841, he was again returned to Parliament, together with his honourable colleague, Mr. Dugdale. In 1843 he was invited by Lord Stanley, then Colonial Minister, on account of his experience in criminal law, and the interest he had always taken in the reformation of offenders, to undertake the Lieut.-Governorship of Van Diemen's Land. He accordingly quitted England in the spring of the year, accompanied by two of his sons. He was superseded last year by Charles Joseph Latrobe, esq., who arrived on the 13th October, 1846, as administrator of the government. Soon after he received the tidings of his recall, in September 1846, he was attacked by sickness, from which he never rallied; and he expired amid the most profound sympathy and regret of the inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land, which was manifested by addresses of sympathy to his widow from all the public bodies, and from the several religious associations. By his first wife, who died in 1818, Sir Eardley Wilmot had six sons and one daughter. Sir Eardley Wilmot married secondly, in 1819, Eliza, daughter of Sir Robert Chester, knt., Master of the Ceremonies; and by that lady, who survives him, he had further issue.

6. In Dorset-square, in his 77th year, Robert Fellowes, LL.D. His father was the eldest son of William Fellowes, esq., of Shottesham Hall, Norfolk. Dr. Fellowes was educated at St. Mary Hall,

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Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1801. He was ordained in 1795 by the Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of Norwich. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Parr and of Baron Maseres; the former of whom had an intense affection for him, and the latter left him nearly two hundred thousand pounds. Dr. Fellows was for above six years the editor of the *Critical Review*, and was the author of many religious publications, but he gradually relinquished the doctrines of the Church of England, and at length adopted the opinions maintained in his work published in 1836, entitled "The Religion of the Universe."

8. At Brighton, after a protracted illness, George Henry Robins, esq., the far celebrated auctioneer. Mr. Robins was the son of Mr. Henry Robins, for many years an auctioneer in the Great Piazza, Covent-garden, to whom he succeeded, and during a period of fifty years enjoyed an uninterrupted series of business. The tact with which every advantage connected with the property he had to describe was seized upon and turned to profit in his glowing descriptions, and his ready wit and repartee in the rostrum, are well known, and he was one of the most successful and persuasive advocates in seducing his auditors to unloose their purse-strings that ever appeared in the auction mart. Highflown and fantastic as Mr. Robins's advertisements usually were, yet he has been heard to boast that in no instance was a purchase repudiated on the ground of misdescription, whilst in many cases purchases, and to a heavy amount, have been made by persons who had never seen or heard of the estate when they entered the auction room. The immense transactions in which Mr. Robins was concerned enabled him to amass a fortune valued at £140,000.

— At sea, on board the ship *Wellesley*, off the Cape of Good Hope, Sir Walter Scott, the second baronet of Abbotsford, co. Roxburgh (1820), Lieut.-Col. of the 15th or King's Hussars. Sir Walter was the only surviving child of Sir Walter Scott, the "Author of *Waverley*." He was born on the 28th October, 1801, and succeeded to the Baronetcy on his father's death, Sept. 21, 1832. He married, in Feb. 1825, Jane, daughter of John Jobson, esq., of Lochore, co. Fife, who survives him without issue, whereby the baronetcy is extinct,

but the Abbotsford property passes to Walter Scott Lockhart, a Cornet in the 16th Lancers, the only son of the editor of the *Quarterly Review*, and the only grandson of the author of *Waverley*, who has since, by royal sign manual, taken the name of Scott. The funeral of the deceased took place at Dryburgh. Although considered private, it had more the appearance of a public one, being attended by an immense *cortège* of the surrounding neighbourhood, and by many of the surviving friends of the great novelist.

9. At Lambeth, aged 59, Mr. Edward Southey, brother of the late Poet Laureate.

10. In Upper Brook-street, aged 82, Lady Emily Pelham.

11. At Edinburgh, aged 70, Macvey Napier, esq., Professor of Conveyancing in the University of that city, one of the principal Clerks of the Court of Session, and editor of the *Edinburgh Review*. This gentleman was the son of John Macvey, of Kirkintilloch, by a natural daughter of Napier of Craignannet. Mr. Napier passed as a writer to the Signet in 1799, and in 1818 published "Remarks illustrative of the Scope and Influence of the Philosophical Writings of Lord Bacon," 4to., not printed for sale, but reviewed at the time in *Blackwood's Magazine*. In 1825 he was appointed Professor of Conveyancing in the University of Edinburgh, being the first occupant of that chair of the law faculty; his lectures were considered excellent. In 1837 he was made one of the principal Clerks in the Court of Session. His literary career prominently commenced in 1829, when Mr., now Lord Jeffrey, being appointed Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, retired from the editorship of "The *Edinburgh Review*," which was then assumed by Mr. Napier. He afterwards undertook the superintendence of the seventh and last edition of "The *Encyclopædia Britannica*," and was also the author of some treatises on Scotch law. "Few literary men in this country," says a Scotch writer, "have been more in the public eye for the last thirty years, and the high degree of general estimation in which he has been held as a scholar and a gentleman will be readily admitted even by those who may have entertained no partiality for the opinions of which he had long been the acknowledged advocate. It was at a very early period of his life that he began to discover a decided bias

to literary pursuits, preferably to the more active and lucrative occupations of the law, for which he had been carefully educated, and in which his talents and acknowledged attainments might have conducted him to the highest professional success. How far a more than usual share of constitutional sensibility might have impeded his progress in the rough and contentious business of the law, it may be difficult to conjecture; but, fortunately for the public, as well as for himself, his preeminent acquirements found a more congenial employment as an academical instructor in the principles and rules of those branches of the law in which the rights of parties become embodied in written documents, and in the illustration of which his literary tastes happily enabled him to render the study more graceful and attractive. In this important station he had been placed by the unanimous voice of his legal brethren; and to the laborious discharge of his duties, imposing on him the necessity of adapting his prelections to the progressive and fluctuating state of the law, he continued to devote his most anxious attention down (it may be said with literal truth) to the latest hour of his existence. To his other pursuits, more purely of a literary character, it would be difficult to do justice in a few sentences. Of his earlier contributions to some of the leading periodical works of the day, of which a few only are known, it may be enough to say that they afforded most promising specimens of his rapid advance in his favourite departments of moral and political science. For the more full development of these he afterwards found ample opportunities, as editor of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' and of the 'Edinburgh Review.' The former of these well-known works had already passed through several editions, under the guidance and with the aid of men of very distinguished talents, and of great eminence in the sciences, when Mr. Napier was invited to superintend its publication in a greatly improved form. To this arduous undertaking he accordingly devoted himself for several years with the utmost zeal and perseverance, and with the most brilliant success. Independently of his own original compositions, he was eminently fortunate in securing the cooperation of some of the most eminent philosophers and scholars of the age, whose contributions have given to the work a character and value which have justly placed it

above all competition. And, above all, the admirable skill displayed in casting and arranging the parts of which this vast and comprehensive whole is composed, will continue to afford ample evidence of the sound judgment and taste with which it was conducted and accomplished. The association into which Mr. Napier was thus brought with many of the most eminent men of letters of the age, became an excellent prelude to his labours as the editor of the *Edinburgh Review*. In the conduct of that brilliant publication, it is well known that he had been preceded by men of the finest genius, as well as of the purest, firmest, and most consistent principles. And it is no light praise to say that this leading organ of constitutional and liberal doctrines, and of manly and enlightened, criticism suffered no decay under his steady and unflinching management. In these respects the absolute and unassailable purity of his character as a public man had the natural consequence of bringing him into close and confidential intercourse with the highest and most influential men of the age; and nothing can reflect brighter honour on his character than the strict fidelity and truthfulness with which that intercourse was invariably maintained. Within the circle of his private acquaintance—more remarkable perhaps for its intimacy than its extent—his memory will be always cherished as that of a most intelligent, kindly, and pleasing companion—a zealous, disinterested, and most devoted friend."

— At his residence, Denmark-hill, Surrey, in his 86th year, Vice-Admiral William Young. Vice-Admiral Young entered the navy in 1777, and in the lower ranks of the service saw much active duty, in which he was always distinguished, especially in the disastrous evacuation of St. Domingo, where his services were so meritorious as to call forth the marked approbation of General Sir Thomas Maitland. Having established a reputation for zeal and activity, Capt. Young, in December 1800, was despatched on the Egyptian expedition, and appointed by Lord Keith Captain of the Fleet, in the *Foudroyant*. In this capacity he was intrusted with the principal arrangements for the landing of the troops at Alexandria, and received the brave Abercromby into his ship, where the gallant veteran breathed his last. After his return to England, he was, in 1802, raised to the rank of Post Captain,

and in the following year was despatched, by special orders from Earl St. Vincent, on the secret service of escorting their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Prince William (afterwards Duke) of Gloucester from Hanover, then in virtual possession of the French. From that time till 1805 he was actively and incessantly employed in superintending the fitting of gun-vessels, the embarkation of troops on expeditions, erecting signal posts on the coast of Ireland, and other duties of a special character, for which his peculiar capabilities were considered eminently to qualify him; and all which he performed to the high satisfaction of every authority under whom he served. In Oct. 1805 he was appointed resident agent of transports at Deptford, where he remained until his final retirement in 1830, in the 70th year of his age.

— At Teddington, Middlesex, after much suffering, borne with pious resignation, aged 56, the Rev. John Harcourt Skrine, of St. John's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1814.

— At Government House, Perth, Western Australia, his Excellency Andrew Clarke, esq., K.H., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of that colony, and late Lieut.-Col. in the 46th regiment.

12. At Alwicks Castle, Northumberland, in his 62nd year, the Most Noble Hugh Percy, third Duke of Northumberland and Earl Percy (1766), fourth Earl of Northumberland and Baron Warkworth of Warkworth Castle (1749), Baron Percy (by writ 1299), and a Baronet (1660), K.G., a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum and Vice-Admiral of the county of Northumberland, and of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Constable of Launceston Castle, High Steward of Launceston, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, the Queen's Trustee of the British Museum, a Governor of King's College, London, President of the Royal Humane Society, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

His Grace was born on the 20th April, 1785, the eldest son of Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland, K.G., by his second wife, Frances Julia, third daughter of Peter Burrell, esq. He received his education at the University of Cambridge, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1805. In July, 1806, he entered Parliament as Member for Buckingham. On the death of Mr. Fox in the following September, he was elected without opposition for Westminster; but

at the general election in the month of November of the same year he declined the contest, and was returned for Launceston. In 1807 he was returned without opposition as one of the Members for Northumberland, in the place of the late Earl Grey. During the alarm of invasion; his position in that county had naturally led to his taking the command of the Percy Tenantry, a force composed of a body of horse-artillery, six troops of cavalry, and seventeen companies of infantry, which were clothed, appointed, and equipped by the second Duke; in 1812 he was called up to the House of Peers, to take his seat as Earl Percy. On the 10th of July, 1817, Earl Percy succeeded his father as Duke of Northumberland. On the 25th Nov. 1819, he was elected a Knight of the Garter. In 1825, at the coronation of Charles X. of France, the Duke of Northumberland was appointed to represent the Majesty of England. The expenses of that "embassy extraordinary" were wholly defrayed from the Duke's private purse; yet his superb equipages and the magnificent array of his attendants quite outshone the splendour displayed by the ministers of the Czar, or even by the representatives of the Imperial Crown of Austria. The amount of his Grace's disbursements on this occasion may be estimated from the fact, that Parliament voted a sum of 10,000*l.* to purchase a diamond-hilted sword as a present to his Grace, in order to mark their high sense of the manner in which he had maintained the dignity of his sovereign at the French court. In the year 1829 the Duke of Northumberland was selected by the Duke of Wellington to succeed the Marquis of Anglesey in the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In that country, though viewed with distrust by the Roman Catholics as a firm supporter of the Tory party, he was too quiet to become very unpopular. He held that office until Lord Grey became First Minister in 1830, when the noble Marquis whom he had succeeded in turn replaced him. On the death of the Marquis Camden in 1840, his Grace was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. As respects his parliamentary conduct, there was little remarkable in the career of his Grace, who steadily and uniformly supported the Tory or Conservative party; he was, however, by no means indifferent to social ameliorations; and the poor on his own estates were carefully provided for. In the administration of his large income, his Grace was gene-

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rous without ostentation, and the extent of his liberality was commensurate with the ample means at his disposal. In his domestic and social relations he was truly beloved, and nothing appeared to afford him greater happiness than his being the cause of happiness in others. His Grace married Lady Charlotte Florentia Clive, the second daughter of Edward, first Earl Powis, and sister of the present Earl, by whom the only issue was a still-born son. Her Grace was selected to take the office of Governess to the Princess Victoria, and by the manner in which she discharged this office acquired the respect and love of her pupil, now her Sovereign. The body of the late Duke was removed from Alnwick Castle on Friday, Feb. 19, attended by the household of his establishment and a numerous body of tenantry, 300 of whom were on foot and 600 on horseback. Nearly the whole of the male population of Alnwick joined the procession, and accompanied it for a mile out of the town. The tenantry parted from it three miles further. It was afterwards met at every stage of its progress by the mournful demonstrations of respect of the inhabitants of the various places through which it passed. At Newcastle it was met by the mayor in his state carriage and the authorities of the town, and by a great number of gentlemen on horseback, upwards of 30 private carriages, and a large body of tenantry: the bells of the churches being tolled and minute guns fired from the castle. On reaching Tyne-bridge the procession was met by the mayor and corporation of Gateshead, the flags on the ships in the river being hoisted half-mast high. The hearse was then placed on the railway. On Tuesday, Feb. 23, the body was deposited in the family vault in St. Nicholas Chapel, Westminster Abbey.

— In York-place, in her 75th year, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir Stephen Lushington, bart.

— Bathurst Hemans, esq., of Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn, solicitor, son of the late poetess Mrs. Hemans.

— In Clipstone-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 74, John Deschamps, esq., last surviving son of John Deschamps, esq., of Ealing, Middlesex, and Margaret, daughter of William Gyll, esq., of Wyardisbury House, Bucks.

13. In Montagu-square, aged 76, the dowager Countess of Shrewsbury.

— At the house of his son, in Red Lion-square, aged 78, Sharon Turner, esq., the historian of the Anglo-Saxons.

Mr. Turner was born in London, on the 24th Sept. 1768. His parents were both natives of Yorkshire; the father having left York at an early age, and settled in the metropolis, where he afterwards married. Sharon, the eldest son of the marriage, was principally educated at Pentonville, in the private academy of Dr. James Davis, who was Rector of St. James's, Clerkenwell; and, having chosen the law for his profession, he was articled to an attorney in the Temple, at the age of fifteen. Here he began to acquire his taste for books and literary studies, filling up the intervals of business with reading and composition. The death of his master before his articles of clerkship were expired, left him to decide on his future course of life; and at the suggestion of a very kind old client, who promised his support, he took up his master's business, and carried it on in the same chambers he had occupied, and continued to reside there until his marriage in 1795; and there he also began to collect the materials of his Anglo-Saxon History, to the composition of which, he mentions in the preface, he was principally led by the death-song of Ragnar Lodbrog; and the work was afterwards published in successive octavo volumes, between 1799 and 1805. The criticism on the first volume of this work, which appeared in the Critical Review for January, 1800, had the effect of turning Mr. Turner's inquiries more closely to the authenticity of the ancient British poems which the reviewer had assailed, and led to the publication of the vindication of them in a pamphlet, which showed his own deep acquaintance with the subject, and established the claims of the ancient bards to our attention and respect; while it also induced the author to bestow much pains in revising the "Anglo-Saxon History;" and the work took its position in the standard literature of the country. Mr. Turner then pursued his design of writing a complete history of this country, formed from the most diligent researches into the various literary treasures open to his patient labour—resolving to state nothing for which he had not consulted and well considered the original authorities. He spent every spare hour which he could command at the British Museum, collecting original materials for his work. The fruits of his labours, as they related to the period extending from the Norman Conquest to the death of Henry VII., were contained in the successive volumes of "The Middle

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Ages," published between 1814 and 1824. The portions of the work which relate to the Maid of Orleans, the Wars of the Roses, and the Mediæval Literature of England, may be particularly referred to as illustrative of the spirit of the times, the leading actors in them, and the industrious selection of facts unnoticed by preceding historians. Such was Mr. Turner's remarkable activity and energy of mind, that, while pursuing this laborious investigation, and at the same time conducting a considerable professional business, he devoted some hours every day for two years to a thorough examination of the Scriptures as a Divine revelation. To do this without interfering with his other studies, he arose regularly for many months at five o'clock, and carried out a complete and searching inquiry into all the doubts and difficulties which the spread of French infidel philosophy had made so prominent. The result gave him the ample reward of a firm and full conviction of the truth of Divine revelation, and of all the promises and hopes contained in the Scriptures, which afterwards, both in sorrow and in joy, formed his greatest happiness and comfort, and which he often used to say nothing could again shake. In the summer of 1816 an illness came upon him which assumed various forms, and much distressed him; at times it amounted to nervous asthma, of which disease his father had died at the age of 45; and the disturbance and uneasiness which the paroxysms caused, after baffling the skill of his medical friends for nearly three years, compelled him to adopt a rigid system of self-management. After a few years' perseverance, he was enabled to overcome the asthmatic symptoms which had distressed him; but he never regained his bodily efficiency, and to the last days of his life he was repeatedly compelled, for the sake of personal comfort and mental activity, to use much care and abstinence. In 1829 Mr. Turner retired more completely from London, residing principally from that time at Winchmore Hill. He had previously published the two quarto volumes of the modern history of England; carrying on the national history to the death of Elizabeth; he was stimulated to complete this portion by the discussions which were then rife on the Roman Catholic Church and the Reformation, and by the publications of his intimate friends, Mr. Robert Southey and Mr. Charles Butler, on the opposing sides. Here his infirmities compelled him to stop; to have

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carried the history further on the same independent principles of research and minute verification of original documents, would have required a personal labour to which his strength was wholly unequal, and would also have entangled him in the political feelings which followed the unhappy disputes between Charles and his Parliament. In 1832 Mr. Turner published the first volume of his "Sacred History of the World," and the seeds of this work may be traced in the inquiries he had made into religious truth for his own satisfaction many years before; he recalls in the preface the pleasure with which he first read Dr. Paley's "Natural Theology." This was followed by a second and third volume; his object was to carry out more fully, and in connection with revelation, the grand leading principle of all his historical works—that minute providential agency, and actual superintending direction of all affairs by the Almighty, which it was his delight to trace. In 1843, the death of his wife, the affectionate companion of nearly fifty years, much distressed him; he bowed submissively to the will of God, but from that time he suffered more repeated attacks from illness, and declined more in strength: the death of his sister, the only other survivor of his father's children, occurred on the 24th of January, 1847, and, about the same time, another return of indisposition compelled him to return to London, where he died peacefully on the 13th Feb. soon after midnight, in his former residence in Red Lion Square, full of that firm trust in his Saviour which had been his governing principle through life. He enjoyed friendships with many of the leading literary characters of his day. Of these Cumberland, Tobin, Charles Butler, Prince Hoare, Richard Duppa, Southey, and many others, passed from this earthly scene before him. Mr. Disraeli and Sir Martin Shee are amongst the few who have survived him. He was one of the many proofs this happy country affords of what may be accomplished by energy of mind, economy of time, strict integrity, and persevering industry. He published at different periods during his life the following minor works: a volume of essays and poems entitled "Sacred Meditations by a Layman," "Prolusion on the Greatness of Britain, and other subjects," and "Richard III., a Poem." He also contributed two or three articles to the "Quarterly Review," soon after it was started by his old friend Mr. Murray; and

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addressed some letters to the Royal Society of Literature, of which he was an associate, upon the curious affinities between the different languages of the world, and which he thought afforded strong evidence of the confusion of tongues at Babel, and the dispersion of mankind in consequence; these letters have since been reprinted in the last edition of the "Anglo-Saxons."

14. In Walcot-place, Lambeth, in his 87th year, William Tidd, esq., barrister-at-law, author of the celebrated law book known as "Tidd's Practice." Mr. Tidd was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, Nov. 26, 1813, having previously practised as a special pleader for upwards of thirty years. Many of his pupils attained the highest posts in the profession of the law, and at the head of them rank three Chancellors—Lords Lyndhurst, Cottenham, and Campbell—and the present Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Denman. Mr. Tidd left a considerable fortune, from which he has bequeathed legacies to his old clerks and dependents, and to many charitable institutions.

15. Aged 47, Henry Arthur Wallop Fellowes, esq., elder son of the Hon. Newton Fellowes, of Eggesford, heir presumptive to the Earldom of Portsmouth.

— At Madrid, at a very advanced age, Don Palafox-y-Melzi, Duke of Saragossa. This distinguished character, whose heroic defence of Saragossa has immortalized him, was the youngest son of one of the most ancient families of the province of Arragon. The early part of his life was spent at Madrid amidst the pleasures and dissipations of that city. Having entered the army at an early age, he became the officer of the Guards commanding under the Marquis of Castellar. He accompanied Ferdinand to Bayonne, whence, however, he escaped, when the pusillanimous monarch resigned the crown. After his return to Arragon he lived in retirement at a country-house, about half a league from Saragossa. When the people were seeking for a leader, the rank of Palafox, and the favour which he was known to have enjoyed with Ferdinand, directed their choice to him, and accordingly, on the 25th of May, 1808, he was proclaimed by them Governor of Saragossa, and of all the kingdom of Arragon. He was then in his eight-and-twentieth year, and had but a scanty portion of military knowledge. He possessed, however, that high degree of spirit and in-

telligence which supplies the want of everything else, and the want of which nothing can supply. The task which he had to perform was of the most arduous nature. The adjoining provinces of Catalonia and Navarre were overrun by the French troops; Saragossa contained not more than two hundred and twenty regulars, and was unfortified; and the public treasury was empty. Palafox availed himself of the materials lying around him with skill and courage, and on the 31st of May he declared war against the French, in a proclamation remarkable for its energy. This paper was hardly issued, before a French corps of 8000 men marched to attack Saragossa. The French general, after a hard struggle, was compelled to retire. Palafox now set to work to collect such reinforcements as could be procured, and he was soon invested by the French, who had received powerful reinforcements, and a train of artillery. The besiegers carried the post of Torrero, and some other exterior works, not without infinite loss, pushed forward their attacks against the gates of El Carmen and El Portillo, began to bombard the city on the 22nd of July, and on the 4th of August forced their way into the place, and made themselves masters of nearly half of Saragossa. The French general now summoned Palafox to surrender. His summons was contained in the following laconic sentence: "Head Quarters, St. Engracia. Capitulation." With equal laconism, Palafox instantly replied, "Head Quarters, Saragossa. War at the point of the Knife." This threat was no light one, the knife in the hands of an Arragonian being a most formidable weapon. Fortunately, on the 5th of August, the brother of Palafox had opened a passage into the city, with 3000 regular troops. A council of war was now held, at which it was resolved that the remaining quarters of the city should be contested inch by inch, and that, should they be lost, the people should retire across the Ebro into the suburbs, destroy the bridge, and defend the suburbs to the last man. This resolution was unanimously applauded by the Saragossans. They did not, however, content themselves with resting on the defensive. They fell upon the besiegers with irresistible fury. The struggle continued for eleven days almost without intermission. Every day the people gained ground, till, at last, the enemy held only a narrow space within the walls. Convinced that there

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was no longer any hope of success, the French general abandoned the siege, which had lasted sixty-one days, and cost him several thousands of his troops. Palafox availed himself of the breathing-time thus obtained to increase his force and construct additional works. He was not allowed a long respite. To reduce Saragossa to submission was, on many accounts, an object of too much importance to the French for them not to strain every nerve to accomplish it. In November, therefore, a large army, under Marshals Mortier and Moncey, marched to recommence the siege. Palafox was defeated at Tudela, and again under the walls of Saragossa, and the place was invested. Being summoned to surrender, he replied with the same energy as before, and his words were not belied by his actions. The approaches were vigorously carried on by the French, and a furious bombardment was incessantly kept up. Almost hourly combats took place between the besiegers and the besieged, in which the latter displayed a desperate valour. At length, on the 27th of January, a general assault was given, and the French established themselves on the breaches. Once more they penetrated, by degrees, into the city, and once more they met with the most obstinate and sanguinary resistance. Old men, women, and children all took a part in endeavouring to stop the progress of the besiegers. Not only street by street, but house by house and even room by room, was contended for, like the outworks of a fortress, and frequently lost and recovered. The besiegers finally resorted to mining to win their way; their progress by open force being bought at too dear a rate. In this way they became masters of about one-fourth of the surface of the city. Saragossa, however, would long have resisted all their efforts, had it not been assailed by a force more terrible than the besiegers. An epidemic fever raged in the place, and spread destruction among the ranks of the Saragossans, there being neither hospitals, nor medicines, nor even shelter for the sick! Palafox himself was attacked by it, and on the 20th of February was obliged to give up the command to General St. Marc, by whom the capitulation was signed on the following day. The garrison was reduced to less than 12,000 men, who, when they marched out of the city, had more the appearance of spectres than human beings. During this second siege 54,000 of the Saragossans perished, of

whom a fourth were soldiers. As soon as he was recovered, Palafox was sent into France, and was closely confined at Vincennes till near the termination of Ferdinand's captivity, when he was permitted to join him at Valençay. He was then sent by Ferdinand on a secret mission to Madrid, and it is said that he was one of those who assisted the ungrateful monarch to overthrow the free constitution established by the Cortes. In June, 1814, he was appointed Captain-General of Arragon; but this post was shortly after transferred to his brother, and of late years he has not taken any part in public affairs. His funeral was conducted with great state; the procession occupying full an hour in passing any one point.

16. At Nottingham, aged 34, Mr. Charles Hooton, the author of many works of fiction, viz., "Bilbury Thurland," "Colin Clink," and others which appeared in Bentley's Miscellany. He had also filled the situation of sub-editor of the *True Sun* and the *Woolpack*. Mr. Hooton's career affords another instance of the misery and poverty of the precarious profession of writing.

— In Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Johanna, Countess Dowager of Stair, eldest daughter of the late Charles Gordon, esq., of Cluny.

— At Gourrock, aged 70, General Duncan Darroch, of that place. The General entered the army in March, 1792, and after passing through the intermediate grades became Major in the Caithness Highlanders, and employed during the Irish rebellion; and in 1799 he was appointed to command the Glengary Fencibles with the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In 1805 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff, under the command of Lord Cathcart in Hanover, and in 1806 served under Maj.-Gen. Gower at Buenos Ayres. He subsequently served under Sir Arthur Wellesley and Sir John Moore in Portugal and Spain as Assistant Adjutant-General, and in North America. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1825, and that of General in 1841.

— At his house in Woburn-place, aged 88, the Rev. Joseph Holden Pott, M.A., Chancellor of the cathedral church of Exeter, and late Archdeacon of London. This much respected divine was the son of Mr. Percival Pott, surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and was educated at Eton and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1780,

M.A. 1783. After entering holy orders he received early preferment from Bishop Lowth, being collated, in 1787, to the united rectories of St. Olave Jewry and St. Martin, Ironmongers' Lane; in 178— he was appointed Prebendary of Lincoln; and in 1789 he was instituted by Bishop Porteus to the Archdeaconry of St. Alban's. In 1797 he resigned his city living, on being collated to the rectory of Little Burstead, in Essex; in 1806 he received the rectory of Northall, Middlesex; and in 1813 the vicarage of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. In 1814 he exchanged the Archdeaconry of St. Alban's for that of London, which he retained until 1842. In 1824 he exchanged the vicarage of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields for that of Kensington. The latter he resigned in the year 1842. In 1826 Archbishop Manners Sutton gave him the Chancellorship of Exeter, which he held to his death, keeping his residence duly. Archdeacon Pott was the author of a great number of works of divinity; and in 1783 published an "Essay on Landscape Painting, with Remarks, General and Critical, on the different Schools and Masters, ancient and modern;" also, in 1786, "The Tour of Valentine," (reprinted in 1796,) an instructive little work, containing a series of useful reflections and conversations.

17. In Devonport-street, Hyde Park-gardens, aged 58, William Collins, esq.; R.A. This thoroughly English artist was born in 1787. Mr. Collins exhibited an enthusiastic admiration for the beauties of nature at a very early age. His education in art began under the tuition of George Morland. In 1807 he became a student of the Royal Academy, and gained the silver medal for a drawing from "the life" in 1809. The same year he sent to the exhibition his first works—"Boys at Breakfast" and "Boys with a Bird's Nest." He continued to study at that institution until 1814, when he was chosen an Associate, and was ultimately elected an Academician in 1820. Desirous of studying the works of the great masters, and of observing nature in her most striking forms, Mr. Collins visited Italy in the year 1836, and remained on the continent until 1838. During those two years he occupied himself unremittingly in advancing his knowledge of painting; and, stimulated by the advice of his friend Wilkie, returned to England, provided with a new class of subjects, and prepared for a new field of action in his art. Since that period, until the year 1846, he continued to contribute

regularly to every exhibition, displaying the versatility of his powers by the production of the most elaborate and successful pictures, illustrative of history and of Italy, and by frequent and popular revivals of those cottage and coast scenes by which he had won his early reputation. In the year 1844, the heart complaint, by which his death was subsequently occasioned, first declared itself in a painful and serious form. But, with the genuine ardour for his profession which ever characterized him, he continued through severe suffering to devote himself to the art; and produced at the last exhibition, in spite of the obstacles of a fatal and progressive malady, an English sea-piece—"Early Morning," universally admitted to be as powerful and true as any his pencil had ever designed. This effort was his last. Among the most celebrated of Mr. Collins's production are—"The Pet Lamb," "Bird Catchers," "Fishermen on the look out," "Fisherman's Departure," "Hop Gatherers," "Rustic Hospitality," "Skittle Players," "Rustic Civility," and its Companion, "Snow Piece," "Scene near Subiaco," "Our Saviour with the Doctors," "The Catechist," "Fetching the Doctor," "Early Morning," "Happy as a King." Mr. Collins married, in 1822, Miss Geddes, sister to Mrs. Carpenter, the excellent portrait painter.

— At Norwich, aged 83, the Rev. Edward South Thurlow, Prebendary of Norwich, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham, and Vicar of Stanfordinham, Northumberland, and a magistrate for the county of Durham. He was the eldest son of John Thurlow, esq., of Norwich, by Josepha, daughter of John Morse, esq., of that city, and nephew to Lord Chancellor Thurlow and Thomas Bishop of Durham.

18. At Blackheath Park, aged 74, Sir Willoughby Thomas Lake, K.C.B., Admiral of the White. He was the third son of Sir James Winter Lake, the third Baronet, by Joyce, daughter of John Crowther, of Bow, co. Middlesex, esq. Having entered the navy, he saw some service as a midshipman, and was made lieutenant in 1790. During the war with France, which began in 1793, he was constantly employed in vessels cruising in the channel, and in operations along the French coasts. On the renewal of hostilities in 1803, Captain Lake was commissioned to the *Topaze*, of 38 guns, and placed under the orders of the late

Lord Gardner, on the Irish station, where he captured the following privateers:—*Napoleon*, 14 guns and 180 men; *Minerva*, 14 guns and 111 men; *General Augereau*, 14 guns and 88 men; and *El Fenix*, 14 guns and 85 men. In the summer of 1806 he was removed into the *Gibraltar*, of 80 guns, and entrusted with the command of a small squadron stationed off L'Orient to watch the enemy's ships, then ready for sea in the port. He subsequently served with the channel fleet under Earl St. Vincent. Being obliged to retire from ill health, he did not go on active service again until 1812, when he was appointed to the *Magnificent*, of 74 guns, then refitting at Plymouth, and sent to join the squadron under Sir Home Popham, acting in conjunction with the patriots on the north coast of Spain. Captain Lake assisted at the reduction of Castro, and in the attacks made upon Puerta Galletta, Guetaria, &c. He also commanded a detachment of seamen and marines, to which was added the guerilla regiment of Campillo, landed to co-operate in an attack upon the castle of St. Ana, in which he received two severe wounds, one from a musket ball in his right arm, and the other on his head. For the remainder of the war he served in the channel fleet. At the general promotion, June 4, 1844, Captain Lake was appointed to one of the Colonelcies of Royal Marines. Having conveyed a fleet to the West Indies, he was senior officer at Jamaica during the expedition to New Orleans. Sir Willoughby Lake was nominated a C.B. Jan. 2, 1815, and advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral Aug. 12, 1819. In 1824 he was appointed to the command of the North American station, where he remained until 1828. He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral July 22, 1830, and the dignity of K.C.B. on the 17th Nov. following. In 1841 he became an Admiral of the White.

22. At Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, in his 67th year, Ralph Stephen Pemberton, esq., of Barnes and Ushworth House, in the county of Durham. He was born June 26, 1780, the second son of Richard Pemberton, of Barnes, co. Durham, esq., and served the office of high sheriff of the county of Carmarthen in the year 1820. In 1843 he succeeded his brother, John Pemberton, esq., in the family estates in Durham; and in 1846 served the office of high sheriff of that county. Mr. Pemberton married, June 20, 1820,

Anne Mary, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Rippon, esq., of Low Mill, co. Durham.

— At Cockfield Hall, Yoxford, aged 78, Clara, wife of Sir Charles Blois, bart.

24. At his residence, Bilton-road, Rugby, aged 39, the Right Hon. Denis Arthur Bingham, Baron Clanmorris. He succeeded his brother, Charles Barry, the second Lord, in 1829; and married, in 1825, Maria Helena, second daughter of Robert Perasse, esq., of Roxburgh, co. Galway, by whom he has left issue.

26. At the Charter House, aged 56, Mr. Henry Stothard, F.S.A., the third son of Thomas Stothard, R.A. In early life he was a pupil of Flaxman, and obtained the first silver medal in the antique school of sculpture in the Royal Academy. He executed a monument to one of the Streatfield family, at Chiddingstone, Kent, and carved an oak chimney-piece for Mr. Streatfield. Having been seized with apoplexy more than twenty years ago, he was incapacitated from following his profession; and in 1840 he obtained admission to the Charter House.

27. At the Down House, Dorset, aged 77, Dame Elizabeth Ann, wife of Sir John Wyldbore Smith, bart., and daughter and coheir of the late Rev. James Marriott, L.L.D., of Horsmonden, Kent.

— On board H.M.S. *Albion* at Malta, aged 65, Nicholas Lockyer, esq., Captain R.N. and C.B. Captain Lockyer entered the service in 1790, and won his respective grades by hard, sharp, and brilliant services. When lieutenant of the *Tartar* in 1804, he served in her boats at the gallant affair of cutting out the French privateer *L'Hirondelle*, mounting 10 guns, with a compliment of 50 men, off St. Domingo, for which affair he was especially recommended for his "intrepid conduct." He commanded the *Sophie*, of 18 guns, on the Halifax station, from 1812 to 1815, during which period he captured five heavy American gun vessels, one armed national sloop, two privateers, and several other armed, as well as merchant, vessels. He also commanded the *Sophie* at the attack on Fort Bowyer, in the expedition against New Orleans, and commanded and led the boats of the squadron at the capture of the American flotilla on Lac Borgue, in 1814, on which occasion he highly distinguished himself, and was severely wounded. For these distinguished services the honour of C.B. was conferred upon him in 1815, and the captain's good service pension in Nov. 1846.

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23. At Canterbury, in his 57th year, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Gipps, of the Royal Engineers, late Governor of New South Wales. Sir George Gipps was the eldest son of the late Rev. George Gipps, Rector of Ringwood, in Kent. His services in a military and in a civil capacity extend over a period of thirty-eight years, and are such as to entitle him to an honourable rank among the best servants of his country. He entered the army as Second Lieutenant in 1809, and in 1811 was ordered to join the army in the Peninsula, where he was present at the successful siege of Badajoz in 1812. Whilst leading one of the columns of assault on Fort Picurina, he was wounded in the left arm, and for his gallant conduct on the occasion was specially mentioned in the Duke of Wellington's despatches. In 1813 and 1814 he was with Sir John Murray's army in Catalonia, and took part in the affair of the pass of Biar, the battle of Castalla, the capture of Fort Balaguir (for which service he was again honourably mentioned in the despatches of Sir John Murray), in the siege of Tarragona, and blockade of Barcelona. From November 1814 to July 1817 he served with the Duke of Wellington's army in the Netherlands and France, but was not present at the battle of Waterloo, having been detached some time previously for the purpose of putting the fortress of Ostend into a state of defence. He afterwards served in the West Indies; and, having given strong evidence of great capacity for civil business, he was nominated on two successive government commissions, the one in Ireland, and the other in England, on the subject of the proposed boundaries for constituencies under the Parliamentary Reform and Municipal Corporations Acts respectively. In 1834 he was appointed private secretary to the Earl of Auckland, then First Lord of the Admiralty, and in the subsequent year proceeded with the newly appointed Governor-General, the Earl of Gosford, and the Right Hon. Sir Charles E. Grey, to Canada, as a commissioner "for the investigation of grievances affecting Her Majesty's subjects in that colony," on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. From this important mission he returned home in 1837; and in the course of the same year received the appointment to a more arduous undertaking, the government in chief of the Australian Colonies, and sailed for Sydney in the following October. The

anxieties of this high office, exercised under every succession of administrations during a period of nine years, laid the foundation of that disease which, at the early age of 56, deprived the country of the further services of a most able, talented, and energetic officer. He died of a complaint of the heart, within a few weeks after his return to England. Sir George Gipps married, in 1830, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Major-General George Ramsay, of the Royal Artillery.

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1. At Nancy, in his 78rd year, the celebrated Count Drouot, Lieut.-Gen. of Artillery. In the first battles of the Revolution the French had no horse artillery, but the advantages derived by the Prussians from this peculiar corps were so manifest, that in 1792 the Legislative Assembly decreed the organization of a similar body. The new corps at once sprung into extraordinary favour, and its popularity was increased by its strange achievement, three years after its establishment, of the capture of the Dutch fleet, as it lay ice-bound off its own shores. Accordingly, when Napoleon, in 1806, began to organize his famous Garde Imperiale out of the old Garde Consulaire, he found already attached to it a company of this force, though its strength scarcely reached 100 men; and this he contented himself with raising to three squadrons of 200 each. Three years afterwards, however, he added eight companies of foot artillery under Col.-Major Drouot, and so rapidly did his perceptions brighten concerning the importance of this arm of his force, that the artillery of the Guard alone, by successive augmentations, had actually reached, in 1818, to no less than 198 guns. This was the terrific weapon so tremendously wielded by Drouot, of which the flashes portended the fate of empires and the fall of kingdoms far more truly than ever did the fiery tail of a comet. It can hardly be said that Drouot was to Napoleon what Dickson was to Wellington, for the English officer was possessed perhaps of more original and extended military talents. But in abilities in his own particular sphere, in bravery and steadiness, and, above all, in single-minded honesty, staunch fidelity, and unimpeachable virtue, the Count had no superior, and but very few equals, in all that band of heroes who raised the Em-

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peror to his throne of glory. In his personal habits he was most singular. He—a Frenchman and a soldier, in the midst of the imperial staff, and under the reign of Napoleon—was actually a religious character, and did not scruple to avow the fact. He even carried about with him a small bible—the only one, perhaps, that was ever to be found in the baggage of the Grand Army, except that placed by Napoleon in the mythological class of his travelling library—and this it was one of his chief delights to read. When ordered to the front, it was usually at the most critical point of the field, and at the most hazardous moment of the day; and on these occasions he is said to have always dressed himself in a certain old coat, dismounted, and advanced on foot in the midst of his guns, and it did happen that, throughout all his perils, he never received a wound. Few readers will require to be reminded how often he and his cannoneers decided the fate of a well-fought field. Those fifty or sixty guns, described by eye-witnesses as seeming to be actually discharged as they galloped along, swept away the last relics of Russian obstinacy or Austrian chivalry, and terminated the carnage of the day. In the manipulation and direction of his pieces Drouot was unrivalled. Once, at the passage of the Elbe, in 1818, the Emperor, observing the enemy on the opposite bank, called out hastily for “a hundred pieces of cannon!” The general was at his side in a moment with the guns in position, but so impatient was the Emperor for success, that on the effect of the fire not being so immediate as he expected, he jumped off his horse, took hold of Drouot’s ears and shook him soundly. The general bore the operation with great patience, and then defied the Emperor to place the guns better—a challenge which Napoleon waived with the laugh of a pacified child. When reverses at length came, and the creatures of the Emperor’s bounty fell off from him on every side, Drouot still stood by his master and abandoned him not. *Etsi omnes, ego non.* With our own Macdonald—that worthy descendant of the man of Moidart—with Bertrand and Fain, with Cambronne and Caulaincourt, he awaited that last levee of Fontainebleau, and followed his sovereign to Elba with as much devotion as he had followed him to Dresden. We might long search that muster roll of glittering names comprised in the *livre*

d’or of the empire before we found any so entirely worthy the pride of a countryman and the respect of an enemy as that of General Count Drouot. Napoleon said of Drouot, that “his morality, probity, and simplicity would have done honour to the epoch of Cincinnatus,” and bequeathed him 100,000*fr.*, which he expended in acts of beneficence. General Drouot was born at Nancy, in 1774, of poor parents, and was educated at the college or public school there. On the breaking out of the Revolution he was admitted into the School of Artillery, and very speedily sent into active service, in which he rose by his extraordinary capabilities as an artillery officer to the highest grades, and obtained, as we have seen, the confidence of the Emperor. After his abdication at Fontainebleau, Napoleon took his faithful officer with him to Elba; and returning thence in his suite, he fought at his side in his final fight at Waterloo. After this decisive overthrow Drouot retired to Paris, but was admitted to grace by the Bourbons. He refused employment, however, and retired into private life.

— At Ferozepore, Major-Gen. Sir James R. Lumley, Adjutant-Gen. of the Bengal army.

4. At Norwich, aged 48, Edward Lubbock, M.D.

— In South-street, Grosvenor-square, after a lengthened illness, James Bradshaw, esq., M.P. for Canterbury. Mr. Bradshaw was returned to Parliament in 1832 for Brackley, in 1835 for Berwick, in 1837 and 1841 for Canterbury. Mr. Bradshaw was a determined Conservative, and voted against the Reform Bill, the Corn Law Repeal Bill, and any measure which partook of Liberalism. He was constant in attendance on his parliamentary duties while his health permitted, but seldom spoke in the House. He married the elder Miss Tree, the celebrated actress.

6. At Middleton House, Sussex, in his 88th year, Nicholas Tomlinson, esq., Vice-Admiral of the White. Few men have seen more active service than this veteran officer. He was the third son of Capt. Robert Tomlinson, R.N. and Sarah, only daughter of Dr. Robinson, President of the College of Physicians. He entered the navy in 1774 with Lord Hoatham, in the *Resolution*. In 1779 he acted as Aide-de-Camp to the late Earl Carhampton on board the *Charon*, 44 guns. He was at the siege and capture of F—

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Omoa, and assisted at the capture of *le Comte d'Artois*, French privateer of 64 guns and 644 men. The *Charon* being burnt at the siege of York Town in North America, he served with the army on shore, and for his conduct in command of an advanced battery obtained the thanks of Lord Cornwallis in person. In the campaign of 1781 he commanded a gun-boat, and from January to March was almost daily engaged with the enemy. On his return from America in 1782 he obtained a Lieutenant's commission for the *Bristol*, ordered to the East Indies, and was in the last general action between Adm. Sir E. Hughes and Suffrein. He was severely injured at the burning of the *Duke of Athol*, East Indiaman, in the Madras Roads, when six other officers of the fleet were killed, with all the officers of the *Athol*, and 300 men perished. During the peace he served in the Russian navy, and was appointed as Captain to a line-of-battle ship; but on the breaking out of war between England and France, he returned home, and served as First Lieut. in the *Regulus*, until he left her to take command of the *Pelter*, 14 guns, in which vessel he was engaged in a variety of operations on the coast of France. In June, 1795, he accompanied the Fleet under Sir J. B. Warren to Quiberon Bay, where he was employed to cover the landing of the French loyalists; and rendered such important services at the conclusion of that disastrous affair, that he received the public thanks of Sir J. B. Warren on the quarter-deck, and was introduced to the Comte d'Artois, afterwards Charles X., who complimented him on the essential service he had rendered his country. On the 10th of August of the same year he took a *chasse marée*, anchored under a battery at the mouth of the River Crach, for which action the prize was unanimously relinquished by the fleet to the *Pelter* alone. On the 20th Nov. he was advanced to the rank of Captain, and appointed to the *Suffisante* sloop, 14 guns, in which ship he destroyed eight merchantmen on the coast of France, protected by a corvette of 16 guns, and two cutters, 14 guns each; captured the *Revanche* of 12 guns and eighty-five men, together with the *Morgan*, French privateer, besides capturing six merchantmen, her prizes, for which and some other successes he was presented with a piece of plate from the merchants of London, and another from the Royal

Exchange Assurance Company. In 1801 he accompanied Sir H. Parker as a volunteer to the Baltic, and was at the battle of Copenhagen. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the *Sea Fencibles* on the coast of Essex. In 1809 he was appointed to fit out and command the fire-ships which accompanied the expedition under Earl Chat-ham and Sir R. Strachan to the Scheldt; and in December, when the Island of Walcheren was evacuated, he assisted in destroying the basin, arsenal, and sea defences of Flushing. In the course of these active services he was several times (once dangerously) wounded, and had been upwards of seventy times engaged with the enemy; as a subaltern he was engaged in the capture of five of the enemy's ships of war; and as a commander, took and destroyed thirty vessels belonging to the enemy, several of them of great value. He was placed on the retired list of Captains in 1830.

— At his house at Tillington, near Petworth, Sussex, in his 79th year, Charles Murray, esq., formerly of London. Mr. Murray was a native of Wells, in Norfolk, and was brought up to the legal profession. Having settled in London, he took a very active part in the formation and promotion of several benevolent and charitable institutions. Among those which owed their success to the disinterested exertions of Mr. Murray may be named the Fever Institution, of which he was the first secretary; the Royal Jennerian Society; the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, of which he was one of the founders and benefactors; the Law Association, for the benefit of widows and families of professional men in the metropolis and its vicinity, which originated in his benevolent contemplations. In 1834, after many years of extraordinary activity spent in the metropolis, Mr. Murray went to reside at Midhurst, in Sussex; and in the following year the Earl of Egremont, unsolicited, appointed him his law-agent and steward. This mark of the Earl's confidence, which after his death was continued by Col. Wyndham, occasioned Mr. Murray's removal to Petworth, and subsequently to Tillington, where he closed his long and useful life.

— On his passage home from the Cape of Good Hope, Major-Gen. John Hare, C.B. and K.H., late Governor of the eastern district of that colony. General Hare was an Ensign in the Tarbet Fenci-

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bles, when he volunteered, with 300 men of that corps, into the regular army, and joining the 69th regiment, he embarked with the army for the Helder, was present at the landing, and served the subsequent campaign under the Duke of York. Being appointed to the 27th regiment, he joined the army of Sir R. Abercromby at Gibraltar, with which he served the campaign of 1801 in Egypt. He was employed in the garrison of Malta from 1801 to 1805. He served with the expedition to Naples in 1805, under Sir James Craig, in Sicily, and on different services on the coasts of Calabria and Naples, as also in the expedition to the Bay of Naples under Sir John Stuart, and at the taking of Ischia and Procida in 1809. In 1812 he embarked from Sicily for the eastern coast of Spain, and served with the 2nd battalion, 27th regiment, which, with a corps of Calabrese, and four companies of German riflemen, formed an advance corps under Col. (afterwards Sir Frederick) Adam. He was present with this corps at the battles of the 12th and 13th April, 1813, at Biar and Castalla, for which he obtained the brevet of Major. He served with it also at the siege of Tarragona, where it was employed as the covering brigade; and soon afterwards he succeeded to the command of the battalion, Col. Reeves being severely wounded. He commanded it at the blockade of Barcelona, and until it joined the Duke of Wellington at Bourdeaux, in May 1814. He also commanded the 1st battalion, 27th regiment, at the battle of Waterloo, in which only one officer of the regiment escaped without a wound, and on this occasion he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He continued to command the regiment until the capitulation and surrender of Paris; and, on being then superseded by senior officers, he was appointed a Military Commandant of one of the arrondissements of that city. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath, and on the 16th March, 1822, received permission to accept the Russian order of St. Vladimir of the fourth class, for his services at Waterloo.

7. At Coventry, aged 91, Henry Butterworth, esq., elder brother of the late Joseph Butterworth, esq., M.P. for the city of Coventry.

— At his seat, Everton House, Huntingdonshire, aged 73, William Astell, esq., M.P. for Bedfordshire, Lieut.-Col. of the Bedfordshire Militia, and a Director of the

East India Company. Mr. Astell was the second son of Godfrey Thornton, esq., a Director of the Bank of England. He assumed the name of 'Astell instead of Thornton in 1807. Mr. Astell was a Director of the East India Company, Colonel of the Royal East India Volunteers, Chairman of the Russian Company, and of the Great Northern Railway, and was a large shareholder in other commercial undertakings. He was one of the oldest members of the House of Commons, having first entered it in 1807, as representative for Bridgewater, with which his connection did not cease until 1832. Mr. Astell married Sarah, only daughter of John Harvey, esq., of Ickwellbury, Bucks.

9. At Cheltenham, aged 36, William Corbet Smith, esq., of Bitteswell Hall, Leicestershire, high sheriff of Leicestershire in 1845.

10. At Bridehead, Dorsetshire, aged 80, Robert Williams, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for that county, and the head of the great banking establishment of Williams, Deacon, and Co., of Birchinn-lane, London. In 1796 he was elected Alderman of Cornhill ward, and in 1797 he served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex; but he resigned his Alderman's gown in 1801, before his turn arrived for the mayoralty. Mr. Williams was a member of ten successive Parliaments. He was first returned in 1802 for Wootton Bassett, and again in 1806; in 1807 for Kilkenny, and from 1812 to 1832 for Dorchester. He resigned his seat for the latter place in 1835. Mr. Williams married, Aug. 28, 1794, Frances, youngest daughter of John Turner, esq., of Putney, and of Fleet-street.

— On Woolwich-common, in his 69th year, Major-General James Pattison Cockburn, of the Royal Artillery, late Director of the Royal Laboratory Department of the Royal Arsenal. This officer served at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795, in the expedition to Manila, and at the capture of Copenhagen in 1807.

— At Leamington, Mary, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff.

13. At Milan, Arthur Henry Dickson, esq., Rifle Brigade, youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B.

14. In Grosvenor-square, aged 87, William Gore Langton, esq., of Newton Park, co. Somerset, M.P. for the eastern division of that county, and Colonel of the Oxford Militia, elder son of Edward Gore, esq., by Barbara, widow of Sir Edward

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Mostyn, bart., daughter and sole heiress of Sir George Browne, of Kiddington Park, Oxfordshire. He assumed the surname of Langton in 1783, on his marriage with Bridget, only child and heiress of Joseph Langton, of Newton Park, esq. He was first returned to Parliament for Somersetshire in 1795, and was reelected without opposition in 1796, 1802, and 1806. He joined the Whig party, and became their steadfast supporter. In 1807 he was defeated. In 1812, however, Colonel Gore Langton was restored to his position, which he retained at the elections of 1818 and 1820; but in 1826 Mr. Langton gave way in favour of Sir Thomas Lethbridge. In 1881, during the Reform excitement, Mr. Gore Langton was again returned for Somersetshire, in the place of Mr. Dickinson; and after the division of the county by the Reform Act, he was, in 1832, a candidate for the Eastern division, and placed at the head of the poll, and retained that seat until his death. Colonel Langton was a strenuous supporter of the Reform of Parliament, the Roman Catholic Relief Act, and other measures of a liberal tendency. Colonel Gore Langton married, secondly, Mary, only daughter of John Brown, esq., of Salperton, co. Gloucester, and left issue by both ladies.

— In Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, Charlotte, wife of General Sir Charles Imhoff, fifth daughter of Sir Charles William Blunt.

15. At Torquay, Devonshire, aged 70, Christopher Beckett, esq., of Meanwood Park, near Leeds, brother of Sir J. Beckett, bart., of Wm. Beckett, esq., M.P. for Leeds, and E. Beckett Dennison, esq., M.P. for the West Riding.

— At Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 82, Mrs. Savill Onley, widow of Charles Savill Onley, esq., M.P., of Stisted Hall, Essex, who died Aug. 31, 1843.

— At Brompton, aged 48, William Horatio Harrison, esq., late Commodore of the Royal Thames Yacht Club.

— Suddenly, near Dijon, on his road to Rome, aged 60, the Hon. Sir Edward Marmaduke Vavasour, bart., of Hazlewood Hall, Yorkshire, a deputy-lieutenant of that county, and a knight of St. John of Jerusalem. He was born May 6, 1786, the second son of Charles Philip, 16th Lord Stourton, by the Hon. Mary Langdale, second daughter and co-heir of Marmaduke, fifth and last Lord Langdale. In 1826, on inheriting the estates of his kinsman, Sir Thomas Vavasour, of Hazlewood, the seventh and

last baronet of that ancient family, he took, by royal sign manual, dated 27th Feb., the name of Vavasour only, and the arms of Vavasour quarterly; and the baronetcy was renewed to him by patent dated Feb. 14, 1828. Sir Edward Vavasour married, Aug. 5, 1813, Maria Bridget, only daughter of James Lane Fox, esq., of Bramham Park, Yorkshire, by the Hon. Marcia Pitt, youngest daughter of George, first Lord Rivers, and by that lady had numerous issue.

— At Lynn, Norfolk, aged 92, the Rev. Stephen Allen, Vicar of Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire, and for fifty-six years perpetual curate of St. Margaret with St. Nicholas, King's Lynn. Mr. Allen was stepson of Dr. Burney.

16. At his residence in Portland-place, in his 65th year, Sir William Curtis, the second Baronet (1802), of Culland's Grove, Southgate, Middlesex. Sir William Curtis was the eldest son of the celebrated alderman and M.P. for London, Sir William Curtis, and succeeded his father as a banker in the house of Roberts, Curtis, and Co., in Lombard-street. Sir William died suddenly of apoplexy (*see Chronicle*, p. 38). He married, Nov. 19, 1803, Mary Anne, only child of George Lear, esq., of Leytonstone, and had numerous issue.

— At his residence, Avon-bank Park, near Pershore, Worcestershire, aged 73, Lieut.-General Thomas Marriott, of the Madras army, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of the counties of Worcester and Gloucester. This officer was the third son of Randolph Marriott, esq., of the Leases, in Yorkshire, formerly a member of the supreme government of Bengal. He was educated for the Royal Artillery, but in 1790 his father accepted of a cadetship for him to Madras, where he landed the 29th May, 1791, having been promoted to an Ensigny in 1790. He at once entered upon active service, in which he gained much reputation. In 1798 he marched with his corps, under Gen. Floyd, to invest Pondicherry, and during the siege was appointed to serve in the engineer corps. In 1797 he was nominated Brigade Quarter-Master and Assistant under the Quarter-Master-General on the Manilla expedition, under Sir James Craig; and in July, 1798, Brigade-Major to the cantonment of Wallajahbad. The 2nd Jan., 1799, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp and Deputy Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, General Harris. On the fall of Seringapatam he was made

Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. He was afterwards employed in the revenue department at Seringapatam to collect materials for forming the partition treaty of Mysore; and also in the political department, and put in charge of the Mysore Princes. He remained in the Hon. Col. A. Wellesley's family, and in political charge of the Mysore families, until their final removal to Velore; when, in Jan. 1803, he was appointed Town Major of the fortress of Velore, and Deputy in charge, and in 1805, in the political department, to the full charge of the Mysore Princes. The 17th Oct., 1805, he obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. After the mutiny at Velore, Lieut.-Col. Marriott was sent by the government of Madras, in charge of the seven senior Mysore Princes, to Bengal, on board H.M.S. *Culloden*. He returned to Madras; and in May, 1807, reached Calcutta by land with the junior Princes and families, after a march of five months from Velore. He received on this occasion the thanks of the supreme government, and a present of 5000 rupees. After a residence in England on furlough, in 1814 he was appointed by government to the command of the fort and cantonment of Bangalore. The 1st Feb. 1815, he was appointed to command the Light Brigade with the army on the Toombuddra, under the personal command of Sir T. Hislop, Commander-in-Chief. The 14th Oct. following he was appointed by government to command a field force for the reduction of the fort and province of Kurnoul, and also first commissioner for the settlement of the affairs of the same. On the 14th Dec. the batteries opened, and on the 15th the usurper and garrison surrendered at discretion. For this service he received a present of 1000 pagodas (400*l.*) from the East India Company. On the 31st August following he resumed the command of Bangalore; and on the 16th Jan. 1820, sailed for England on furlough. The 6th Aug., 1820, he was appointed Colonel Commandant of a regiment; and the 19th July, 1821, on the coronation of King George IV., promoted to the rank of Major-General. He was advanced to the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. in the East Indies Jan. 10, 1837. Lieut.-Gen. Marriott married his cousin, Anne, third daughter of Sir John Beckett, bart.

17. At his seat, Boultonbrook, near Presteign, aged 83, the Right Hon. Sir Harford Jones Brydges, bart. and K.C., a deputy-lieutenant of Herefordshire, and LL.D. He was born Jan. 12, 1764, the

son of Harford Jones, esq. of Presteign, and entered, at an early period of his life, the service of the East India Company, and acquired such proficiency in the Oriental languages that he was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia in the years 1807-1811; and was created a baronet by patent dated Oct. 9, 1807. By royal sign manual, dated May 4, 1826, he assumed the additional name of Brydges, in commemoration of his descent (through his paternal grandmother) from the family of Brydges, of Old Colwell, co. Hereford. In 1832 he was sworn a Privy Councillor; and in 1841 he was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Hereford. He married, Feb. 16, 1796, Sarah, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Gott, knt., of Newland Park, co. Bucks, and widow of Robert Whitcomb, esq., of the Whithern, by whom he had issue two daughters.

— At the Gambia River, in Africa, Capt. Edward Lloyd, formerly of Beechmount, near Limerick. He had resided on the west coast of Africa during the period of forty-two years, having gone to that country in 1805, in the company of the celebrated traveller Mungo Park, and may be considered the founder of the settlement of Gambia. In the Egyptian expedition in 1810 he was a Captain in Abercromby's army.

18. At Sydenham, aged 69, Anna Maria, relict of John Rivington, esq.

— In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Sir Alexander Wood, Knt., K.C.M.G. Sir Alexander was formerly a member of the Council and sole Commissioner of Revenue of Ceylon. He was subsequently Chief Secretary to the Governments of Malta and the Ionian Islands, and up to the period of his demise was Resident Agent in England for the latter. He was nominated a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George in 1820, and in the same year made a Knight Bachelor.

20. In Lowndes-square, Emma, wife of Gen. Sir Henry F. Campbell, K.C.B. and G.C.H.

— At Paris, Mademoiselle Mars, the celebrated actress. She was the daughter of M. Monvel, an actor, and of Mademoiselle Mars, who played for some time at the Republican Theatre. Their daughter Hippolyte was born in February, 1779; and she appeared on the stage, at the Variétés Montansier, when she was only thirteen years of age, playing the son of *Jocrisse*. In 1798 she came out at the Salle

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Feydeau; thence she went to the Théâtre de la République, now the Théâtre Français, which she never quitted. She led a simple and retired life, and was happily exempted from the troubles that usually visit her profession. The immediate cause of her death was a liver complaint. During the delirium of her last illness, she frequently recited, with emphasis, passages from her favourite parts.

22. At Rome, aged 72, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Dugald Little Gilmour, K.C.B., Colonel of the 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade. This distinguished officer had been upwards of 50 years in the army, and had abared the perils of the Peninsular war under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington. After serving at the reduction of Guiana, he joined, as Captain, the 4th Foot, with which he served a campaign in Holland, and was present at the actions of the 2nd and 6th Oct.; at the latter he was wounded and taken prisoner, but exchanged in three months, and returned to England. In May, 1805, he obtained a Majority in the 95th Foot, with which he served at the siege of Copenhagen and the action of Kioge. In April, 1806, he went to Sweden with Sir John Moore, and afterwards to Portugal and Spain: he was present at the battle of Corunna. In July, 1809, he joined the army under the Duke of Wellington in Portugal, and was present at the battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Nive, and Toulouse; for which he received a cross. The 30th May, 1811, he received the brevet of Lieut.-Col.; and the 16th of June, 1814, a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 95th, afterwards the Rifle Brigade. He was appointed a Companion of the Bath on the enlargement of that order, and was promoted to the rank of Knight-Commander in 1831. He was advanced to the rank of Major-General in 1830, to that of Lieut.-General in 1841, and was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Rifle Brigade in 1842.

23. In Eaton-square, Lady Hoare, wife of Sir Hugh R. Hoare, bart., of Stourhead, Wilts.

— At Munich, Baron Alexander de Cetto, one of the most distinguished diplomatists of the present century. He signed, on the part of Bavaria, the treaty concluded in London the 7th of May, 1832, between France, England, Russia, and Bavaria, and by which Prince Otho, the youngest son of Louis I., was chosen King of Greece.

— At his vicarage house, aged 85, the

Rev. Frederick William Blomberg, D.D., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, Vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty. He was a member of a family long attached to the court, and was educated in intimate association with the children of King George the Third, who always retained a great affection for him. Early in life he received the appointments of Chaplain and Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales; was nominated a prebendary of Bristol in 1790; appointed Clerk of the Closet to the Prince of Wales Jan. 18, 1806; and a Prebendary of Westminster on the 5th of April following. He was appointed a Canon of St. Paul's in 1822, and received from that church the vicarage of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, in 1834.

24. At Petersham, aged 76, the Most Noble Caroline Maria, Duchess Dowager of Montrose. She was the eldest daughter of George, fourth Duke of Manchester, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir James Dashwood, of Kirtlington, bart., and in 1790 she became the second wife of James, third Duke of Montrose, who died in 1836.

29. At St. Germain's, near Paris, in his 65th year, Prince Jules de Polignac. The Prince Jules de Polignac, though undistinguished by great talent or profound acquirements, was yet marked by the accidents of high lineage and high office, and still more remarkable vicissitudes of fate and fortune, in a land pregnant with events of monstrous and portentous birth. Anciently high amongst the nobles of his land, the family of Polignac had in the 16th century fallen into nearly complete obscurity, when its lustre was restored by the talents of the famous Cardinal de Polignac, and again rose into favour before the first French revolution, from the confidence and favour which the unfortunate Queen Marie Antoinette bestowed on Madame de Polignac, the wife of Count Jules de Polignac, and mother of the Prince. This friendship was hastily and rudely broken. The murmurs of the populace were raised against the favourite, as she was called, and Madame de Polignac sought to secure silence towards her mistress, and safety as regarded herself, by flying the kingdom. She had not been long in Vienna, however, before the fatal news of the death of her mistress on the scaffold was communicated to her, and within a week of that time, the victim of grief and affection, she was herself an inmate of the tomb. In modern times,

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perhaps, there is nothing more melancholy and unfortunate than the history of the mother, except it be the history of her son Jules. As children, the young Polignacs were cradled in the apartments of a queen of France—as boys, they played with the Dauphine, on the knees of Marie Antoinette; and the sorrows which shaded their earlier years, in the loss of a mother and sovereign, were poignantly enhanced by an enforced exile and a small fortune. During his exile the Prince resided a short time at St. Petersburg, but subsequently became resident in England. Embued with the highest sentiments of loyalty, which assumed in his breast the character of a religious duty, he embarked in the conspiracy of the Marquis of Riviere and George Cadoudal, in February, 1804. In this attempt his elder brother, Armand, then a married man, and in his twenty-fifth year, was also implicated; Jules was three years younger. They were betrayed to the police and arrested. The trial of the two brothers, which took place in June, 1804, was remarkable as affording fine traits of fraternal affection, in which each brother pleaded the cause of the other at the risk of his own. "My brother is young and inexperienced," cried Armand; "it is by my example he has been seduced, and on my head alone should fall the punishment." "Not so," said Jules, "I am a single man—alone in the world—without fortune and without profession I can be useful to nobody. Scarcely have I entered on a life which I can quit without regret, whilst my brother has another depending on him, for he is married. Strike not him, therefore, but me." Josephine, always merciful, interceded for the brothers; her efforts were aided by Madame Murat, the sister of the Emperor; and the penalty of death was, in consequence of these efforts, commuted into imprisonment. In the donjon of Vincennes Jules de Polignac remained six years, when he was permitted to retire to a maison de santé at Tours, under surveillance. Devoted to religion, he burned to restore the power of the Church, and was the head of that narrow-minded and bigoted party which forced a revolution on France, and lost the sovereign, to whom they were devotedly attached, his crown. M. de Polignac was Ambassador at the Court of St. James's for six years; during which his party were incessantly intriguing to place him in office. This coinciding with the views of the monarch, was ultimately, though at first attempted secretly

and stealthily, effected in 1829, to the undisguised joy of the Congregation, but to the evident dissatisfaction, if not dismay, of all France. Soon after the rude and ferocious bigot, Labourdonnaye—who was, however, a man of some mind and of great energy—learned that Polignac was to be President of the Council, and resigned in disgust. The Chamber, at first restive, soon became both indignant and refractory, and the nation was loud in the expression of concentrated hatred and contempt. The ordinances of the "Three Days" were now issued; yet so profoundly ignorant of France and Frenchmen was the Prince de Polignac—alternating only between his private salon and his private study—and so convinced, perhaps, of the legality of his course—that he shut himself up on the 27th of July to dispose of an arrear of correspondence at the *Affaires Etrangères*. In the midst of this supererogatory labour, he was informed that it was not an émeute, but a revolution, that was opening, in which a whole people had already begun to play a winning game against a weak Sovereign, a weaker Minister, and a legion of bigoted priests. Forty-eight hours later, and all hope was over both with Monarch and Minister. Polignac still clung to his Sovereign with desperate fidelity, and followed him to Rambouillet, for he was a man of heart and principle, with whom devotion to the monarch was a duty only inferior to his duty to his God. But the victorious negotiators soon insisted on his being driven from the royal presence. For fourteen days the faithful, misguided, and unfortunate man wandered through the wilds of Normandy, with a scapulary and rosary around his neck, exhibiting a passive courage, and a religious, or rather a superstitious, resignation, worthy of all praise in a better cause. At length he was surprised and taken at Granville, while waiting a fair wind and calm sea to escape to Jersey. Tried before the Chamber of Peers, he was eloquently defended by the graceful and accomplished Martignac, formerly the foremost advocate at the bar of Bordeaux, but more recently the too liberal minister whom a bigoted faction had displaced. Condemned by his country, his life was spared, and his penalty commuted into perpetual imprisonment. In the ministry of Molé the imprisonment was changed into exile, and the prisoner of Ham left France for Munich. Time, which mitigates the asperities of parties, at length permitted the

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perpetual exile to return. He was allowed to reenter France, provided he did not take up his abode at Paris. At St. Germain's, more than once the abode of sorrow and suffering, he established himself; but his health, which had been shaken by long imprisonments and great reverses, became entirely broken after the deaths of Charles X. and the Duke of Angoulême. These two latter events more especially deeply affected him, and he sunk into a gloom and melancholy from which he never recovered.

— At his seat, Northfield, Elginshire, aged 75, Sir Archibald Dunbar, the fifth Baronet (1701), a deputy-lieutenant and Convener of the county of Elgin.

30. At Richmond, aged 87, the Lady Henrietta Theodosia Ashburnham, aunt to the Earl of Ashburnham.

31. In Grosvenor-street, aged 49, the Right Hon. William Thomas Eardley Twisleton Fiennes, Baron Saye and Sele (by writ 1447, and by patent 1603). He was the only son of Gregory William, Lord Saye and Sele, by the Hon. Maria Marion Eardley, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sampson, Lord Eardley. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Nov. 13, 1844. His lordship died unmarried.

Lately.—At Basseterre, St. Christopher's, in his 36th year, his Excellency Charles Thornton Cunningham, the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher's and of the Leeward Islands.

— At Vienna, after a short illness, the Dowager Baroness of Natorp, Mariana Sessi, aged 76. During upwards of thirty years she had filled with unbounded éclat the part of prima donna on the theatres of San Carlo at Naples, of the Scala at Milan, and the Odéon at Paris.

APRIL.

1. At Nice, where he had been staying for the benefit of his health, aged 71, Major-General George Crawford, late of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. This gallant officer had been connected with the service from the age of 17. In 1798 he took part in the capture of Surinam, and in 1801 he was at the taking of the Swedish and Danish islands. In 1803 he served in St. Lucia, and again in Surinam, and in 1805 at Dominica. He was also engaged during the memorable Corunna campaign, in all the important movements of which he took part, including the momentous

engagement which so gloriously and so honourably terminated it.

8. At his residence in Southampton-street, Strand, of apoplexy, aged 45, Mr. William Leman Rede, the writer of many successful dramatic pieces, and a contributor to the weekly and monthly literature of the day. Mr. Rede was born in the year 1802, in the city of Hamburgh. His father was Thomas Leman Rede, esq., barrister-at-law, the author of various works of merit. Mr. Leman Rede's dramatic compositions are very numerous, and the principal minor leasces, past and present, have greatly benefited by his facile and graceful pen. He was also a large contributor to the New Monthly, Bentley's, and other magazines. As a writer of *pièces des circonstances* he was most felicitous; and some of the happiest parts ever represented by Liston, John Reeve, Charles Mathews, Keeley, and G. Wild, were furnished by him.

— At Shute House, Devonshire, aged 65, Sir William Templer Pole, the seventh Baronet (1628), D.C.L., a deputy-lieutenant of the counties of Devon and Somerset.

4. At Leighton House, Westbury, Wilts, in his 70th year, Thomas Henry Hele Phipps, esq., Chairman of the Wiltshire Quarter-Sessions, and a magistrate of that county. Mr. Phipps served the office of high sheriff of Wilts in 1804.

5. In Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, in the 60th year of his age, the Right Hon. Joseph Planta. Mr. Planta was the only child of the late Joseph Planta, F.R.S., a native of Switzerland, who, long domiciliated in England, became at length Librarian to the British Museum, and Secretary to the Royal Society. The son was born July 2, 1787, at the British Museum. At the early age of 15, in 1802, he was appointed by Lord Hawkesbury a clerk in the Foreign office. Mr. Canning, when Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1807, recognising Mr. Planta's talents, raised him to the post of Précis Writer, and attached him to himself by the office of private secretary; both of which appointments he continued to hold until Mr. Canning's resignation in 1809. Mr. Planta was similarly distinguished by Lord Castlereagh, and was selected by him to accompany him as confidential secretary on his mission to the Allied Sovereigns in 1813, which terminated by the Treaty of Paris in 1814, of which Mr. Planta was the bearer to London. Subsequently Mr. Planta attended

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Lord Castlereagh to the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and afterwards to Paris, during the negotiations which ended in the Treaty of Peace signed at Paris in Nov. 1815. Mr. Planta was also the bearer to England of that treaty. He moreover accompanied Lord Castlereagh to the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818. On the retirement of Mr. Cooke, Mr. Planta was appointed one of the Under Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs; which post he filled from 1817 to 1827, under the successive ministries of Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning. His appointment as one of the Joint Secretaries of the Treasury in May, 1827, which he retained till Nov. 1830, marked the estimation in which he was held by the governments of that period. In 1834 Mr. Planta was raised to the dignity of a Privy Councillor. He was elected Member of Parliament for Hastings in 1827, and again in 1830, but was defeated in 1835. In the general election of 1837, however, he was returned by a large majority; and again in 1841, without a contest. In consequence of the impaired state of his health, Mr. Planta finally resigned his seat, contrary to the earnest wish of his constituents, in 1844, and retired from public life.

— Aged 83, Baldwin Duppa Duppa, esq., of Hollingbourne House, Kent, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of that county.

7. At Edinburgh, aged 26, Edward Gordon Bremer, esq., Commander R.N., eldest son of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, K. C. B., K. C. H., of Woolwich Dockyard.

— At Rome, aged 64, Lady Susannah Elizabeth Percy, sister to the Earl of Beverley, the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, and the Countess Dowager of Ashburnham.

— At Naples, in his 60th year, the Right Hon. Edward Robinson Montagu, 5th Lord Rokeby (1777), and a Baronet (1730).

— At Cheltenham, Commander William Cotesworth, R.N., of Webbery House, Devon. In 1816 he was appointed to a Lieutenancy, and in 1829 was advanced to the rank of Commander. He was midshipman in the *San Josef* at the siege of Cadiz, and in 1810 in the *Andromache*, at the capture of the United States frigate the *President*. He was present at the bombardment of Algiers, and in 1824, when Lieut. of the *Thetis*, commanded her boats in an action with the Ashantees.

9. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, in his 82nd year, the Hon. John Rodney, Captain R.N., formerly Chief Secretary to the Government of Ceylon. Capt. Rodney was the third son of the celebrated Admiral, George Brydges, first Lord Rodney, by his second wife Henrietta, daughter of John Clies, of Lisbon, esq. He entered the royal navy at an early age, and attained the rank of Captain Oct. 14, 1780, but, leaving the service, had been for many years on the retired list. He held the office of Chief Secretary at Ceylon during a long period.

— At Roundway Park, Wiltshire, in his 52nd year, Edward Francis Colston, esq., of that place, and of Filkins Hall, Oxfordshire, a magistrate for both those counties, and for the borough of Devizes. His body was found floating in a fishpond adjoining his grounds, into which he is supposed to have fallen on an attack of apoplexy.

10. At Exeter, in his 72nd year, Baldwin Fulford, of Fulford, in the county of Devon, esq., Lieut.-Col. of the East Devon Militia.

11. Aged 41, Charles Holzapffel, esq., of Charing-cross and Long-acre, a member of Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, chairman of the Committee of Mechanics at the Society of Arts, London, and member of many other British and Foreign Institutions, &c., an excellent mechanician and writer on mechanical science.

12. At Swainston, Isle of Wight, Louisa Edith, wife of Sir Richard Simon, bart.

13. In Hill-street, aged 93, the Right Hon. Frances, dowager Lady Brownlow.

15. In Florida, aged 46, Prince Louis Napoleon Achille Murat, son of Joachim Murat, ex-King of Naples, and of Caroline Bonaparte, sister of Napoleon.

17. At Gogmagog Hills, aged 67, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Charlotte, Lady Godolphin, sister to the Earl of Auckland.

19. In Upper Brook-street, aged 54, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Vassall Webster, knt., K. T. S. He was the second son of Sir Godfrey Webster, bart., by Elizabeth (the late Lady Holland), daughter and heir of Richard Vassall, esq., of Jamaica. Sir Henry entered the army in 1810, and in 1831 attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In 1815 he was nominated a Knight of Wilhelm of the Netherlands. This honour was conferred in consideration of the services which he rendered while

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acting as Aide-de-Camp to the Prince of Orange at Waterloo. In 1843 he was created a Knight Bachelor by patent. He was also decorated with a medal of Waterloo. Sir Henry Webster died by his own hand, in a fit of insanity. (See Chronicle, p. 51.)

21. At Bishop's Court, Isle of Man, in his 50th year, the Right Rev. Walter Augustus Shirley, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man. Dr. Shirley was a member of the noble house of Ferrers, being the son of the Rev. Walter Shirley, and grandson of the Hon. and Rev. Walter Shirley, brother of Laurence, Washington, and Robert, successively fourth, fifth, and sixth Earls Ferrers. He was born at Westport, in the county of Mayo, on the 30th of May, 1797, and was educated at Winchester, and New College, Oxford. In 1821 he gained the Bachelor's prize for an essay "On the Study of Moral Evidence," a work which created much attention at the time by the vast amount of theological knowledge displayed by the author, as well as by the powerful manner in which that difficult subject was treated. His first ministerial charge was as curate to his father, the Rev. Walter Shirley, at that time Vicar of Woodford, Northamptonshire, and he was subsequently appointed Lecturer of Ashbourne, Derbyshire. In 1826 he held the office of Master of the Schools at Oxford. In 1828 he became Vicar of Shirley, in the county of Derby, the ancient estate of his family, on the nomination of Earl Ferrers, and resided in that benefice until his presentation to the bishopric of Sodor and Man. In 1846 he received his degree of Doctor in Divinity from the University of Oxford, by diploma, on his appointment to the bishopric, and on Sunday, Jan. 10, was consecrated Bishop in the Royal Chapel at Whitehall, the officiating prelates being the Bishops of Carlisle, Lichfield, and St. Asaph, being a commission from his Grace the Archbishop of York. His lordship was the Bampton Lecturer of the present year, and had delivered only two of the lectures when his course was thus early terminated—at the very commencement, it was hoped, of a career of extensive usefulness.

— Aged 71, Maria, wife of Isaac D'Israeli, esq., D.C.L., of Bradenham House, the author of "The Curiosities of Literature."

— At East Farleigh, aged 75, Barbara Ann, relict of Wm. Wilberforce, esq., the strenuous advocate for the abo-

lition of negro slavery. She was the eldest daughter of Isaac Spooner, esq., of Elmdon Hall, Warwickshire.

23. In his 90th year, Admiral Sir David Gould, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom. This distinguished officer served under, and was the friend and messmate of, Nelson, Rodney, Hood, Hotham, Hyde Parker, &c. For some years past he has been the last surviving captain who commanded a line-of-battle ship at the glorious battle of the Nile. He was also the last male descendant of the ancient and knightly family of Gould, of Sharpham Park, Somersetshire, which enumerates among its members two distinguished judges, and other persons of eminence, and among these the mother of the celebrated author of "Tom Jones." As a midshipman he served in the *Phœnix*, in the first American war, and as a Lieutenant served in the *Conqueror* in Rodney's action, in April, 1782. As Captain, he commanded the *Bedford* in Hotham's action off Genoa, in March, 1795, and in Frejus Bay in July of that year. At the Nile he commanded the *Audacious*, and also at the blockade of Malta. He enjoyed a good-service pension of 300*l.* per annum.

— At his seat, Ballinahinch Castle, Connemara, aged 60, Thomas Barnewall Martin, esq., M.P. for the county of Galway. Mr. Martin was the son and heir of Richard Martin, esq., the eccentric member for the county of Galway, who gave his name to the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He served as a volunteer with the 88th Connaught Rangers, and distinguished himself at the storming of the Castle of Badajoz, where he was severely wounded. He was first returned to Parliament for the county of Galway, at the general election in Dec. 1832, and was reelected without a contest in Jan. 1835, having on that occasion "pledged himself to the advocacy of every measure of Reform in Church and State;" and again in 1841 without opposition. He was distinguished by the independence of his political conduct, surrendering his conscience to no party, and voting for such measures as he deemed beneficial, without respect to any man or any government. The estate of Mr. Martin was, in regard to extent, a principality. It extended from the bridge of Galway in a tolerably straight line of sixty miles, by about thirty in breadth. The length of his avenue has often been a subject of

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dispute. From the gate-house on the high road to his house is upwards of twenty-one miles in length, and his tenantry number about 10,000 souls. Still Mr. Martin was not a wealthy man. The property is heavily encumbered; the whole of this immense estate descends to his only daughter.

24. In Hertford-street, May-fair, aged 58, Lady Alicia Gordon, sister to the Earl of Aberdeen.

— In Upper Stamford-street, aged 73, Forbes Macbean Chevers, esq., retired surgeon, R.N. He was assistant surgeon of the *Phaeton* in the battle of the 1st of June, 1794, and surgeon of the *Tonnant* at Trafalgar.

26. At Spring-grove, Richmond, in the 71st year of his age, Sir Charles Price, bart. Sir Charles Price, who was the representative of one of the oldest families in Wales, was the son of the late Sir Charles Price, bart., for many years M.P. for and alderman of the city of London, who filled the office of Lord Mayor in the year 1802-3, and was created a Baronet the 2nd of Feb. 1804. The late baronet was the head of the well-known banking and mercantile firms of Sir Charles Price, bart., and Co.

— At Inverary Castle, co. Argyll, in his 70th year, the Most Noble John Douglas Edward Henry Campbell, 7th Duke of Argyll, Marquess of Kintyre and Lorn, Earl of Campbell and Cowall, Viscount of Lochow and Glenila, Lord Inverary, Mull, Morvern and Tiry (1701); sixteenth Earl of Argyll (1457); and Lord of Lorn (1470); seventeenth Lord Campbell (1445).—all dignities in the peerage of Scotland; third Baron Sundridge of Coombank in Kent (1766), and Baron Hamilton of Hameldon, co. Leicester (1776), in the peerage of Great Britain; Heritable Master of the Queen's Household, Keeper of the Great Seal, and official Custodian of the Regalia of Scotland; Keeper of Dunstaffnage and Carrick Castles; Colonel of the Argyll and Bute Militia; a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, &c., &c. His Grace was born on the 21st Dec., 1777, the third son of John, fifth Duke of Argyll, by Elizabeth, dowager Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon (created Baroness Hamilton in 1776), second daughter of John Gunning, esq., of Castle Coote, co. Roscommon. He was thus brother to two Dukes, Douglas, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, who died without issue in 1799; and George William, Duke

of Argyll, to whose dignities he succeeded. Lord John Campbell served for some time as an officer in his father's regiment, the 3rd Foot Guards, and served in Holland under the Duke of York and Sir Ralph Abercromby. He was afterwards appointed Colonel of the Argyll and Bute regiment of militia. He was elected to Parliament for the county of Argyll, on the resignation of his uncle, Lord Frederick Campbell, in 1799, and rechosen at the subsequent general elections until 1820, when he retired. By the death of his brother George William, the sixth Duke, he succeeded to the dignities of the Peerage on the 21st Oct., 1839. He was appointed Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland in Sept. 1841. His Grace married first, Aug. 3, 1803, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Campbell, of Fairfield, co. Ayr, and by that lady, who died Dec. 1818, he had no issue. He married, secondly, April 17, 1820, Joan, only daughter and heiress of John Glas-sel, esq., of Long Niddrey, East Lothian; she died Jan. 22, 1828, leaving issue two sons and two daughters.

27. At Paris, in his 75th year, the Rt. Hon. Henry Wellesley, Baron Cowley, of Wellesley, co. Somerset, G.C.B., a Privy Councillor, and late her Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of France. His Lordship was the youngest brother of the Duke of Wellington, being the sixth son of Garrett, first Earl of Mornington, by the Hon. Anne Hill, daughter of Arthur, first Viscount Dungannon; and he was born on the 20th Jan., 1773. At the age of twenty-two Mr. Henry Wellesley was appointed a precis-writer in the Foreign Office, and having spent nearly two years in that office, he accompanied the embassy of Lord Malmesbury to Lille, where he remained until Oct. 1797, when he accompanied his brother, Lord Wellesley, who was newly appointed to the government of India, as private secretary. He had not been much more than a year in India when he was appointed one of the commissioners in Mysore. In the duties of that office he developed great talents for business; and the services of the commission proved so satisfactory to the East India Company, that the Court of Directors presented to the Commissioners 10,000 pagodas each (being about 4000*l.* sterling). Mr. Wellesley was entrusted by his brother, the Governor-General, with a mission of great delicacy and importance at Oude, where he obtained the execution of a treaty, by which the

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Nawab ceded to the Company districts yielding a revenue of a million sterling per annum. He was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the ceded districts, to the great dissatisfaction of the East India Company. Mr. Wellesley left India in 1803, and at the general election of 1807 was returned as one of the members for the borough of Eye, in Suffolk, and at the same time took his seat as one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, under the Duke of Portland's government. He was remembered in the House as a tolerably good speaker, but he never attracted unusual attention. He still turned towards diplomacy as the field for his ambition, and in 1809, having resigned his situation in the Treasury, he was sent to Madrid as British Envoy. Under this designation he represented British interests in Spain till the 10th Oct., 1811, when he was invested with the more dignified position of Ambassador at that court. In the year 1812 he was created a Knight of the Bath. His career in Spain, though often obstructed by serious difficulties, and often involving duties of the most embarrassing and delicate character, continued to yield him increasing reputation and high authority, not only with the government of his own country, but amongst all the States of Europe; and it was not until the 3rd of March, 1822, that his mission was brought to a close. He was then deemed worthy of the important post of Ambassador at the Court of Austria. He arrived at Vienna on the 5th of May, 1823, and continued to be Ambassador at the Austrian Court until the 27th Aug., 1831. The manner in which his functions at Vienna were performed, and the length of his previous services, were rewarded on the 21st Jan., 1828, by a peerage, by the title of Baron Cowley, of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset. On the accession of the Peel Ministry, in 1841, Lord Cowley was appointed as British Ambassador at the Court of the Tuileries. When the Whig party were once more invested with the powers of the Crown, Lord Cowley made room for Lord Normanby, but long before this event his health began rapidly to decline, and rumours were of daily occurrence that his lordship was on the point of resigning. Lord Cowley had so long been accustomed to live on the continent, that after a short residence in England he returned to Paris, and there ended his days. Lord Cowley was twice

married. First, to Lady Charlotte Cadogan, second daughter of Charles Sloane, first Earl Cadogan, by whom he had four children. The marriage with Lady Charlotte Cadogan was dissolved in 1810, and on the 27th Feb., 1816, Lord Cowley married Lady Charlotte Georgiana Augusta Cecil, eldest daughter of James, 1st Marquis of Salisbury. The issue of this marriage was one daughter, born in 1817. Lady Cowley survives her husband.

— Aged 71, Robert Masters Kerrison, M.D., a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, F.R.S., of Upper Brook-street, and late of New Burlington-street.

— At North Kilworth, Leicestershire, aged 91, Admiral Man Dobson.

29. At the house of her son-in-law, the Earl of Ranfurly, Berkeley-square, aged 82, Sophia Margaret, widow of the Hon. and Rev. W. Stuart, D.D., late Lord Primate of Ireland.

30. At Lurgan Castle, in his 52nd year, the Right Hon. Charles Brownlow, Baron Lurgan, of Lurgan, co. Armagh, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, a Privy Councillor for Ireland, and a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Armagh. Mr. Brownlow was M.P. for the county of Armagh from 1818 to 1832. In 1818 and 1826 he was successful in contested elections, and in 1880 and 1831 was returned without a contest. He was sworn of the Privy Council in Ireland in 1837, and created a peer of the united kingdom in 1839. Lord Lurgan has fallen a victim to the fever which accompanied the destitution of the Irish people, caught while attending to his duties as a poor-law guardian of the Lurgan union. The death of such a man is, at this dreadful crisis, a great aggravation of the calamities under which his unhappy country is suffering. His lordship was twice married: first, June 1, 1822, to Lady Mary Bligh, second daughter of John, fourth Earl of Darnley—she died June 20, 1823; and secondly, July 15, 1828, to Jane, fourth daughter of the late Roderic Macneil, esq., of Barra, co. Inverness, and leaves issue by both.

— At his residence in Hertford-street, aged 80, the Rev. John Sleath, D.D., F.R.S., rector of Thornby, Northamptonshire, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Sub-dean of her Majesty's Chapels Royal, formerly one of the Masters of Rugby School, and late High Master of St. Paul's School.

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Lately.—In his 59th year, Mr. Archibald Simpson, architect. Among the most prominent architectural designs of Mr. Simpson may be mentioned the Marischal College, the Public Rooms, Royal Infirmary, Market, and Market-street, and the Post Office at Aberdeen; the Church of Elgin, General Anderson's Institution there, the Duchess of Gordon's School at Huntly, the rebuilding of part of Gordon Castle, and the chapel attached to it. Many of the most noble mansions in Scotland also owe their magnificence to Mr. Simpson's skill.

— On board the *Precursor*, near Suez, on his return from Calcutta, aged 24, Lord James de Burgh Browne, brother and heir presumptive to the Marquis of Sligo.

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1. The Hon. Henrietta Maria, aged 66, wife of Robert Pemberton Milnes, esq., of Fryston Hall, Yorkshire, and aunt to Lord Viscount Galway.

3. Mr. John Read, of Regent-circus, Piccadilly, aged 86, inventor of the stomach pump, and other valuable patented inventions for medical and agricultural purposes.

4. At his seat, Beaumont Lodge, Old Windsor, aged 70, the Right Hon. Henry Jeffrey Flower, fourth Viscount Ashbrook (1751), and Baron of Castle Durrow, co. Kilkenny (1733), in the peerage of Ireland. His Lordship was born Nov. 19, 1776, the third son and youngest child of William the second viscount, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his brother William, the third viscount, unmarried, Jan. 6, 1802. His Lordship was twice married; first, on the 26th May, 1802, to Deborah Susannah, daughter and heir of the Rev. William Maximilian Freind, which lady died April 25, 1810; and secondly, June 22, 1812, to Emily Theophila, eldest daughter of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, bart., of Fernhill, near Windsor, and sister to the late Lord Metcalfe, and had issue by both marriages.

5. At his seat, Brockhampton House, Havant, aged 78, Stephen Poyntz, esq., Admiral of the White.

This officer entered the navy under favourable auspices, and was made a lieutenant in 1791, and posted in 1796. In command of the *Solebay* frigate, stationed in the West Indies, he captured the *Egyptienne*, of 18 guns, pierced for 44; *la Galan*, of 16; *la Sarier*, brig, of 12;

and *le Vengeur*, schooner, of 10 guns. These vessels were deeply laden with naval and military stores, from Rochefort, bound to St. Domingo. He also took several of the enemy's privateers and merchantmen. The *Solebay* returned to England in the autumn of 1800, and Captain Poyntz was soon after removed into the *Beaulieu*, of 40 guns, and employed on the coast of France during the remainder of the war. His next appointment was to the *Melampus*, another frigate, in which he captured two brigs and four luggers, conveying soldiers from Bourdeaux bound to Brest. On the 13th July, 1805, he intercepted the *Hydra*, a Spanish private ship of war, of 28 guns and 192 men; and in the following year he assisted at the capture, and was charged with the destruction of, the *Impetueux*, of 74 guns, off Cape Henry. He subsequently commanded the *Edgar*, a third rate, in the Baltic. He attained the full rank of Admiral, Nov. 23, 1841.

7. At Freeford Hall, near Lichfield, in his 87th year, William Dyott, esq., a General in the army, and Colonel in the 63rd foot. The deceased General entered the army in 1781, and had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, through a series of peaceful services, and it was not until 1796 that he entered upon actual service in the field, when, forming part of the force sent to reduce Guadaloupe under Sir Ralph Abercromby, he served at the reduction of Port Royal, in which service his regiment, the 25th, lost nearly 600 officers and men from the deadly effects of the climate. The time, however, was now come when this officer, who had now attained the full rank of Colonel, was called to more glorious duties. In 1800 Colonel Dyott embarked with his regiment at Portsmouth, on board H.M. ship *Agin-court*, to reinforce the army in Egypt; reached Malta on the 1st, and came to anchor in Aboukir Bay on the 9th July. The regiment disembarked at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, in the rear of the army, and encamped four miles to the eastward of Alexandria; a series of gallant operations ensued, which, as is well known, terminated by the surrender of the French General Menou, on the 31st August. In 1803, Colonel Dyott became a Brigadier-General, and in this rank served in the disastrous Walcheren Expedition, in which the mortality of the troops exceeded in proportion even that of the Guadaloupe operations. Although the war services of General Dyott were no

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remarkable, his civil services as a staff officer were extremely valuable; and for these he was justly valued.

8. In Hyde Park-street, aged 67, Major-General Sir John May, K.C.B., K.C.H. This distinguished artillery officer was the son of John May, esq., for many years Storekeeper of the Ordnance in Guernsey, and was lineally descended from John May, the historian and poet of the time of Cromwell and Charles II. He was employed afloat in bomb service from Dec. 1, 1797, to April 16, 1801, was present at Copenhagen in 1807, served in the Peninsula and France from Jan. 18, 1809, to June 26, 1814, including the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, siege of forts at and battle of Salamanca, battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, passages of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, and Nive, battle of Toulouse, and various skirmishes. He received two musket balls through the left thigh when charging the French rear guard on the morning after the battle of Salamanca, and a violent contusion at Vittoria. He was decorated with a cross and three clasps, and was nominated a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal in 1815, for his services in the Peninsula. He also served in the campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and capture of Paris, for which he received the second class of the order of St. Anne of Russia. He was nominated K.C.B. in 1815, and K.C.H. in 1822. Sir John May married, in 1819, the only child of Robert Broff, esq., formerly Governor of Bencoolen, Sumatra.

11. At Babraham, Cambridgeshire, aged 57, Henry John Adeane, esq., M.A., a barrister-at-law, deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of that county, and late one of its representatives in Parliament. He was the only surviving son of Colonel Robert Jones Adeane, of the same place, by Annabella, daughter of Sir Patrick Blake, of Langham Hall, co. Suffolk, bart. He was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his B.A. degree as a Wrangler in 1811; he proceeded M.A. 1814, and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple Nov. 25 in that year. He was afterwards Chairman of the Cambridgeshire Sessions. In 1830, at the general election, Mr. Adeane was elected for the county of Cambridge. He did not, however, long retain his seat, for in 1832, when the first

obstruction was presented to the onward flow of Reform, he was defeated.

14. At Torquay, Captain William Evans, of the 18th Foot. He was one of the few survivors of the unfortunate 44th regiment cut up at Cabool, and was a fellow-captive with Colonel Shelton, the gallant Lady Sale, &c. He was promoted to his company in 1833.

— At Toronto, aged 55, the Hon. Christopher Alexander Hagerman, one of the Judges of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, Upper Canada.

15. At Genoa, on his route to Rome, in his 72nd year, Daniel O'Connell, esq., of Derrynane Abbey, co. Kerry, M.P. for co. Cork, and a Queen's Counsel in Ireland. In a remote part of the county of Kerry, and near to the harbour of Valentia, is a small post-town named Cahirciveen. About a mile distant from the latter place is Carhen, where resided Mr. Morgan O'Connell. This Mr. Morgan O'Connell married Miss Catharine O'Mul-lane, and their eldest son was the celebrated individual whose history, during the last fifty years, is identified with the history of Ireland. On the 6th of August, in the year 1775—remarkable from its being the year in which the Americans first asserted their claims to independence—Daniel O'Connell was born. Although his father's circumstances were by no means prosperous, the early education of young Daniel was not neglected. At the age of thirteen, Mr. O'Connell and his brother Maurice, a year younger than himself, were sent to the school of the Rev. Mr. Harrington, a Catholic clergyman, at a place called Redington, in the Long Island, two miles from Cove, the first school publicly opened and held by a Catholic priest since the repeal of the penal laws. At the expiration of a year the two brothers were removed from this school by their uncle Maurice, in order to be sent to the continent, to pursue their studies at greater advantage. Upon reaching Liège, the place of their destination, Daniel was found to have passed the age when boys could be admitted as students, and they had to retrace their steps as far as Louvaine, there to await new instructions from home. The difference of disposition between the two boys was here strikingly shown; Maurice, the younger, naturally enough, availed himself of his six weeks unexpected holidays (the interchange of communication between their then abiding place and the remote shores of Kerry requiring that interval) to indulge in all a

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boy's vacation amusements; while, on the other hand, his brother, feeling no relish for idleness, attended class in one of the halls of Louvaine as a volunteer, and with such assiduity, that ere the arrival of letters from home, for which they were waiting, he had risen to a high place in a class of one hundred and twenty boys. Their uncle's new orders were, that they should go to St. Omer, whither, accordingly, they proceeded, and remained a year—viz. from early in the year 1791 till a similar period of 1792—when they were removed to the English college of Douay for some months. Mr. D. O'Connell soon rose to the first classes at St. Omer, and at this period Dr. Stapylton, president of the college there, writing to his uncle, made the following almost prophetic remark:—"With respect to the elder, Daniel, I have but one sentence to write about him; and that is, that I never was so much mistaken in my life as I shall be, unless he be destined to make a remarkable figure in society." On the 21st Dec., 1793, the day the unfortunate Louis was beheaded at Paris, the brothers set out for Calais. As soon as they got into the English packet boat, they eagerly tore out of their caps the tricolor cockade, which the commonest regard for personal safety had made indispensable at that time in France. Mr. O'Connell has often said that the horrors of the French revolution made him very nearly a Tory in heart. Previous to the year 1793, Roman Catholics were not admitted to the bar; but, on the removal of that disability, Mr. O'Connell was amongst the earliest members of that religious persuasion who sought for this passport to legal distinction, and became a member of the society of Lincoln's-inn on the 30th of January, 1794, at which time he had not completed his twentieth year. Four years afterwards, namely in 1798, having spared no pains or labour to qualify himself for the arduous profession he had chosen, he entered upon the duties of a barrister; and such was his tact and perseverance, that in 1798, it is said, "There was no man on the Munster circuit, or at the Irish bar, who knew more of the profession than Mr. Daniel O'Connell." It is a somewhat remarkable fact, and argues much for Mr. O'Connell, that his first public effort as an orator, nearly fifty years before his death, was a speech against the Union. Considering the state of Ireland at that period, this was a bold step for a man who had not yet completed his twenty-fifth year; but, undeterred by the dangers which threatened, he delivered his

maiden speech at a meeting of the Catholics of Dublin, assembled in the Royal Exchange, on the 13th of January, 1800, to petition against the Union. The meeting was interrupted by a visit from the then redoubted Major Sirr, with his red-coats. The calamitous occurrences of 1803, connected with "Emmett's rebellion," found Mr. O'Connell already in good practice as a lawyer. He was called on to serve in the "Lawyer's Infantry," when a deep impression was made on his mind by the wanton cruelty which an exasperated citizen soldiery are often too ready to commit. From this time the great question of Catholic emancipation daily rose in importance, and engrossed all the hours that could by him be spared from his legal avocations. His usual manner of life has been thus vividly depicted. "The silent and absorbed vigil for hours before the dawn; the dimly-lighted study; the sign of our salvation hanging pictured against the wall; the motionless form beneath it, with head bent over the voluminous law papers scattered in profuse disorder around; the same hermit-like figure, a few hours later, transformed into the bustling barrister, keeping contending attorneys at a run, to match his mountaineer rate of going, as he hurried to the courts; the third transformation, late in the afternoon, when the man of legal points, precedents, and abstruse arguments would be found the merry, rollicking agitator, declaiming in a popular meeting, and now playing on the laughing faculties, and anon on the deepest and most powerful feelings and passions of his auditory, with a master hand—as he assailed with ridicule the petty despots of the day, or depicted with terrible vividness the wrongs, the miseries, the oppressions of Ireland and her people." In 1804, the "Catholic Board" was dissolved by a Government proclamation; but it was revived again under the name of the "Catholic Committee." The first regularly reported debate of the Catholic body is to be found in the Dublin newspapers of January, 1806. They met in what was long after called the "Exhibition House," in William-street; subsequently, and still, the corporation house of assembly. In 1815 occurred one of the most painful events of Mr. O'Connell's life, his fatal duel with Mr. D'Esterre, a member of the Dublin corporation, which Mr. O'Connell called "beggarly." This was the offence for which he was challenged. It is sad to see how eager he was to accept that challenge, and with what passion the

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Irish public then craved after this sort of barbarous excitement. Mr. O'Connell's second was Major M'Namara, the present member for Clare. Mr. D'Esterre was accompanied by Sir Edward Stanley. They met in Lord Ponsonby's demesne, about twelve miles from the city. D'Esterre fired first, and missed. Mr. O'Connell's shot took effect in his adversary's thigh, which bled profusely. He died in a few days; when Sir Edward Stanley politely informed Mr. O'Connell that there would be no prosecution. Mr. O'Connell did not then feel the remorse and horror at the crime of duelling which he afterwards so often expressed; for, only a few months after the fatal event just recorded, he received a communication tending towards hostility from Sir Robert (then Mr.) Peel, who at that time filled the office of chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Sir Charles Saxton, on the part of Mr. Peel had an interview first with Mr. O'Connell and afterwards with the friend of that gentleman, Mr. Lidwell. The business of exchanging protocols went on between the parties for three days, when at length Mr. O'Connell was taken into custody and bound over to keep the peace towards all his fellow-subjects in Ireland; thereupon Mr. Peel and his friend came to this country, and eventually proceeded to the continent. Mr. O'Connell followed them to London, but the police officers were active enough to bring him before the Chief Justice of England, when he entered into recognizances to keep the peace towards all his Majesty's subjects; and so ended an affair which might have compromised the safety of two men who since that time have engaged no small share of public attention.

We have now reached the period when, stimulated by his friends, and encouraged by the strongest assurances of support, Mr. O'Connell resolved, notwithstanding the existing disabilities precluded all hopes of legal success, to become a candidate for a seat in Parliament; and a vacancy having occurred in the representation of the county of Clare, he was nominated in opposition to Mr. (afterwards Lord) Fitzgerald, who had represented that county for many years. A most violent contest ensued, at that period, and perhaps since, unparalleled in the history of electioneering. Mr. Fitzgerald's own connections, however, the influence of the Government, and the power of the gentry, were availing against the ardour and determination of Mr. O'Connell's friends; and on the 5th of July, 1828, he was returned

to Parliament by a large majority of the Clare electors. Mr. O'Connell lost no time in presenting himself at the table of the House of Commons, and expressed his willingness to take the oath of allegiance; but, refusing the other oaths, he was ordered to withdraw. Discussions in the House and arguments at the bar ensued; the speedy close of the session, however, precluded any practical result. Agitation throughout every part of Ireland now assumed so formidable a character, that ministers said they apprehended a civil war, and early in the next session the Roman Catholic Relief Bill was introduced and carried. Mr. O'Connell was, therefore, in the month of April, 1829, enabled to sit for Clare without taking the objectionable oaths; but it was necessary that a new writ should issue, under which he was immediately re-elected. At the death of George the Fourth Mr. O'Connell withdrew from the representation of Clare, and was returned to the new Parliament for the county of Waterford. In the House of Commons, elected in 1831, he sat for his native county (Kerry). Dublin, the city in which the greater part of his life was spent, enjoyed his services as its representative from 1832 till 1836, when he was petitioned against and unseated, after a long contest, before a committee of the House of Commons. He then for some time represented Kilkenny; but, at the general election in 1837, he was once more returned for the city of Dublin; and in 1841 for the county of Cork. Mr. O'Connell had thus a seat in the House of Commons for eighteen years, in seven several Parliaments, and for six different constituencies. The return of the conservatives to power in the autumn of 1841 was the signal for renewed agitation in Ireland. In the following year a repeal of the Union was demanded by every parish and hamlet in Ireland; and in 1843 "monster meetings" were held on the royal hill of Tara, on the Curragh of Kildare, the rath of Mullaghmast, and other renowned localities. A meeting for Clontarf was fixed for the 8th of Oct., when the government interfered, and the celebrated prosecutions commenced which terminated in his conviction. Mr. O'Connell was sentenced to pay a fine of 2,000*l.* and to be imprisoned for a year. This judgment was afterwards reversed by the House of Lords; but the prosecution had answered its purpose. O'Connell's credit as a politician was impaired, and the costs of his defence had nearly exhausted the funds of the Repeal

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Association. The return of the Whigs to power in 1846, and Mr. O'Connell's avowed adherence to them, introduced dissension among those with whom, for fifty years, he had possessed "a voice potential." The opposition which aforesaid he could put down with a jest, or awe into silence with a frown, now irritated and subdued him. He retired from the arena of strife, and commenced a pilgrimage, more for devotion than for health, towards Rome; but had proceeded no further than Genoa, when, with comparatively little suffering, he expired, in his seventy-second year. His heart was embalmed, and carried forward to Rome; his body was brought to Ireland for interment. Mr. O'Connell married on the 23rd June, 1802, his cousin Mary, daughter of Dr. O'Connell, of Tralee, by which lady he had issue four sons and three daughters. 1. Maurice, M.P. for Tralee; 2. Morgan, late M.P. for co. Meath; 3. John, M.P. for Kilkenny; and 4. Daniel. The daughters are, Ellen, married to Christopher Fitzsimon, esq., late M.P. for co. Dublin; Catharine, married to Charles O'Connell, esq., late M.P. co. Kerry, son of Daniel O'Connell, esq., of Inveragh; and Elizabeth, married to Nicholas Joseph French, esq., of Fortwilliam, co. Roscommon.

16. At Dublin Castle, in his 66th year, His Excellency the Right Hon. John William Ponsoby, fourth Earl of Bessborough (1739); Viscount Duncannon (1723), and Baron of Bessborough (1721); Baron Ponsoby of Sysonby, co. Leic. (1749); and Baron Duncannon, of Bessborough, co. Kilkenny (1834); Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Kilkenny; a Commissioner for Ecclesiastical Affairs in England, and of the Metropolitan Roads, &c. &c. His lordship, who was better known as Lord Duncannon, was born August 31, 1781, the eldest son of Frederick, third Earl of Bessborough. In 1805 he was returned to Parliament for Knaresborough, and sat successively for Higham Ferrers and Malton. In 1826 he came forward as a candidate for the county of Kilkenny, and was returned after a hard contest, as he was again in 1831; but in 1832 he was driven from the field by the increased strength of the repeal party, and soon after became member for Nottingham. Though no orator, Lord Duncannon was for many years one of the most active members and chief councillors of the

Whig party. When the preparation of the Reform Bill was entrusted to the late Lord Durham, that statesman called to his assistance Lord Duncannon, together with Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham; so that he was in fact one of the authors of that important measure. In 1831 Lord Duncannon was appointed First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and was on that occasion sworn a Privy Councillor on the 23rd Feb. He continued in that office till the month of July, 1834, and in discharging its duties he displayed great aptitude for public affairs, and no inconsiderable knowledge of the particular department to which Lord Grey had appointed him. But he was removed from that position when Lord Melbourne became head of the Government, in Aug. 1834, and intrusted with the seals of the Home Office; this, however, proved to be only a temporary arrangement, for in less than three months Lord Althorp succeeded to a peerage, an event which led to the dissolution of the Whig ministry. On the 18th July, in the same year, he was called up to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Duncannon, of Bessborough. On the 18th April, 1835, on the restoration of Lord Melbourne's ministry, Lord Duncannon was not only replaced in his former office of First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, but also intrusted with the custody of the Privy Seal, which change doubled his official income without much increasing his public services. These two offices remained thus united, until, on the 16th Oct. 1839, the Minister appointed the Earl of Clarendon Privy Seal, Lord Duncannon retaining the more onerous duty of presiding at the office of Woods and Works. Among the works undertaken during his tenure of this office, the new Houses of Parliament may be considered as the most remarkable, and it will be readily admitted that Lord Duncannon is fairly entitled to some share of the praise due to the Commissioners of Public Works for the labour bestowed by that department upon the reconstruction of our legislative halls. Of Lord Duncannon's official life it may be said, that he was a most diligent Minister, and that to his taste and indefatigable supervision the public is indebted for most of the improvements and embellishments of the parks and public places which have taken place since his first tenure of office. In the month of September, 1841, however,

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Lord Melbourne made way for Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Duncannon was succeeded by the Earl of Lincoln. In February, 1844, by the death of his father, Lord Duncannon became, in the 63rd year of his age, fourth Earl of Bessborough. When Lord John Russell became Premier, in July, 1846, the Earl of Bessborough was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was the first resident Irish landlord who for many years had been called to that high position; and, having always been one of the principal opponents of the Irish Tories, his accession to power was very popular. The recent distress of that country has painfully marked his vice-royalty: but it is universally allowed that Lord Bessborough exerted his best efforts to alleviate the misery of the people, and that those efforts were, on the whole, wisely conceived and ably directed, and all parties in Parliament have cordially joined in just tribute of respect to the wise exertions of the deceased viceroy. It is sixty years since a Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland died during his tenure of office, that having last occurred to George, fourth Duke of Rutland, in the year 1787. The cause of Lord Bessborough's death was hydrothorax, or dropsey on the chest. The Earl of Bessborough married, Nov. 11, 1805, Lady Maria Fane, third daughter of John, tenth Earl of Westmoreland, by whom he had issue eight sons, of whom five now survive, and six daughters.

17. Aged 29, John Phillips Potter, esq., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Demonstrator of Anatomy in University College, London, and Assistant Surgeon of University College Hospital.

19. At Rome, Lady Dudley Stuart. Her ladyship was the second daughter of Lucien Buonaparte, Prince of Canino, and was married in 1824 to Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, by whom she had one son.

20. Aged 82, Mary Ann Lamb, sister of the late Charles Lamb, author of "The Essays of Elia." Residing with her brother, she participated in his tastes and predilections, and was equally esteemed by his friends.

— At Erzerroom, on his way from Persia, aged 33, George Joseph Bell, M.B. Balliol, K.C.L.S., Radcliff Travelling Fellow of Oxford, and Physician to her Majesty's Mission in Persia, second son of the late Professor George Joseph Bell, of Edinburgh.

21. Near Bath, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Pearson, knt., C.B., K.C.H., Colonel of the 85th regiment. He served as First Lieutenant in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in the expedition to the Helder, under Abercromby, and was present in the actions of the 27th of August and the 2nd and 6th of October, 1799, under the Duke of York. He was with his regiment when the reserve under Sir John Moore stormed the heights of Aboukir, on which occasion he received a wound in the thigh, but did not retire from the field. He was in the actions of the 19th and 21st of March following, and continued on active duty until the close of that eventful service. He was afterwards on the recruiting service at home, in the expedition to Zealand under Lord Cathcart, and at the siege and capture of Copenhagen. He was also with the expedition which captured Martinique, in 1806, on which occasion he commanded the left wing of the Welsh Fusiliers. He attained the rank of Colonel in Aug. 1810, and in Oct. of that year he joined Wellington's army in the lines of Torres Vedras, and commanded the light battalion of the Fusilier Brigade during Massena's retreat from Portugal. He was at the battles of Badajoz and Albuera. While opposing the advance of Marmont to the relief of Ciudad Rodrigo, at Fuentes Guinaldo, he received a severe wound, which shattered his thigh-bone, and obliged him to return to Lisbon. In 1812 he was on the staff in Canada, and took share in most of the actions of that and the year following with the Americans. At Lundy's Lane he was wounded in the arm while in command of the light troops. At the assault of Fort Erie he received a rifle ball in the upper part of the head, which deprived him permanently of his hearing on the right side, and caused several exfoliations of the skull. He received a medal and a clasp for the battles of Albuera and Chrystler's Farm; was nominated C.B. in Jan. 1814, and made a knight bachelor in 1835.

22. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 67, Dougal Campbell, esq., M.D., half-pay surgeon Royal Artillery. He claimed the earldoms of Annandale and Hartfell, and his brother, the late Col. William Claud Campbell, had claimed the earldoms of Crawford and Lindsay.

— At Cape Castle, on the western coast of Africa, George Maclean, esq., Judicial Assessor in that colony, and for-

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merly Governor-in-chief. Capt. Maclean was the eldest son of the Rev. James Maclean, minister of Urquhart, in Morayshire. After serving in the Waterloo campaign, Captain Maclean was draughted, after the peace, into the Royal African corps. From his first entrance into that force he appears to have devoted himself to the study of African life, habits, and customs, and their relations to, and bearings on, the European settlements on that coast. He had not been many years in the station when the Colonial Office, in despair at the disastrous consequences of the miserable Ashantee war, threatened to abandon our ancient forts on the Gold Coast. This threat, if acted on, would not only have been a discouragement to our rising trade with the coast, but must have proved an active stimulus to the slave trade. The merchants connected with African commerce remonstrated against the intention; but all their remonstrance accomplished was, to induce the Colonial Office to resign our forts there to them, with the paltry allowance of 3000*l.* a-year for their maintenance. Happily for the preservation of these possessions, the committee of merchants, who undertook the duties abandoned by their government, nominated Capt. Maclean to be president of the council appointed to rule these dependencies; and, on the yearly sum thus allowed, he restored their prosperity, gained complete power over the waterside tribes, made British influence felt where, before his arrival, the British name had scarcely been known, restored perfect amity and friendship between the forts and the neighbouring kingdom of Ashantee, and drove the last remnants of the slave trade from this its most ancient and once flourishing site; for which services, and for the unbounded hospitality with which he received the officers of all nations whose vessels entered the roadstead commanded by Cape Coast Castle, Capt. Maclean's salary was 500*l.* a-year. No sooner, however, had Capt. Maclean accomplished these important results, than the Colonial Office became ashamed of its abandonment of its duties, and resolved again to bring the Cape Coast into immediate and direct dependence on the Crown; but, in taking this resolution, it exhibited its usual petty jealousy, for, instead of continuing the services of Capt. Maclean as Governor, a naval officer was appointed, and Capt. Maclean was reduced to the position of Judicial As-

essor. Such, however, was his sense of duty and his fondness for the people whose happiness he had long promoted, that he accepted the inferior office, and fulfilled its functions as thoroughly as he had previously those of the superior appointment. In England the name of Mr. Maclean was perhaps more known from his marriage than from his public services. On the 7th of June, 1838, he married Letitia Elizabeth Landon, niece of the Very Rev. Dr. Landon, Dean of Exeter, whose numerous poetical writings were published under the initials of L. E. L. She died, after a short union, at Cape Coast Castle, Oct. 15 following. His remains were interred by the side of hers, in the Fort Yard, with military honours.

23. At Bombay, aged 67, Sir David Pollock, Chief Justice of Bombay, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple. Sir David Pollock was one of the talented family of Mr. Pollock, a saddler near the Mews at Charing Cross. His brothers are the present Lord Chief Baron, General Sir George Pollock, and Mr. J. H. Pollock. He was born in 1780, and educated at St. Paul's School, London, and afterwards at the College of Edinburgh. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple Jan. 28, 1803, and for many years went the Home Circuit, and practised in the Insolvent Debtors Court. He at one time had an extensive practice also in parliamentary business. He was made a King's Counsel in Hilary vacation, 1833. He was appointed a Commissioner of Insolvents a few years ago, and was made Chief Justice of Bombay in 1846, when he went to India. So highly revered was Sir David that prayers for his restoration to health were offered up by the natives of Bombay.

24. In Fludyer-street, Westminster, aged 82, John Christian Hüttner, esq., of the Foreign Office. Mr. Hüttner was born at Guben, in Lusatia. He was selected by Professor Beck, on the invitation of the late Sir George Staunton, to proceed to England, in the spring of 1791, to superintend the education of his only son, then a youth under ten years of age. His pupil continued under his charge until the spring of 1797, when he entered the university. During this interval, Mr. Hüttner accompanied his pupil to China, in the memorable embassy of Lord Macartney. As most of the diplomatic documents were written at that

time in Latin, Mr. Hüttner's classical abilities were frequently called into exercise, and his services specially noted in the late Sir George Staunton's official account of the embassy. In consideration of these services he received from Mr. Canning, in 1807, the appointment which he continued to hold, and very efficiently to discharge, for no less than forty years—that of translator to the Foreign Office. While still at Leipsic, Mr. Hüttner published, in Oct. 1788, a learned Latin commentary, "*De Mythis Platonis*;" and in 1795 his *Journal of the Chinese Embassy* was printed and published at Zurich, but without his consent, and contrary to his wishes. He was also a constant writer of foreign articles in the periodicals, and contributed much to the current literature.

25. At Belfast, Sir Arthur Chichester, of Greencastle, co. Donegal, bart., a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Antrim. He was descended from a younger branch of the family of the Earls of Donegal, and was the only son of the Rev. William Chichester, by his first wife, Mary Anne, daughter of George Harvey, of Malin Hall, co. Donegal, esq. He represented the borough of Carrickfergus for several years in Parliament, and was a decided Conservative in politics, having been first elected in 1812. He was rechosen without opposition in 1818, 1820, and 1826; but in 1830 was defeated by Lord George A. Hill, who supported the measure of Reform. Sir Arthur Chichester was created a Baronet at the coronation of King George IV., by patent dated Sept. 18, 1821; but, having died unmarried, the baronetcy has become extinct.

— At St. Leonard's Hill, near Windsor, of apoplexy, William Bernard Harcourt, esq., younger son of Major-General Charles Amadée d'Harcourt, Marquis d'Harcourt, Peer of France.

27. At Brussels, Captain Thomas Baynes, formerly of the 89th and 88th Regiments. This veteran served in the Peninsular campaigns, and was present at Waterloo, where he acted as Aide-de-Camp to General Sir John Lambert, G.C.B.

— At Langenschwalbach, in the duchy of Nassau, his Royal Highness Duke Adam of Wirtemberg, Lieut.-Gen. in the Russian service, and Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor.

28. In Church-place, Piccadilly, Guido Sorelli, translator of "*Paradise Lost*."

— At Valleyfield, Perthshire, Lady

Baird Preston, of Valleyfield and Fern-town, widow of Gen. the Right Hon. Sir David Baird, bart., G.C.B., K.C.

— At his residence in Hereford-street, Park-lane, in his 70th year, the Hon. and Very Rev. William Herbert, D.C.L., Dean of Manchester, and Rector of Spofforth, Yorkshire. The Dean of Manchester was born Jan. 12, 1778, the third son of Henry, 1st Earl of Carnarvon. He was educated at Eton, and at Merton College, Oxford, and was appointed Dean of Manchester in 1840. Mr. Herbert was highly distinguished as a man of elegant taste in literature. His first essay was the editing the "*Muse Etonenses*," a selection of Greek and Latin poetry, by Etonians, in 2 vols. 8vo., 1795. In 1801 he published "*Ossiani Darthula, Græcæ Reddita. Accedunt Miscellanea*." In 1804, "*Select Icelandic Poetry*, translated from the originals, with Notes;" and "*Translations from the German, Danish, &c.*" His next production was "*Helga*," a Poem, 1815; "*Hedin, or the Spectre of the Tomb*;" a Tale, from the Danish History," 1815. "*The Wizard Wanderer of Jutland, a Tragedy*, with Julia Montalban, a Tale," 1822. "*The Guahiba, a Tale*," 1822; and "*Iris*," a Latin ode, 1826. In 1820 he published a volume of Sermons, and in 1837 a botanical work, entitled "*Amaryllidaceæ*," preceded by an attempt to arrange the monocotyledonous orders, and followed by a treatise on cross-bred vegetables, and a supplement, 8vo. In 1830 was published his "*Attila, King of the Huns*." In 1842 his "*Works, excepting those on Botany and Natural History*," were collected and published, with additions and corrections, in three volumes, 8vo. The Dean of Manchester married, May 17, 1806, the Hon. Letitia Emily Dorothea Allen, second daughter of Joshua, fifth Viscount Allen.

— Aged 64, Mr. Henry Meyer, portrait painter and engraver.

29. At St. Etienne, Marshal Grouchy, in the 82nd year of his age. He had been to Italy, under advice for a long-standing disease of the lungs; he was much better, and was on his way to Vichy, the waters of which had been recommended for his wife. At St. Etienne he was seized with the illness which proved fatal. He leaves three children—a general, a colonel of Hussars, and the Marchioness d'Ormeau.

30. At the English Embassy, Paris, aged 30, Charles Kinnaird Sheridan, esq.,

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youngest son of the late Thomas Sheridan, esq.

— At Vienna, aged 75, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles Louis John Joseph of Austria, a Field Marshal, &c., second son of the late Emperor Leopold II., and uncle to the present Emperor. The Archduke, with a decided call to the military career, became a soldier at an early age; and in 1793 he had a command in the army of the Prince of Coburg. In 1795 he was appointed to the command of the Austrian army on the Rhine, when he defeated Jourdan, and compelled Moreau to his famous retreat. He was called to Italy to repair the disasters of the Austrian generals, and there he displayed talents such as to acquire him the esteem of Napoleon. On the rupture of the peace of Campo Formio, the Archduke Charles again found himself at the head of the Austrian forces on the Rhine. The Russian armies being destroyed by Massena in Switzerland, the Russians laid all the blame of their defeats at the door of the Archduke, and the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, powerfully seconded by a party in Austria jealous of the renown and popularity of the Archduke, obtained his recall. But, after the battle of Hohenlinden, the court of Vienna was but too glad to recall him from his disgrace. At the peace of Lunéville the Archduke was made Minister of War, and in this capacity he brought the Austrian army to a state of perfection it had never previously obtained. In 1805 the Austrians again took the field against France, and the Archduke was sent to Italy, but was recalled after the battle of Austerlitz. After the peace of Presburg he was charged with the organization of another Austrian army, though he did all in his power to prevent the Austrians from again entering the lists against France; but the contest being once entered into, the Archduke commanded the Austrian armies with skill and energy; he was defeated with immense loss at Eckmühl, but the great battle of Essling and Aspern covered him with renown, and he had the glory of inflicting on Napoleon his first great defeat; this great victory, however, was more than compensated by the disastrous defeat of Wagram. This memorable campaign was the last act of his military career. He withdrew from active service in 1809, and had since led a retired life. He was the author of different strategic works of high interest. By his first wife, Henri-

etta Alexandrina Frederica Wilhelmina, daughter of Prince Frederick William of Nassau-Weilburg, he leaves four sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest is the present Queen of the Two Sicilies.

— In Dawson-street, Dublin, Sir William Fitzgerald, the second Baronet of Carrigoran, co. Clare (1822), a deputy-lieutenant of that county.

31. At Edinburgh, aged 67, the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, LL.D., Principal and Primarius Professor of Theology in the Free Church of Scotland. Dr. Chalmers was born at Anstruther, in Fifeshire, in April, 1780, and prosecuted his literary and theological studies at the University of St. Andrews. After officiating for about two years as assistant in the parish of Cavers, he obtained a presentation to the living of Kilmany, in Fifeshire. While there he continued to prosecute his scientific studies, and when the Chair of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh became vacant by the translation of Professor Playfair to the Chair of Natural Philosophy, he was one of the many candidates who competed with the late Sir John Leslie for the vacant honour. At this period the French war was raging, and, fired with patriotic fervour, Chalmers produced a volume on "The Extent and Stability of the National Resources." It inculcated, amidst much that was questionable, some sound views in political economy; but its vehemence of tone, although at times lofty and eloquent, prevented it from making any great impression. For some years he slumbered in his greatness at Kilmany, enjoying little more than provincial reputation, till the publication of some isolated sermons and his contribution of the article "Christianity" to the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, edited by Sir D. Brewster, all of which were marked by evangelism of tone, and expressed in a style of rugged and original grandeur. The latter composition was afterwards separately published under the title of "Evidences of the Christian Revelation." In 1814 he was translated to the Tron Church of Glasgow, and, while there, rose to be one of the greatest preachers of the day. He became one of the lions of Scotland, and no visit to the country was reckoned complete unless Chalmers was heard preaching. A succession of writers, from Lockhart in "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk," down to Gilfillan, in his "Literary Portraits," have all described the peculiarities of his pulpit eloquence; and the provincial

Scotch accent, the guttural voice, the heavy blue eyes kindling into fury, the uncouth gestures, are all familiar to their readers. But, not content with theological triumphs, Chalmers entered the scientific arena, and, treading its plains with majestic step, produced in 1817 his "Discourses on Astronomy." In the town of Glasgow, the new church of St. John's was expressly built for his accommodation. His "Commercial Discourses" were published in 1818, his "Occasional Discourses in the Tron Church and St. John's Church" in 1819 and 1820, and "The Civic and Christian Economy of Large Towns" in 1821. After labouring for some years in Glasgow, he was appointed, in 1824, to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's. His arrival there gave an impulse to that ancient seminary which brought back much of the glory of its former days; but it was a sphere too narrow for the genius of Chalmers. In May, 1825, he was invited to take a chair in the then projected London University. This honour he declined. During the period of his settlement at St. Andrew's he published his works on Endowments, on Political Economy, his Bridgewater Treatise, and his Lectures on the Romans. Altogether, his published works form twenty-five volumes; and they have been very largely circulated. In addition to them he has made many and important contributions to periodical literature. In 1828 he was removed to the Chair of Theology in the University of Edinburgh, the highest academical distinction which could be conferred. Here, undisturbed by change, he prosecuted his labours for some years; but that appointment, however dignified in point of status, was but poorly endowed, and offered little pecuniary advantage to a man having a family to provide for, and who scattered his bounty with no stinted hand. Accordingly, when the corresponding and richer chair in the University of Glasgow became vacant, he offered himself as a candidate; but the patronage was vested in the college.—Chalmers had become a non-obtrusionist, and that was enough. Constitutional principles had to be vindicated, and Sir James Graham, who at that time held a university office, went to Glasgow on purpose, and voted with the majority that excluded Thomas Chalmers. Next came, in the year 1843, the disruption of the Church of Scotland, when, as a matter

of course, he resigned his chair, and was elected principal and primarius Professor of Theology to the seceding body. Few scholars had accumulated so many academic honours as Dr. Chalmers. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Oxford, and was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Institute of France; honours never before accorded to a Presbyterian divine, and seldom to a Scotsman. In fine, while living, he received all the homage and respect usually accorded to great men when dead, and this mainly because, while living, he was a good man as well as a great man. His attainments in science, his genius, his life seemed devoted to one end—to raise his country by the lever of religion. Dr. Chalmers retired early to rest on the evening of Sunday, May 30, apparently in perfect health, and died calmly during the night. His papers and writing materials lay beside him in the bed, evidently with the intention of giving his morning thoughts to the Report which he had to deliver the next day from the College Committee to the General Assembly of the Free Church. The Rev. Doctor has left behind him a widow to lament his loss, and a family of six daughters.

— At Brighton, aged 70, the Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, the second baronet (1813), a Privy Councillor, D.C.L., F.R.S., and a Bencher of the Inner Temple; formerly Judge Advocate General, and M.P. for Leeds. Sir John Beckett was the eldest son of Sir John Beckett, the first baronet, and was educated at Cambridge. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Feb. 4, 1803. On the 20th July, 1817, he was sworn a Privy Councillor. He entered the House of Commons, as member for Cocker-mouth, in 1820, and was member for Leeds in 1835. Sir John succeeded his father as a baronet, Sept. 18, 1776. He was Judge Marshal and Advocate-General during the Duke of Wellington's administration from 1828 to 1830, and during the short period of office of Sir Robert Peel, in 1834, he again filled the same appointment, until the month of April, 1835. Sir John Beckett married, Jan. 20, 1817, Lady Anne Lowther, third daughter of William, Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., but has left no issue.

Lately.— At Rome, aged 37, the Hon. Capt. Augustus Villiers, second son of the Earl of Jersey.

— At Florence, aged 33, Prince Je-

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rome Bonaparte, eldest son of Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia, the youngest and last surviving brother of the Emperor.

— At Upsala, Professor Eric Gustaf Geijer, the celebrated historian and philosopher.

— At Toronto, a short time since, after four days' illness, aged 52, Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Chichester, 81st Regiment, formerly General of Brigade in the Spanish Legion, K. C. T., K. St. F. From 1835 to 1837 he served with the Spanish Legion, and in acknowledgment of his services he received the orders of Charles III., Isabel the Catholic, and San Fernando. He was knighted in 1840.

JUNE.

1. In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, aged 75, Lady Madelina Palmer, aunt to the Dukes of Richmond and Manchester, the Marchionesses of Abercorn and Tweeddale.

2. Aged 72, Thomas Hurst, esq., who first carried on business as a bookseller in Paternoster-row, in partnership with Mr. Orme. Both these gentlemen afterwards joined the firm of Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown. Involved in the misfortunes of his brother, this worthy but unfortunate gentleman found a retreat as one of the Brethren of the Charterhouse in 1842.

5. Aged 80, William M'Gwire, esq., a retired Captain R. N. (1840.) This officer was a son of Arthur M'Gwire, esq., of Clonea Castle, co. Waterford, and entered the navy at the age of 13 years, as midshipman on board the *Egmont*, 74, and in this ship experienced a dreadful hurricane, which spread desolation over the whole of the Caribbean Islands and Jamaica; and in which the *Egmont* was totally dismantled. After serving as lieutenant in the *Helena* and *Vestal*, he removed into the *Invincible*, 74, Capt. the Hon. Thomas Pakenham, of which ship he was second Lieutenant at the battles of May 29th and June 1st, 1794; and became first, on the promotion of his senior officer, the late Sir Henry Blackwood. In the spring of 1795, Lieut. M'Gwire followed Capt. Pakenham into the *Juste*, 80, attached to the Channel fleet; and he continued first of that fine ship until his advancement to the rank of Commander, May 22, 1797. During the remainder of the French revolutionary war, the whole of the gun-vessels em-

ployed in protecting the Irish coast were under his command. His next appointment was, on the renewal of hostilities in 1803, to the Sea Fencibles service in Ireland, between Cork Head and Youghall; and after the breaking up of that establishment, in 1810, he superintended the impress service at Waterford for a period of four years. He attained the retired rank of Post Captain Sept. 10, 1840.

— At Cleveland-cottage, Bath, in his 62nd year, Ayshford Wise, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Devon, and a governor of Christ's Hospital; formerly M. P. for Totness. Mr. Wise was returned to Parliament for Totness at the general election of 1812, and sat in Parliament until the dissolution in 1818.

7. At Constance, Switzerland, very suddenly, aged 48, Sir Grenville Temple Temple, Bart., Lieut.-Colonel unattached, late of the 15th Hussars. Sir Grenville Temple was the eldest son of Sir Grenville, the ninth Baronet, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in Feb. 1829.

9. In Baker-street, Portman-square, Major-General Archibald Robertson, of the Bombay establishment, a Director of the East India Company. General Robertson was appointed a cadet in 1800, and joined in 1801. After performing for some time regimental duty in Malabar, and having been present with his regiment at the siege of Baroda, he was, in 1803, appointed to the command of a local corps in the province of Guzerat, in which the Hon. Company had just then obtained valuable possessions. Having acquired a knowledge of the languages of India, and of the customs of the natives, he was in 1804 appointed, as a temporary measure, in addition to the command just mentioned, to a Revenue charge under the Resident at Baroda; and in 1805, on a permanent arrangement having been made for the administration of the recent acquisitions in Guzerat, he was nominated First Assistant of the Collectorship of Kaira, in which situation he continued till 1817. He actively assisted in all the improvements in the system of administration which were established in that valuable Collectorship. In Oct., 1807, he joined the late General Walker, then Resident at Baroda, on field service, in Kattywar, and continued with him till its termination in 1808. During that time he performed the duty of Assistant to that able and distinguished officer; and,

under his orders and instructions, assisted in the military operations against the Fort of Kundorna, as well as in all those interesting negotiations, which not only fixed the tributes of the Chieftains of Kattywar, but which led to engagements for the abolition of female infanticide; as well as to the formal relinquishment by those who possessed territories on the sea coast, of the right to wrecks, and the habits of piracy to which they had long been addicted. He also, in 1809, joined for a few days the field force, then a second time commanded by General Walker, in Kattywar, in order that he might be present at the siege of Mallis. In 1817 he was nominated Collector of the Eastern Zilla, north of the Myhee: and he finally left that Collectorship in a high state of prosperity, its revenues much improved, and regularly paid, on being appointed, in Sept. 1820, a member of a Committee which was formed for the purpose of revising the Judicial and Revenue code of regulations or laws for the presidency of Bombay; on which important duty he was employed till the commencement of 1823, when he was nominated to the charge of the large and valuable, but very disturbed province of Khandeish, not only as Collector, but as Magistrate and Judge. He had previously in that province, during a short deputation to it as Acting Political Agent, paved the way for the detection of very extensive frauds, which the native public servants had long practised on the public treasury and on the inhabitants. On his permanent appointment in 1823, he corrected many other remaining abuses; and, in particular, he detected an extensive system of forgery, entailing a large annual expenditure under the head of pensions, which it was the object of the forgeries to make it appear had been enjoyed during the former government. But the most important service which he rendered to that long oppressed and unhappy country, and the most valuable to his employers, was the complete change which he had the good fortune to be able to introduce in the habits of the numerous predatory and lawless tribes in that province, who had for years preyed upon the peaceable inhabitants, visiting with fire and sword all who presumed to oppose them. By a series of judicious measures not only were these violences suppressed, but the marauders themselves settled down into peaceable subjects. In the year 1827, after a temporary absence at the Cape of Good

Hope, Col. Robertson was appointed Resident at Sattara, the duties of which office he so performed as to give satisfaction to both parties. Major-General Robertson returned to England in 1831. General Robertson offered himself as a candidate for the direction of the Company in May, 1833, and after the probation of several years, and many disappointments, he was elected in 1840.

10. In Upper Berkeley-street, aged 86, the Right Hon. Elizabeth, dowager Lady Colchester, widow of the late Right Hon. Charles Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons, created Lord Colchester in 1817, and who died in 1829.

12. At Ogwell House, near Torquay, aged 65, Sir Richard Plasket, knight.

— At Muckridge House, Cork, of fever, Richard A. Fitzgerald, esq., M.P. for Tipperary.

13. At Sellinge Vicarage, aged 20, Fanny Maria, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. W. Bellamy.

— At Brislington, near Bristol, aged 63, the Right Hon. Brinsley Butler, Earl of Lanesborough, Viscount Lanesborough, and Baron of Newton Butler, of the kingdom of Ireland.

15. At Chelsea, aged 75, John Debenham, esq., Commander R.N. Mr. Debenham's first services were on the African, Leeward Islands, Home, and East India stations. At the unsuccessful attack on Martinique in 1793 he served on board the *Duke*, 98; and he afterwards joined the *Glory*, 98, and behaved with distinguished bravery on the memorable 1st June, 1794. From that ship he removed into the *Prince of Wales* of the same force, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral H. Harvey, in which he assisted at the capture of three French two-deckers, near l'Orient, June 23, 1795, and was in constant service until 1802. In 1805 Mr. Debenham was first Lieutenant of the *Devastation* bomb, on the Downs station, and present in several actions with the enemy's flotilla, collected for the invasion of England. In 1806 and 1807 he commanded the *Furious* gun-brig, and displayed great vigilance in blockading Calais, Ostend, and the intermediate ports. He was obliged to resign his command in Dec. 1807, from having received a violent contusion on the foot, by the firing of a gun. He then obtained employment as an agent of transports, in which capacity he was present at the battle of Corunna, and at the reduction of Walcheren.

16. At his residence, Park End, St.

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Neot's, whither he had retired after more than fifty years of professional practice, John Buonarotti Papworth, esq., late Vice-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Mr. Papworth owes his fame to his introduction of a tasteful style of modern furniture, which caused his selection by Government for the trust of forming and directing the Somerset House School of Design. He was also eminently skilled in landscape gardening and rural architecture, on which he published some excellent works.

17. David Caddell, esq., of Salisbury-square.

18. At Portsmouth, aged 82, retired Commander Henry Cradock, for many years assistant to the master attendant of that dockyard. He was an officer of the *Queen Charlotte* in Howe's action of the 1st June, 1794, master of the *Glory* (Admiral Stirling's flag-ship, and second in command) in Sir Robert Calder's action, 1805.

21. At his chambers, Mitre-court-buildings, Temple, David Leahy, esq., barrister-at-law, and Judge of the County Courts of Lambeth and Greenwich.

24. At Grainville House, Jersey, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Gibbs, K.C.B., Colonel of the 52nd Light Infantry, and late Lieutenant-Governor of the Island. Sir E. Gibbs served in the expedition to Ferrol; subsequently in Sicily, and in Spain and Portugal; was present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, and in the battle of Vittoria, for which he had the honour of wearing a medal and two clasps. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1814, and a Knight Commander of the order in 1838.

— At Alveston, aged 62, Edward Holbech, esq., late of the Inniskillen Dragoons, with which he served at the battle of Waterloo.

25. At Richmond, in his 80th year, the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, Admiral of the Red, Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Knight of the orders of Maria Theresa of Austria, of the first class of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and of the second class of St. Anne of Russia: uncle to the Earl of Courtown. Sir Robert Stopford was born on the 4th Feb., 1768, the third son of James, 2nd Earl of Courtown, K.P., by Mary, daughter and co-heir of Richard Powis, esq., of Hintlesham Hall, co. Suffolk, and niece to George, Duke of Montagu. Sir Robert Stopford entered the Navy in May,

1779, on board the *Royal* yacht, and in the following year was appointed midship-of the *Prince George*, then cruising in the Channel. In this ship he was in Sir Samuel Hood's action in Jan. 1782, and in Sir G. Rodney's action on the 12th of April of that year, when ten ships of the line and the French admiral were captured. After a series of active services he became captain in 1790, and in the *Aquilon* frigate joined the British fleet, under Lord Howe, in the Channel, and took part in the action of the 1st of June, 1794, the *Aquilon* being the repeating frigate. For the manner in which he performed his duty, and especially for having towed the *Marlborough*, when dismasted, out of the fire of the enemy, he was summoned to the quarter-deck of the *Queen Charlotte*, the Admiral's flag-ship, and there publicly received the thanks of Lord Howe. On this occasion, also, he was included in the vote of thanks from Parliament for the signal defeat of the French fleet. The next ship Sir Robert commanded was the *Phaeton*, in the North Sea, and took part in Admiral Cornwallis's action in the Channel, on the 17th June, 1795, in his retreat from a very superior force, for which masterly service Parliament granted a vote of thanks. In the *Phaeton*, on the coast of France, he captured 13 privateers and three vessels of war, besides recovering numerous vessels which had been taken by the enemy. In 1799 Sir Robert was appointed to command the *Excellent*, in the Channel fleet, and in her proceeded to the West Indies, where he hoisted a broad pendant as Commodore of the first class, and for eight months was Commander-in-chief on that station. In 1803 he was appointed to the *Spencer*, and commanded that ship for two years in Lord Nelson's fleet. Unfortunately he missed the battle of Trafalgar, but he had the honour to command the *Spencer*, in Sir John Duckworth's action off St. Domingo on the 6th Feb. 1806, when three sail of the line were taken, and two others were driven on shore. In this action Sir Robert received a wound of such a severe character as, up to the day of his death, to occasion him constant suffering and inconvenience. For his part in this gallant affair Sir Robert received a medal, and was included in the vote of thanks by Parliament. The Patriotic Fund also marked their estimation of Sir Robert's gallantry in this action by a letter of thanks through their secretary, and the presentation of a silver salver, bearing an

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appropriate inscription. Continuing in the command of the *Spencer*, he next took part in Lord Gambier's expedition to Copenhagen, in July, 1807, when he was again included in the vote of thanks by Parliament for his services. Whilst in command of the *Spencer*, Sir Robert obtained his promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and hoisting his flag on board this ship on the 28th of April, 1808, commanded a squadron on the coast of France, and in April, 1809, drove ashore three French frigates under the batteries at Sable d'Olonne; and in the same year, in command of the in-shore squadron in the Basque-roads affair, assisted at the destruction of several French ships, for which service he also received the thanks of Parliament. In the following year (1810) Sir Robert hoisted his flag in the *Scipion*; and, after being six months in the Channel, proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope station, where, as Commander-in-chief, he directed the operations at the celebrated capture of the island of Java in 1811; for which service he was again honoured with the thanks of Parliament. In 1815 this distinguished officer was nominated a K.C.B. He obtained his promotion as full Admiral May 27th, 1825, and was appointed Commander-in-chief at Portsmouth for three years, from May, 1827, his flag flying on board the *Victory*. Sir Robert Stopford was nominated a G.C.B. in 1831, and was appointed Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom in 1834. In 1837 he was appointed Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, and hoisted his flag on board the *Princess Charlotte*, 104. In this ship, with a numerous fleet, he commanded all the operations on the coast of Syria, to the grand *finale*—the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, on the 4th Nov. 1840, when, for the last time, he received the thanks of both houses of Parliament. In 1841 Sir Robert Stopford was appointed "Master and Governor of Greenwich Hospital," and, on the decease of the gallant Sir Davidge Gould, he was made Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom. Sir Robert Stopford married, June 29, 1809, Mary, daughter of Robert Fanshawe, esq., Commissioner of Plymouth Dockyard. The remains of this distinguished naval hero were deposited in the mausoleum of Greenwich Hospital with great ceremony.

25. At Cologne, aged 72, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Askew, C.B., late of the Grenadier Guards. Sir Henry was the third son of the late John Askew,

esq., of Pallinsburn, Northumberland, and served in the 1st Foot Guards the campaigns in Holland and Flanders from July 1794 to May following. In 1806 and 1807 he served in Sicily and the Mediterranean. In 1809 he accompanied the expedition to Walcheren; and he served in the Peninsula and in the south of France from Sept., 1812, to July, 1814. He commanded the 1st battalion of his regiment at the battle of the Nive, for which he received a medal. In Sept., 1814, he again embarked for Flanders, and was wounded at Quatre Bras on the 16th of June, 1815. On the 25th July, 1821, having recently attained the rank of Major-General, he was knighted by King George the Fourth; and in 1837 he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General.

— In Upper Wimpole-street, aged 69, John Rawlinson, esq., barrister-at-law, one of the magistrates of the Marylebone police-court. Mr. Rawlinson was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, April 10, 1818; and was appointed a police magistrate in the following year. In early life he was an active magistrate in Hampshire, in which county he possessed considerable landed property.

27. In the Jesuits' convent at Naples, aged 45, his Eminence Charles Januarius Edward Acton, a Cardinal of the Church of Rome.

28. In Tooley - street, Southwark, George Allen, esq., Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and District Surveyor for the districts of Rotherhithe and Hatcham.

29. At Whitminster House, in the parish of Wheatenhurst, Gloucestershire, in his 95th year, Charles Owen Cambridge, esq. He was the second son of R. O. Cambridge, esq., of Twickenham Meadows, the friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson, and most of the literary characters of that age, in whose memoirs his name frequently occurs. The deceased gentleman may be considered the last of that illustrious age of literature, of which his reminiscences and anecdotes formed an inexhaustible fund of instruction and delight.

— In Devonshire-place, Sarah Serra, wife of Lieut.-Col. Hamner, the only child of the late Sir Morris Ximenes, of Bear-place.

— At the rectory, Sowton, Devonshire, aged 63, the Ven. George Barnes, D.D., Archdeacon of Barnstaple, formerly Archdeacon of Bombay.

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Lately. Aged 84, Grace Gyll, youngest daughter of William Gyll, of Wyardisbury, esq.

JULY.

4. At Durham, aged 36, Mr. Frederick Lingard, professor of music, one of the lay vicars of Durham Cathedral.

5. In Cadogan-place, Sir Fitzroy Jeffreys Grafton Maclean, the 8th Baronet of Morvern, co. Argyll (1632), the chief of the Macleans, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 45th Foot. He was the younger son of Donald Maclean, esq., by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of James Wall, esq., of Clonea Castle, co. Waterford, and niece to Mr. Wall, some time secretary to the King of Spain. Sir Fitzroy entered the army in 1787, and was with his regiment at the capture of the island of Tobago, and in the attack on Martinique. In 1803 he obtained the brevet rank of Colonel, and was appointed to the command of the Batavian troops, who were received into the British service on the surrender of the Dutch West India colonies. In the expedition for the capture of Surinam, under General Sir Charles Green, he commanded the advanced corps of the army, composed of the flank companies. In 1805 he was appointed Brigadier-General, and served with General Boyer at the capture of the Danish Islands of St. Thomas and St. John, the government of which was conferred upon him by his Majesty's commission in 1808. During his administration of the affairs of those islands, so much did his impartial conduct, mild sway, and the kindness of his disposition, endear him to all classes of the inhabitants, that he took his departure amidst sincere and universal regret. Sir Fitzroy succeeded to the title of Baronet on the death of his brother, Sir Hector Maclean, unmarried, Nov. 2, 1818. Sir Fitzroy was twice married; first, in 1794, to Mrs. Bishop, widow of John Bishop, esq., of Barbadoes, and only child of Charles Kidd, esq., of the ancient family of Woodhill and Cragie, co. Fife, and had issue; and secondly, Sept. 17, 1838, Frances, widow of Henry Campion, esq., of Malling Deanery, Sussex.

8. At Goldings, Hertfordshire, aged 73, the Right Hon. Eric Mackay, 7th Lord Reay (1628), in the peerage of Scotland, a Representative Peer of that kingdom, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia (1627). His lordship succeeded to the

peerage, Jan. 26, 1797, on the death, unmarried, of his cousin, Hugh, sixth Lord Reay. At the general election in 1806 he was chosen one of the Representative Peers of Scotland. In the subsequent elections, in 1807, 1826, 1831, and 1833, he was unsuccessful; but in 1835 and 1841 he was returned. His lordship supported in Parliament the Conservative party. Lord Reay died unmarried.

9. At Rydal Mount, Ambleside, at the house of her father, Wm. Wordsworth, esq. (the laureate), Mrs. Quillinan, wife of Edward Quillinan, esq. This lady was the authoress of a "Journal of a Few Months' Residence in Portugal, &c.," recently published.

13. At Heathfield Park, aged 21, Sir Walter Blunt, bart.

— At Tournay, Andrew Henry Lynch, esq., late a Master in Chancery, and for many years M.P. for the town of Galway. Mr. Lynch was a native of that town. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Jan. 23, 1818, and practised for many years as an equity draftsman. He was first returned to Parliament for Galway at the general election in Dec. 1832. In 1835 he was re-elected without opposition. In Parliament he supported a repeal of the Union, and the other measures of Mr. O'Connell. In 1836 Mr. Lynch addressed a long and able letter to Lord Melbourne, on Reform in the Court of Chancery, a subject to which his exertions were earnestly directed. On the 30th Jan. 1838, he was appointed a Master in Chancery in England, being the first Roman Catholic barrister placed in that office.

15. At his residence in Pall Mall West, aged 53, the Right Hon. Denis O'Connor, of Belanagare and Clonalis, co. Roscommon, commonly called the O'Connor Don, a Privy Councillor, one of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, M.P. for the co. Roscommon, a deputy-lieutenant of the co. Sligo, &c. This representative of the ancient kings of Connaught was the elder son of Owen O'Connor, esq., of Belanagare, M.P. for the same county. His father succeeded to the title of O'Connor Don, on the decease of his kinsman Alexander, the previous head of the family, in the year 1820. The chieftain now deceased was elected one of the members for the county of Roscommon, in the place of his father, at the general election of 1832. In 1835 he was elected after a

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contest. In 1837 and 1841 he was again returned, without opposition. His politics were extremely liberal, being favourable to the extinction of tithes, and even to a repeal of the Union. The present ministry called him to a seat at the Treasury Board, and he was sworn a member of the Privy Council.

19. At the residence of Mr. C. Richardson, of Field House, Whitby, Col. Samuel Rudyerd, of the Royal Artillery, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Henry Rudyerd, of the Royal Engineers. He served his country forty-five years—was in the bomb vessels on the coast of France in 1804, present in two battles, and at the capture of a fortress, in the Travancore war, East Indies, and also in the campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

22. At Cornwall - terrace, Regent's Park, aged 56, the Rev. Thomas Stephen Gossett, M.A., one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, second son of the Rev. Dr. Isaac Gossett, the celebrated Bibliomaniac.

24. At Melton Hall, near Doncaster, Yorkshire, aged 65, Richard Fountayne Wilson, esq., formerly M.P. for that county, and late Colonel of the First West Yorkshire Regiment of Militia. Mr. Fountayne Wilson was high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1807. At the dissolution of Parliament in 1826, he was solicited to become a candidate for the representation of Yorkshire, then for the first time returning four members to represent it in the House of Commons, and was returned a member, together with Lord Milton, John Marshall, esq., and the Hon. William Duncombe, without opposition. Mr. Fountayne Wilson continued in Parliament until the general election in 1830, when he retired. In politics Mr. Wilson was a Tory, and while a member of the House of Commons, voted against the Catholic Emancipation Bill. The various public charities of the country have, on several occasions, received from him very munificent donations, and to his liberality many of them owe their present exalted position and extended sphere of usefulness. Mr. Fountayne Wilson married Sophia, third daughter of George Osbaldeston, esq., of Hutton Bushel, co. York.

25. At Cheltenham, the Hon. Eliza Maria, wife of James Sullivan, M.D., and sister of Viscount Strangford.

— At Sparrows, near Watford, aged 89, Admiral John Erskine Douglas.

Capt. Douglas commanded the *Boston*, employed on the coast of North America, where he captured and destroyed many of the enemy's ships, and for several months blockaded the *Similante*, a French frigate of far superior force to the *Boston*, preserving his station, often within range of the enemy, during the heaviest gales and thickest fogs. After being employed in the *Impetueux*, 80, part of the Channel fleet, he exchanged into the *Bellona*, 74, and was again ordered to America, where he assisted at the destruction of the French ship *Impetueux*, of 74 guns and 670 men. In the summer of 1807, Captain Douglas was entrusted with the command of a squadron stationed in the Chesapeake river. On the *Bellona's* return to Europe, she was attached to the Channel fleet, and formed part of the force under Lord Gambier at the destruction of the enemy's ships in Aix Roads, in the month of April, 1809. She was afterwards employed in the North Sea; and, on the 18th Dec. 1810, captured the French privateer *Le Héros du Nord*, of 14 guns. Capt. Douglas's next appointment was, in the spring of 1812, to the *Prince of Wales*, a second-rate, in which he served on the Mediterranean station during the remainder of the war. His advancement to the rank of Rear-Admiral took place June 4, 1814; and at the latter end of 1815 he was nominated Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica, where he continued during the usual period of three years. He was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, May 27, 1825; and to that of Admiral, June 28, 1838.

26. At Burwood, suddenly, of apoplexy, the Hon. Eleanor, wife of John Nich. Fazakerley, esq., late M.P. for Peterborough, and sister to Lord Rokeby.

27. At Halifax, Jonathan Ackroyd, esq., one of the most wealthy merchant manufacturers of the district. While addressing the friends of Sir C. Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in favour of the Government education scheme, he became greatly excited by repeated interruptions, and suddenly fell back in a fit, from which he did not recover, death ensuing shortly after.

— Aged 46, Richard Jefferson Eaton, esq., of Stetchworth Park, Cambridgeshire, late M.P. for that county. This gentleman was the son of the late Richard Eaton, esq., formerly a banker of eminence at Newmarket, and a magistrate for the county. In 1835 he was

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returned to Parliament for that county, after a severe contest. In 1837 and 1841 he was rechosen without a contest.

28. At his residence in Printing-house-square, Blackfriars, in his 74th year, John Walter, esq., of Bearwood, co. Berks. Mr. Walter was the son of Mr. John Walter, printer to the Customs, and for many years before his death the principal proprietor of the *Times* newspaper. The son became a joint proprietor and exclusive manager of the *Times* at the commencement of the year 1803. It has been remarked, in the sketch of his career which appeared in that journal, that "it would be scarcely possible to enumerate or describe the whole of what not merely this journal, but all the journals of the civilized world, owe to Mr. Walter. He first imparted to the daily press its vast range and celerity of information, its authentic accuracy, its universal correspondence, its lucid arrangement and marvellous dispatch, and, more than all, its dignity in the social scale, and its political position as what has been called the fourth estate of the realm. He was not only a great tribune, but the founder of a tribunitial rank and authority. Amongst other acts of his early exertions for the press may be mentioned his successful competition for priority of intelligence with the Government during the European war, which (to mention a single instance) enabled his journal to announce the capitulation of Flushing forty-eight hours before the news had arrived through any other channel; and the extinction of what, before his time, had been an invariable practice with the General Post Office, strange as it may now appear—the systematic retardation of foreign intelligence, and the public sale of foreign news for the benefit of the Lombard-street officials. But one achievement alone is sufficient to place Mr. Walter high in that list which the world, as it grows older and wiser, will more and more appreciate—

*'Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per
artes,
Quique sui memores alios fecere me-
rendo.'*

He first brought the steam engine to the assistance of the public press. Familiar as the discovery is now, there was a time when it seemed fraught with difficulties as great as those which Fulton has overcome on one element, and Stephenson on another. To take off 5000 impressions

in an hour was once deemed as ridiculous a conception as to paddle a ship fifteen miles against wind and tide, or to drag in that time a train of carriages weighing a hundred tons fifty miles. It took a long time in those days to print off the 3000 or 4000 copies of the *Times*; and Mr. Walter was anxious to pursue any scheme likely to abridge that tedious delay. Several plans were tried, much ingenuity exerted, and much money expended; amidst the open and secret hostility of the workmen, but without success. Mr. Walter, however, was not the man to be deterred from what he had once resolved to do. He gave his mind incessantly to the subject, and engaged aid from all quarters, with his usual munificence. In the year 1814 he was induced, by a clerical friend, in whose judgment he confided, to make a fresh experiment; and accordingly the machinery of the amiable and ingenious Koenig, assisted by his young friend Bauer, was introduced—not, indeed, at first into the *Times* office, but into the adjoining premises, such caution being thought necessary from the threatened violence of the pressmen. Here the work advanced, under the frequent inspection and advice of the friend alluded to. At one period these two able mechanics suspended their anxious toil, and left the premises in despair. After the lapse, however, of about three days, the same gentleman discovered their retreat, induced them to return, showed them, to their surprise, their difficulty conquered, and the work still in progress. The night on which this curious machine was first brought into use in its new abode was one of great anxiety, and even alarm. The suspicious pressmen had threatened destruction to any one whose inventions might suspend their employment—"destruction to him and his traps." They were directed to wait for expected news from the continent. It was about six o'clock in the morning when Mr. Walter went into the press-room, and astonished its occupants by telling them that 'the *Times* was already printed by steam! That if they attempted violence, there was a force ready to suppress it; but that, if they were peaceable, their wages should be continued to every one of them till similar employment could be procured'—a promise which was, no doubt, faithfully performed—and, having so said, he distributed several copies among them. Thus was this most hazardous enterprise under-

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taken and successfully carried through, and printing by steam on an almost gigantic scale given to the world." This was on the 29th Nov. 1814; the number of sheets then impressed in the hour was 1100. Mr. Walter's success in the establishment of the *Times* as the leading public journal, "was not attained so much by brilliancy of talent—though by no person or body in the world was talent sought out with more discernment and trouble, or rewarded with more delicacy and munificence than by the chief director of the *Times*—as by the more steady power of a strict integrity in that director, and, to the utmost of his influence, in those whom he employed. A contemptuous rejection of all corrupt proposals, and a thorough indifference to any boon a Minister could offer, excepting only that political information which it is the duty of a Minister to promulgate through the best channels; a strict impartiality which courted no greatness and screened no offender, and a persevering industry which shrank from no effort and neglected no detail, achieved this great work. To this must be added, that probably there never was more enterprise combined with less risk. The *Times* has prospered by energy and prudence, not chance." Mr. Walter having become possessed of a fine estate in Berkshire, came forward as a candidate for the representation of that county, at the election in Dec. 1832, and he was successful after a contest, which terminated as follows:—

Robert Palmer, esq.	2942
Rob. G. Throckmorton, esq.	2774
John Walter, esq.	2479
Philip Pusey, esq.	2440

He was rechosen in 1835 without opposition; but in 1837 relinquished his seat, because he found the sentiments of the majority of his constituency were opposed to his own on the question of the New Poor Law. In June, 1840, he stood for Southwark, but was defeated by Mr. Benjamin Wood, polling only 1535 votes to 2059. In April, 1841, he was returned for Nottingham, by 1983 votes, in opposition to the present Sir George Larpent, who polled 1745. Mr. Walter married, in 1818, Mary, daughter of Mr. Smithe, of Eastling, Kent, a celebrated agriculturist; and he has left issue, three sons and one daughter.

— In Berkeley-square, London, in his 83rd year, Sir George Martin, G.C.B.,

G.C.M.G., K.St.J., Admiral of the Fleet, and Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom. Sir George was the third son of Capt. William Martin, R.N., by Arabella, daughter of Adm. Sir William Rowley, K.B., and was born on the 17th Jan. 1765. He first entered the royal navy in the year 1776, borne on the books of the *Mary* yacht. He removed to the *Monarch* on the 20th Nov. 1776, at that time commanded by his uncle, Capt. Rowley, afterwards Admiral Sir Joshua Rowley, Bart., with whom he served in 1778 in the action off Ushant, between the fleets under Admirals Keppel and d'Orvilliers. Having served as midshipman on board the *Suffolk*, *Actæon*, *Cameleon*, *Rover*, and *Alert*, all employed on the West India station, he was appointed Acting Lieutenant of the *Russell*, Captain Hanwell, on the 16th July, 1780. In the *Suffolk*, he was present in the action off Grenada, under Admiral Byron, and also in those of the 17th April, and 15th and 19th May, 1780, under Sir George Rodney. Attaining post rank in 1783, he was appointed to the *Irresistible*, 74. Whilst Captain of this ship, he fought in the action off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th Feb. 1797, and towards its close hoisted the broad pennant of Commodore Nelson, whose ship, the *Captain*, had been completely disabled. On this occasion he received the thanks of Parliament, and was presented with an honorary gold medal. He continued on that station for some time afterwards; and in April following, in company with the *Emerald* frigate, chased two Spanish frigates, the *Elena* and *Nimfa*, of 26 guns, and 320 men each, into Conil Bay, near Trafalgar, where they anchored, and which with great spirit and judgment he brought to action. After an hour's contest they both struck; but the former cut her cable and ran ashore. Through the exertions of Captain Martin, she was got afloat; but, finding she had sustained considerable damage, he was under the necessity of ordering her to be destroyed. On the 15th July, 1798, he removed to the *Northumberland*, of 74 guns, and again joined the fleet under Lord St. Vincent in the Mediterranean. In February following, he assisted at the capture of *Le Genereux*, of 74 guns, on which occasion he was honoured with the approbation of Lord Nelson for his alacrity and good conduct; and in 1800 he succeeded Captain Trowbridge in the command of the blockading squadron before Malta. In August the *Diane* and *Justice* frigates escaped out

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of the harbour, but were pursued by the *Northumberland* and *Success*, which succeeded in capturing the *Diane*. Malta surrendered in September 1800, and Captain Martin had the honour of joining in the signature of the capitulation by which that important island became annexed to the crown of England. Captain Martin afterwards accompanied the expedition under Lord Keith and Sir R. Abercromby to Egypt, where he was most actively engaged, and for which he, in common with the other officers employed, received the thanks of Parliament. Having commanded the *Colossus*, 74, and the *Glory*, on the 21st Nov. 1804, he was appointed to the *Barfleur*, of 98 guns, and was placed under the orders of Sir R. Calder, off Ferrol. He was earnest in the action which took place on the 22nd July, 1805, but, though success crowned the exertions of the fleet on this occasion, neither honours nor rewards were distributed. He left the *Barfleur* in Sept. following. In the following November he was raised to the rank of a Rear-Admiral. In Jan. 1806, he was appointed second in command at Portsmouth, when he hoisted his flag on board the *Gladiator*; but in the following May left that station for the more active service of watching the enemy's ships in Cadiz harbour. He afterwards entered the Mediterranean, where he was employed off the coast of Italy, in conjunction with the troops under Sir John Stuart; having his flag successively hoisted in the *Cumberland*, *Montagu*, *Queen*, and *Canopus*. In June, 1809, he took possession of the islands of Ischia and Procida. Having in October following joined the squadron under Lord Collingwood off Catalonia, information was brought by the *Pomone* that the enemy had put to sea from Toulon, with several large ships and a numerous convoy. On the following morning they were discovered to windward, and about 10 A.M. they hauled their wind, and the convoy separated from the ships of war. Admiral Martin was immediately ordered in chase of the latter, with several of the best sailing vessels, and the chase was continued till the morning of the 25th, when, as he approached the enemy, they ran ashore, and were destroyed by their own officers. They consisted of an 80-gun ship, bearing a Rear-Admiral's flag, two other ships of the line, and a frigate. Lord Collingwood expressed his high satisfaction at the "intrepid perseverance of Rear-Adm. Martin on this occasion." On the 31st July, 1810, he was

advanced to the rank of a Vice-Admiral, and for some time commanded at Palermo, in Sicily, having his flag in the *Canopus*, Capt. Inglis, and received the order of St. Januarius from the King of Naples, as a mark of his Majesty's approbation of the essential and zealous services rendered by him to that kingdom, and which was subsequently sanctioned by his own sovereign. Towards the end of the year 1811 he returned to England. In 1812 he was appointed to command the naval force at Lisbon, where he continued until the termination of hostilities, hoisting his flag successively in the *Acasta*, *Impetuous*, *Sabrina*, and *Rodney*, in the last of which his flag was struck at Portsmouth, on the 25th June, 1814. In the same year the Prince Regent conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. In Jan. 1815, he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath, and in Feb. 1821, a Grand Cross of the same order. On the 19th July of the latter year he attained the rank of Admiral of the Blue. In March, 1824, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. On the demise of Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, in Jan. 1833, Sir James Graham (then First Lord of the Admiralty) announced to Sir George that he had not hesitated to submit his name to the King as that of the officer pre-eminently entitled to fill the high appointment of Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, vacant by the death of his distinguished friend and companion in arms, and that his Majesty had been graciously pleased in the most flattering terms to sanction the appointment; and on the death of Admiral Sir Edward Thorncroft, in 1834, Sir James Graham further received the King's commands to appoint Sir George to the higher office of Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom. On the 17th May, 1837, Sir George was nominated a Grand Cross of the Ionian order of St. Michael and St. George, and in November, 1840, was offered, by the Earl of Minto, the government of Greenwich Hospital, which he declined. On the brevet promotion in Nov. 1846, he was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, but (through a misapprehension) was deprived of the high distinction of Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom; a representation, however, was ultimately made by Sir George on the subject, and on the 10th July of the present year he had the gratification of having that honour graciously restored to him, by receiving a new patent under the Great Seal, resp-

pointing him to the office. Sir George was twice married: first, April 3, 1804, to Henrietta Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John Albert Bentinck, R. N., and sister to the late Vice-Adm. William Bentinck; she died in 1806: secondly, May 29, 1815, to Augusta, daughter of William Lock, esq., of Norbury Park, Surrey; she died March 1, 1842.

29. At Umballa, Major Charles Douglas, of 61st Reg. of Foot, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, bart.

31. At Milborne Port, aged 75, the Dowager Lady Medleycott.

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2. At Bathampton, aged 81, the Hon. Georgiana Mackay, daughter of George, fifth Lord Reay.

3. At her residences in Chelsea, aged 65, Mrs. Egerton, the actress. Mrs. Egerton formed a portion of the Kemble school, and was contemporaneous with Mrs. Siddons, Miss O'Neil, Mrs. Bartley, Mrs. Powell, &c. Her father was the Rev. Peter Fisher, Rector of Torrington, Devonshire, where she was born in 1782. Her introduction to the stage was in 1803, at the Bath Theatre, where the late Mr. Daniel Egerton, her future husband, was an actor also. In 1810 she appeared at Covent Garden as Juliet, one year after the retirement of the great tragic actress, Mrs. Siddons. The appearance of Miss O'Neil soon afterwards precluded all hopes of Mrs. Egerton maintaining her position of a leading actress, but the management found her for many years a most valuable auxiliary, and in parts of a romantic cast she has seldom been equalled.

— At Islington, aged 68, Colonel Nathan Wilson, K. H., late of the 4th Light Dragoons. Col. Wilson's first field service was under Sir John Floyd, which terminated, in 1799, in the capture of Seringapatam. He next served in the Indian campaigns of the Duke of Wellington, then Col. Wellesley, and was engaged in all the principal events. He was severely wounded at the battle of Assaye, and obtained a company for his conduct on that occasion; in 1806 he was present with his regiment at the storming of Vellore during the mutiny, on which occasion his services were so meritorious as to receive the thanks both of the Government and Commander-in-Chief at Madras. Colonel Wilson continued in active service in India until 1815, when he was obliged to return to Europe from bad health.

— In Milbank Prison, Westminster, the Rev. Whitworth Russell, Vicar of Chiddingley, Sussex, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Prisons. He was the fifth son of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Russell, bart., Chief Justice of Bengal. In 1830 he was appointed by the Duke of Wellington one of the Inspectors of Prisons. Mr. Russell destroyed himself in a fit of insanity.

4. At his seat, Prideaux, Cornwall, in his 75th year, Sir John Colman Rashleigh, bart.

5. At Southampton, aged 42, Sir John Halkett, the seventh bart., of Pittferran, co. Fife (1697), a Commander R. N.

— At Compton Bishop Cross, Somerset, aged 82, Bendall Robert Littlehales, esq., Vice-Admiral of the Red. This officer was the second son of the late Baker John Littlehales, of Moulsey House, Surrey, esq., and his elder brother, Edward, formerly a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, was created a Baronet as a reward for various important services in Ireland, Sept. 2, 1802; and obtained the royal permission to assume the surname of Baker only, Jan. 6, 1817. The Admiral entered the naval service in 1778 as a midshipman, on board the *Vigilant*, 64, under the protection and command of Capt. (afterwards Sir Robert) Kingsmill, which ship had two men killed and three wounded in the action between Keppel and d'Orvilliers. At the conclusion of the same year she was ordered to the West Indies, where Mr. Littlehales removed into the *Royal Oak*, 74, which formed part of Vice-Adm. Byron's fleet, and sustained a loss of four men slain and twelve wounded, in the battle off Grenada, July 6, 1779. From this time he was constantly in active service, being first Lieutenant of the *Rose*, Capt. Riou, in the West Indies, at the capture of Martinique, and the storming of Fort Louis. He returned to Europe in 1795, and was appointed to the *Amazon*, under Sir Sidney Smith and Sir E. Pellew, until Jan. 14, 1797; on which day the *Amazon* was wrecked in Hodiern Bay, after a gallant action with *les Droits de l'Homme*, a French 80-gun ship. Lieut. Littlehales was made a Commander immediately after the court-martial consequent on the loss of the *Amazon*, and Captain in 1801, having been in the meanwhile actively employed in the Channel. In 1803, after the renewal of war, Sir Samuel Hood, who had hoisted his broad pennant on board the *Centaur*, Capt. Littlehales' ship, as Com-

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mander at the Leeward Islands, lost not a moment in proceeding to the attack of St. Lucia; and in thirty-six hours after his departure from Carlisle Bay, that island was obliged to surrender to the British arms. The naval force employed on this occasion consisted of two 74s and six smaller vessels. Capt. Littlehales' assiduity and attention, during this short but successful expedition, were duly acknowledged by Sir Samuel Hood, with whose despatches, announcing the conquest of St. Lucia, he returned to England in the *Morne Fortunée*, a brig purchased for the purpose. Ill health, occasioned by his long services in the West Indies, preventing him from accepting the command of an active ship, he was not afterwards afloat. He however commanded the *Sea Fencibles*, and was Paymaster of the ships afloat at Plymouth. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, July 22, 1830, and to that of Vice-Admiral, Aug. 17, 1840.

6. At Dunsandle, co. Galway, of malignant typhus fever, the Right Hon. James Daly, Baron Dunsandle and Clon Conal, co. Galway. His lordship was the son and heir of the Right Hon. Denis Bowes Daly, of Dunsandle, formerly M.P. for the county of Galway. In early life he was an officer in the army. He first entered Parliament in May, 1805, as member for the borough of Galway, and was rechosen in 1806 and 1807; and in 1812 he succeeded his father as member for the county; for which he was rechosen at every subsequent election until 1830. In 1832 he was again returned. On the 6th June, 1845, he was raised to the peerage of Ireland by the title of Lord Dunsandle, a dignity which had long been assigned to him, and for which his patent is said to have been actually made out at the resignation of the Duke of Wellington as Premier in 1834. In his various election contests Mr. Daly had incurred a very large expenditure in support of the Tory interest. He was beyond all cavil one of the best landlords in Ireland, and was perfectly idolized by his tenants and dependants, Roman Catholic as well as Protestant. His lordship married, in March, 1808, Maria Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heir of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Skeffington Smyth, bart., and had issue.

— At Boughton Place, Kent, aged 81, Thomas Rider, esq., late M.P. for West Kent. Mr. Rider was first returned to Parliament as one of the members for Kent, to the exclusion of Sir Edward

Knatchbull, in order to vote for the adoption of the Reform Bill, in the year 1831, and was returned in 1832; but in 1835 and in 1837, the reaction after the passing of that measure having taken place, he was rejected.

8. At her residence, Harley-street, the Hon. Mrs. Musgrave, relict of Christopher Musgrave, esq., daughter of Thomas, Lord Archer, and sister and co-heiress to Andrew, second and last Lord Archer, who died in 1778.

9. At Bank Farm, near Kingston-on-Thames, aged 78, Sir John Delves Broughton, the seventh Baronet, of Doddington Park, Cheshire (1660-1), a General in the army.

— At Georgie Mill, near Edinburgh, aged 49, Andrew Combe, M.D., one of her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary in Scotland, and corresponding Member of the Imperial and Royal Society of Physicians of Vienna. Dr. Combe published "The Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health;" "A Treatise on the Physiological and Moral Management of Infancy;" and "The Physiology of Digestion," which have passed through many editions, and attained a great celebrity in Europe and America.

10. At Stirling Castle, aged 73, Sir Archibald Christie, Knt. and K.C.H., Deputy-Governor of that garrison, and Colonel of the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion. He served in Flanders and Holland, and was wounded, for which he received a pension. In 1811 he was appointed Commandant-General of Army Hospitals; and he was Commandant at Chatham from 1821 to 1831, when he was appointed Deputy-Governor of Stirling. He received the honour of knighthood from King George the Fourth, on the 28th June, 1820.

11. At Redleaf, Penshurst, Kent, aged 80, William Wells, esq., one of the Directors of the British Institution. Mr. Wells was a distinguished patron of the fine arts, and a liberal encourager of rising genius. His collection of pictures was large and judicious. Mr. Wells has bequeathed to the country his famous picture of "The Glorification," by Guido, which he purchased from the late Sir Thomas Lawrence for 1,200 guineas. With this exception, he has directed the whole of his ancient pictures to be sold by auction. The modern pictures, amongst which are several by Landseer, Stanfield, Collins, Wilkie, &c., are to remain as

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heirlooms in the family. Mr. Wells's great treasure of the English school was Wilkie's famous picture "Distraining for Rent." The well-known canvas containing the three heads of Charles the First by Van Dyck, now in the Van Dyck Room at Windsor Castle, belonged formerly to his collection. He purchased this celebrated work for 1,000 guineas; and was induced, it is stated, unwillingly, to cede it to George the Fourth for the same sum.

— At Edgware, Middlesex, the Rev. Thomas Smart Hughes, B.D., Perpetual Curate of that parish, and a Canon of Peterborough. Mr. Hughes was first of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was elected Fellow; he took the degree of B.A. in 1806 as 14th Senior Optime; and proceeded M.A. 1811. He was afterwards elected Fellow of Trinity Hall in 1815, and finally Fellow of Emanuel, after which he took the degree of B.D. in 1818. In 1806 he obtained the prize for the Latin ode, the subject of which was the Death of Nelson; in 1807 that for the Greek ode, on the Death of William Pitt; in 1809 and in 1810 the Latin Prize Essay. In Dec. 1812, Mr. Hughes sailed in company with Robert Townley Parker, esq., of Cuerden Hall, Lancashire, to visit some of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, the result of which was his "Travels in Sicily, Greece, and Albania," published in 4to, 1820. This work is illustrated with plates from the drawings of C. R. Cockerell, esq., the distinguished architect, by whose contributions the work was much enriched. In 1817 Mr. Hughes was Proctor of the University of Cambridge, and in the same year he obtained the prize of the Sea-sonian poem, its subject "Belshazzar's Feast." In 1822 he was elected Christian Advocate on the foundation of Mr. Hulse, which office he held until 1829. Besides several works of divinity, Mr. Hughes compiled a continuation of the History of England, in sequence to Hume and Smollett, embracing the period from 1760 to 1835.

12. At Weare Giffard, the seat of her mother, the dowager Countess Fortescue, aged 49, Lady Eleanor Fortescue, sister to the Lord Lieutenant of the county.

13. At Dover, aged 75, Richarda, relict of Col. Love Parry Jones, of Llwyn Onn, North Wales, and of Pulteney-street, Bath. She was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Wetherell, Master of University College, Oxford, and sister to the late Sir Charles Wetherell.

14. At Hanwell, aged 77, the wife of Benjamin Hawes, esq., of Russell-square, and mother of Benj. Hawes, jun., esq., Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

18. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 63, Miss Harriot Wood, late of Bath.

— At Brightside Bank, near Sheffield, aged 78, Capt. Thomas Butler, formerly of Thurcroft and Barberwood. He was a midshipman in the *Warrior*, of 64 guns, on the 12th of April, 1782, in the memorable victory of Lord Rodney over Count de Grasse, in the West Indies, and afterwards distinguished himself as a navigator in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and Chinese Seas.

— At his residence, Shaanagh Castle, near Bray, co. Wicklow, aged 84, General Sir George Cockburn, Knt. and G.C.H., a magistrate for the counties of Dublin and Wicklow. Sir George Cockburn was the eldest son of George Cockburn, esq., of Dublin. He was Aide-de-Camp to General Elliott at the siege of Gibraltar; and was afterwards employed on the recruiting and staff service. He then served with Sir J. Stewart's army in Sicily, and was present when Murat landed 800 men near Stephano. Having been made Lieutenant-General in 1811, he returned home, and was never employed afterwards, probably owing to extravagant opinions in religion and politics. He attained the rank of General in 1821. He was made a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order by King George the Fourth, on his visit to Hanover in 1821, and received the grand cross of that order from King William the Fourth, by whom he was knighted at Brighton in 1831.

20. At his residence, near Windsor, after a short illness, Colonel Sir Henry George Macleod, K.H. Sir Henry entered the army in 1807, and saw considerable service with his regiment, the 35th Foot, up to the battle of Waterloo, in which he was severely wounded. He subsequently served in British North America, as Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Richmond. He attained the rank of Major in 1817, and that of Colonel in 1838. In 1837 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher's, and was in 1842 appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Trinidad, and in 1843 Governor and Commander-in-Chief of that island. He remained Governor of that colony up to last year, when he was succeeded by Lord Harris. He received the order of

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St. Wladimir of the 4th class from the Emperor of Russia, for his services at the siege of Dantzic, in 1813; was nominated a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1836, and was knighted by King William IV. on the 8th March, 1837, on being appointed Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher's.

21. At Brechin, Scotland, the Right Rev. David Moir, D.D., Bishop of Brechin.

23. At Hull, in the house of Avison Terry, esq., Newland, in his 86th year, the Rev. Thomas Dikes, LL.B., Incumbent Minister of St. John's Church, Hull, Vicar of North Ferriby, and Master of the Charter House in that town. Mr. Dikes was so highly esteemed by his parishioners, that being desirous of presenting him with some token of their respect, they subscribed the sum of 1000*l.*, which, at his request, was funded, for the purpose of founding a scholarship at the University of Oxford or Cambridge, to be called the "Dikes' Scholarship," to be filled by a scholar of the Kingston College, Hull.

27. Aged 31, Frederick Lacy Dick, esq., Magistrate of the Court at Negombo, Ceylon, and second surviving son of Samuel Dick, esq., of Upper Mount, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight. He had proceeded with a few attendants in pursuit of a notorious burglar, whom the police had, from fear, refused to encounter, and was shot dead through a window by an unseen hand.

30. At Rome, Miss Amelia Curran, daughter of the Right Hon. John Philpot Curran. She fixed her residence in Rome in 1840, and was received into the Roman Catholic church by Cardinal Odeascalchi.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Kenmure Castle, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in his 56th year, the Right Hon. Adam Gordon, ninth Viscount of Kenmure and Lord of Lochinvar (1663), a Baronet of Nova Scotia, a deputy-lieutenant of Kirkcudbrightshire, and a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. His lordship was the second son of the Hon. Adam Gordon. He was a midshipman of the *Ajax* in Sir Robert Calder's action, and at Trafalgar. He also served in the *Sea-horse* at the capture of a Turkish frigate in 1806, and at the capture of the islands of Pionoso and Kenuta. Mr. Adam Gordon succeeded to the peerage on the 21st Sept. 1840, on the death of his uncle, John, Viscount of Kenmure, to whom it was restored in

1824, having been forfeited by his grandfather in the rebellion in 1715. Lord Kenmure married in Nov. 1843, Mary-Anne, daughter of the late James Wildey, esq., but has died without issue.

— In Gloucester-place, aged 73, Sir Richard Dobson, knight, M.D., Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, Knight of St. Vladimir of Russia, and of Dannebrog of Denmark, F.R.S., &c. His career in the public service commenced in May, 1795, at Haalar Hospital, and in October, 1796, he was appointed to the *Tickler*, and in succession to the *Arrou*, *Sans Pareil*, *Prince of Wales*, *Virginie*, *Swift*, and *Lively*. In 1809 he was appointed to the *Trufty* Hospital-ship, stationed in Gillingham reach of the river Medway, where he had charge of upwards of 1,500 prisoners of war of all nations for five years. At the conclusion of this service he received the above orders of knighthood from the Emperor of Russia and King of Denmark, and also two magnificent diamond rings of the value of 1000*l.* In 1814 he was appointed surgeon of the Chatham Division of the Royal Marines; on quitting which for Greenwich Hospital, in 1824, he was presented by the officers of the Royal Marines with a valuable service of plate. He continued as chief medical officer and surgeon of Greenwich Hospital until June, 1844, when he retired on full pay.

— At Prendenstadt, her Serene Highness Eugenie, Princess Hohenzollern-Hechingen, second daughter of Eugene Beauharnois, Duke of Leuchtenburg, by his wife Augusta, daughter of Maximilian, late King of Bavaria.

3. At Ripon, aged 75, the Very Rev. James Webber, D.D., Dean of Ripon, a Prebendary of Westminster, and Vicar of Kirkham, Lancashire.

5. At Baginton Hall, the Lady Jane Peel, wife of the Right Hon. William Yates Peel, M.P., and sister to the Earl of Mountcashell. She was the second daughter of Stephen, the second earl, by Lady Margaret Jane King, eldest daughter of Robert, second earl of Kingston, was married in 1819, and has left a family of sixteen children.

— At West Cowes, Isle of Wight, aged 88, the Rev. Samuel Kilderbee, D.D., Rector of Easton, Suffolk.

6. In Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, the Right Hon. Edward Pennefather, late Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland. This very distinguished member of the legal profession in Ireland was the second son of Major William Pennefather,

of the 5th Dragoons, many years M.P. for Cashell, and brother of Richard Pennefather, esq., now Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland. He was called to the bar in Dublin in Easter Term, 1796; and he rose to be considered the best equity lawyer of his day in the courts of Dublin. He was elected a Benchler of the King's Inns in 1829, appointed Third Serjeant in April, 1830, Second Serjeant, Jan., 1831, First Serjeant, Feb., 1832, Solicitor-General for Ireland in Jan. 1835, and held that office until April following; was reappointed on the restoration of Sir Robert Peel to power in Sept. 1841, and in the following November became Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, and a member of the Privy Council. He continued to preside in that court until after the state trials of Mr. O'Connell and his fellow-conspirators, and retired in Jan. 1846.

8. At Landport, near Portsmouth, aged 62, Lieut. John Imlie, R.N. He entered the navy in March, 1793, on board the *Robust*, 74, Capt. Lord Keith; was at the siege and surrender of Toulon, and conveyed the ships home that surrendered there. He served on board the same ship with Capt. Edward Thornbrough, and was in Lord Bridport's action off l'Orient, in June, 1795, and afterwards with Sir J. B. Warren's squadron at the landing of the French emigrants in Quiberon Bay. He went all through the expedition in the year 1795, and was in the same ship at the capture of the *La Hoche* (afterwards the *Donegal* in our service) and the squadron commanded by M. Bompert, with troops for the invasion of Ireland, in Oct. 1796. After a course of active services of minor importance, he served on board the *Courageux* in Sir Richard Strachan's action in Nov. 1805, at the capture of the *Marengo* and *Belle Poule* in 1806, and at the blockade of Cadiz. This active officer continued in employment until the end of the war, and was then appointed an agent of transports, in which he did constant duty, until he received an accidental injury, which ultimately caused his death.

9. At Weybridge, Lady Follett, relict of Sir William Webb Follett, Attorney-General.

— At Greenhithe, aged 55, Mr. Charles Taylor, for many years a popular singer at Covent Garden Theatre.

10. At Frankfort, aged 81, Grace, only daughter of the late Emanuel Aguilar, of Hackney, authoress of many popular

works in favour of the Jews, and urging their claims to free and equal civil and religious rights throughout the civilized world.

11. At Cheltenham, aged 76, the Hon. Mrs. Twisleton, relict of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas James Twisleton, D.D., Archdeacon of Colombo, and mother of the Right Hon. Lord Saye and Sele.

12. At Cheltenham, aged 70, Lieut.-General Sir Henry Sheehy Keating, K.C.B., Colonel of her Majesty's 88th Regiment of Foot. He served in the West Indies with the force under Sir Charles Grey, in 1794, at Martinique; and was present at the affair of La Trinité, the attack of Mont Rouge and Mont Calabasse, where his sword-arm was broken by a musket-shot; and the defence of Berville camp, where he was again severely wounded, his skull being fractured by a splinter of a shell; he was also taken prisoner, and kept on board a prison-ship for 18 months, and three months subsequently a close prisoner at Rochelle. He then served as Major of Brigade, and on recruiting service in Ireland. In 1807 he went to the East Indies, where, in 1809, he was appointed to the command of the island of Roderigues, and in conjunction with Commodore Rowley, planned the attack, and succeeded in the capture of the town and shipping of St. Paul's, in the Isle de Bourbon. In 1810 he was entrusted with the command of a force, amounting to 5000 men, destined for the attack of Bourbon; his arrangements entirely succeeded in the conquest of that island, where he captured the stores, ammunition, and material, and took seven standards, the garrison laying down their arms and surrendering themselves prisoners of war. Shortly after he commanded the advance of the army in the attack of the Isle of France, and was wounded in the leg by a thrust of a sword. For his services in the Mauritius, the East India Company voted him, in March, 1811, four hundred guineas for the purchase of a piece of plate. He continued at the Isle of Bourbon until it was restored to Louis XVIII. Having been nominated a Companion of the Bath on the enlargement of the order in 1815, he was made a Knight Commander in 1836; and in April, 1845, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 88th Foot.

13. At Lewisham, Kent, in his 65th year, Lieut.-Colonel George Fead, C.B., late of the Grenadier Guards. He served in Flanders, and at the battle of Water-

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loo, which obtained for him the distinction of C.B.

14. At his son's house, Ely-place, Dublin, in his 66th year, Sir John Burke, the second Bart., of Marble Hill, co. Galway (1797), a Colonel in the Army, and Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Galway, late M.P. for that county. He was first returned to Parliament for the county Galway at the general election of 1830, on Whig principles. He was reelected in 1831, but in 1832 was rejected. He was made Vice-Lieutenant of the county Galway, under Lord Melbourne. Sir John married in May, 1812, Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. John Calcraft, of Rempstone, Dorsetshire.

— At Weston House, Thames Ditton, aged 75, Gen. Sir John Lambert, G.C.B., K. St. V., and K. M. J., Colonel of the 10th Regiment of Foot. He served in the campaign of 1793 in Flanders, and was present at the siege of Valenciennes, the action at Lincelles, and at Dunkirk; and with the Guards in Ireland during the rebellion. In 1800 he embarked with the expedition to New Holland, and was present in the actions of the 27th August, 10th and 19th of September, and 2nd and 6th of October. He served with Sir John Moore in 1808-9, and was with him in the retreat and battle of Corunna. In 1809 he commanded the light companies of the 1st and 3rd brigades of Guards in the Scheldt expedition. He obtained the rank of Colonel in July, 1810; and in May, 1811, embarked in command of the 3rd battalion of the 1st Guards, for Cadiz; whence he proceeded, by order of Lord Wellington, in Jan. 1812, with a brigade to Carthage. He returned to Cadiz on the 15th April, and assumed the command of the reserve in the Isla de Leon, and in October of that year joined the main army at Salamanca. In 1818 he was placed on the staff of the army, under the Duke of Wellington; on the 4th of June was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and on the 2nd of July appointed to a brigade in the 6th division, which he commanded in the affairs of Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, for which he received a cross. Subsequently, he was appointed to the staff in America, and took part in the attack on New Orleans, in Jan. 1815, and siege of Fort Bowyer, succeeding to the command of the army on the deaths of Generals Pakenham and Gibbs. He arrived home just in time to be appointed to the command of the 10th brigade in the campaign of 1815, consisting

of the 4th, 27th, 40th and 81st regiments, which he commanded at Waterloo. In 1824 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 10th Foot; in May, 1825, he attained the rank of Lieut.-General; and in November, 1841, that of General. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath at the enlargement of the order in 1815; and advanced to the rank of Grand Cross in 1837. He was also appointed a Knight of the third class of Vladimir of Russia, and Commander of the Bavarian order of Maximilian Joseph, for his services at Waterloo. Sir John Lambert married, in 1816, a daughter of John Morant, esq., of Brocklehurst Park, in the New Forest.

— At his residence, King's-terrace, Southsea, aged 78, Robert Bloye, esq., a retired Rear-Admiral and C.B. This officer was midshipman of the *Marlborough* on the glorious 1st of June; commanded the *Lyra*, on the north coast of Spain, in 1812 and 1813, in active co-operation with the patriots, and served at the defence of Castro, and on shore at the siege of St. Sebastian. In those years his gallant services were noticed in the London Gazette four times, and he was promoted to the rank of a retired Rear-Admiral in 1846. His widow was so overcome by her bereavement, that she died a few hours after his death.

— In his 62nd year, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Payne Workman, late of the 35th Foot. He served with the 3rd West India regiment, at the capture of Martinique and the Saintes, in 1809, and of Guadaloupe in 1810, and its second capture in 1815.

17. From injuries received the preceding day, on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, William R. Weston, esq., Surveyor-General of her Majesty's Customs.

21. At Penzance, in his 54th year, George Dennis John, esq., Town Clerk of that borough, Clerk of the Board of Guardians, and Superintendent-Registrar of the District.

— At Torquay, aged 83, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Dashwood, K.C.B., and G.C.T.S. Having entered the navy when young, he saw much service in the subordinate ranks of the profession, and was in the *Formidable*, a second-rate, bearing the flag of Sir George B. Rodney, to whom he acted as an aide-de-camp in the memorable battles of April 9 and 12, 1782. When a midshipman of the *Impregnable*, 98, on the glorious 1st of June, 1794, Mr. Dashwood distinguished himself, in com-

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pany with Lieut. (afterwards Sir Robert) Otway, in lashing the fore top-sail yard, which had been shot in the slings, to the cap, whereby the ship was enabled to wear in pursuit of the enemy. For this essential service Mr. Otway was soon after made First Lieutenant, and Mr. Dashwood promoted to a Lieutenantcy, and appointed to a vacancy in the same ship. He was First Lieutenant of the *Magnanime*, 48, during the alarming mutiny in 1797; on which occasion the crew of the *Defiance*, offended at the resolute manner in which he opposed their rebellious and bloodthirsty designs, insisted on his leaving the ship; which was perseveringly resisted by their captain and officers, until he was directed to do so by Lord Bridport, commander-in-chief of the Channel fleet. On the 24th Aug. 1798, the *Magnanime*, commanded by the Hon. Michael de Courcy, assisted at the capture of the *la Décade*, French frigate, off Cape Finisterre; and in October following she bore a distinguished part in the action between Sir John B. Warren and M. Bompard. On this occasion Lieut. Dashwood took possession of the *Hoche*, and had the honour of receiving the French commodore's sword. He was then placed in charge of the *la Coquille* frigate, which ship was burnt by accident at Plymouth, on the 14th Dec., and several of her crew, with three women, unfortunately perished. Lieut. Dashwood, having rejoined the *Magnanime*, continued to be actively employed in that ship, and assisted at the capture of several privateers, until Aug. 2, 1799, on which day he was made a Commander, and appointed to the *Sylph*, of 18 guns, attached to the Channel fleet, and was frequently in action with the enemies' batteries and gun-boats. He engaged and beat off, in July and September, 1801, *L'Artemise*, a French frigate, of 44 guns and 350 men, for which service he obtained his Captain's commission. He then commanded for seven years, chiefly in the West Indies, the *Bacchante* and the *Franchise* frigates, in which ships he captured in 1805 the Fort of Mariel, near the Havannah; in 1806 engaged and dispersed a flotilla of Spanish men-of-war in the Bay of Campeachy, capturing *El Reposo*, of 16 guns and 95 men; captured and destroyed the town and fort of Samana, in Hispaniola, destroying three large privateers, and sending 800 prisoners to Jamaica; and subsequently, in the *Franchise*, assisted at the siege and capture of Copenhagen under Lord Gambier. In 1810 he

was appointed to the *Pyrenees*, 36-gun frigate, and in 1812 to the *Cressy*, 74, in which ship he served in the North Sea, and then convoyed a fleet to the Leeward Islands. He was present when the Prince Regent reviewed the fleet at Spithead and St. Helen's in 1814, and then had the honour of steering the royal barge. He was next appointed to the *Norge*, 75, and was present at the siege of New Orleans, on which occasion his name was honourably mentioned in the public despatches of Sir Alexander Cochrane. The *Norge* was paid off in 1815. He was appointed Flag-Captain to Sir Alexander Cochrane at Plymouth in Feb. 1821, and removed from the *Impregnable* to the *Windsor Castle*, about July in the same year. He recommissioned that ship Jan. 1822, and was senior officer in command at Lisbon in 1824, when the King and Royal family placed themselves under his protection during the insurrection of Don Miguel. In approbation of his conduct on this occasion, King George IV. conferred on him, in 1825, the honour of knighthood, and he received from his Most Faithful Majesty the Grand Cross of the order of the Tower and Sword. In 1840 he received the second class of the order of the Bath. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1830, and that of Vice-Admiral in 1841. Sir Charles Dashwood married, Nov. 7, 1799, the Hon. Elizabeth de Courcy, second daughter of John, 26th Lord Kingsale, and niece to his old friend and commander the late Admiral de Courcy.

22. At Venice, Rear-Admiral Bandedeira. With him the last of his race is consigned to the grave. His two sons fell on the scaffold of Cozenza. He in the selfsame hour was informed of the tragical death of his sons, and his dismissal from the command of his frigate. He was buried with all the naval honours due to his rank.

24. In Welbeck-street, aged 77, Margaret, widow of Sir Richard Croft, bart., M.D., and sister to Lord Denman.

25. At Southsea, aged 70, Capt. James Campbell (1827). As a midshipman he served at the capture of the islands of Martinique and St. Lucia, and storming of Basee Terre, Gaudaloupe, in 1794; and was acting signal lieutenant of the *Triumph*, in Calder's action.

— At her residence in St. John's Wood, aged 94, of a rapid consumption, Madame Albertazzi. Albertazzi was a native of London, and her maiden name was Emma Howson, the daughter of Mr. Francis Howson, a teacher of music.

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Having manifested a disposition for singing, her father put her, in 1827, with Signor A. Costa as his articulated pupil. She improved rapidly, and in 1827 M. Costa took her to live in his house, that he might superintend and perfect her instruction. In May, 1828, she made her first appearance in public at the concert of Mme. Cittadini, at the Argyle Rooms, and then gave every promise of future excellence. In June, 1829, she again sang at the King's Theatre, at the concert of Signor Grazziani, and with increased success. In the same year she became acquainted with Signor Albertazzi, a teacher of the Italian language, who was also a pupil of Signor Costa; and in Nov. 1829, she left Signor Costa's house to be married to Signor Albertazzi; she was then only sixteen years and a half old. In August, 1830, she and Signor Albertazzi went to Brighton, where she was well received in concerts, and gave one herself. In 1831 she returned to London, and gave a concert on the 8th of June, at Mr. Rolandi's, in Berners-street. She and Signor Albertazzi left London immediately after, and in 1832 she appeared at Milan; from thence she went to Madrid; and her fame still increasing, she had an engagement for Paris. She there pleased highly in the *Cenerentola*. From thence she went to Turin, where she performed with success. In 1836 she again returned to Paris, and increased her reputation. Albertazzi made a very successful *débüt* at her Majesty's Theatre in *Cenerentola*, April 19, 1837. After that she sang at the Ancient and Philharmonic Concerts, and in 1840 she appeared at Drury Lane in the opera of *La Gazza Ladra*, and was eminently successful. She was also engaged at the Princess's Theatre, but her voice was then failing fast. Her voice comprised the three distinct limits usually found in the contralto, mezzo-soprano, and soprano. The least agreeable was the middle part. The pearly notes in the upper part of her voice were of exquisite quality, and the facility with which she pounced on them at the extremity of her compass was delightfully gratifying. Her temperament was not indicative of that sensibility more common to the inhabitants of *la bella Italia*; nevertheless, the justness of her intonation, the quality and flexibility of her extensive voice, added to her good taste, were more than an acceptable substitute for the rant and exaggeration of many singers who possess more *anima* and less voice.

26. At his residence, the Firs, Hampstead Heath, aged 74, the Right Hon. Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, Knt., a Privy Councillor, and M.A., formerly one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. Sir John Bosanquet was of a family of the first eminence in the city of London, being the third and youngest son of Samuel Bosanquet, esq., of Forest House, Waltham Forest, and Dingestow Court, Monmouthshire, Governor of the Bank of England in 1792, and head of the great banking house. He was a member of Christ Church, Oxford, where he received the degree of M.A., March 20, 1800, and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, on the 9th May in the same year. He soon after engaged as a Law Reporter with Christopher Puller, esq., and they published in conjunction, "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer, from 37 to 44 Geo. III.," in 3 vols. from 1800 to 1804. Also "New Reports of Cases in the Court of Common Pleas, from 44 to 47 Geo. III." in 2 vols., 1806-1808. He was appointed a Serjeant-at-Law in Michaelmas Term, 1814; and a King's Serjeant in Easter Term, 1827. In 1830 he was raised to the bench in the Court of Common Pleas, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1835 and 1836 he was one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord Chancellor, whilst that post was unoccupied. He was also formerly a Commissioner of Public Records. Having discharged his judicial functions with great attention and impartiality, he resigned his seat in 1842; whereupon he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, in order to give his aid in cases of appeal.

28. At Brixham, Torbay, Andrew Forbes Reid, aged 22, of the Reids of Barra, Aberdeenshire.

30. In New-street, Spring-gardens, aged 76, Isabella, relict of Granville Penn, esq., F.S.A., of Stoke Park, Bucks.

Lately. At Paris, aged 80, Nicholas Charles Oudinot, Duke of Reggio, Marshal of France, Governor of the Invalides, Peer of France, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of St. Louis, and Knight of the Holy Ghost. Oudinot was born on the 2nd of April, 1767. He sprung from a commercial family of Bar, and began his military career at 16 years of age, in the regiment of Medoc; but in the year 1787, at the entreaty of his father, he quitted the service. He entered the

army again within three years. In 1791 he was Major in the brave regiment of the Volunteers of the Meuse, with which he defended the fort of Bitcher against the Prussians in September, 1792, and made 700 prisoners. He was immediately afterwards appointed to command the regiment of Picardy. He became General of Brigade after the 14th Prairial of the year 2. He captured Treves on the 7th of August, 1794, and remained in command of the town. Oudinot was nearly cut to pieces by sabre wounds on the 18th of October, 1795, in a night attack, and was made prisoner, but was exchanged after a period of five months. At the blockade of Ingoldstadt he received a gun-shot wound in the thigh, and several sabre-cuts on the arm and neck. He was appointed General of Division on the 12th of April, 1799. He commanded a division at Ulm and at Zurich, and subsequently acted as Massena's principal aide-de-camp, and brought the account of the armistice of Treviso to Paris. In 1805 he commanded the Grenadiers at the camp of Boulogne. He entered Vienna 45 days afterwards, whence he marched to force the bridges of the Danube. Oudinot afterwards took part in the battles of Wertingen, Armstetten, and Juntersdorff, where he was again wounded, and eminently distinguished himself at Austerlitz. He was at the battle of Jena, and he entered Berlin on the 23rd of October, 1806, whence he passed into Poland. He gained the victory of Ostrolenka on the 6th of February, 1807. Napoleon raised him to the rank of Count of the Empire, with a dotation of 1,000,000*fr.* Oudinot figured subsequently at the siege of Dantzic, at Friedland, and at Tilsit. He was Governor of Erfurt in 1808; defeated the Austrians on the 13th of May, 1809; and won fresh laurels at Wagram. He entered Vienna, and the Emperor created him a Marshal of France. In 1810 he took possession of Holland in the absence of King Louis, who had quitted the throne. He afterwards made the campaign of Russia, and that of 1814. After the restoration of the Bourbons Louis XVIII. appointed him Colonel-General of Grenadiers, and Governor of Metz. He lived retired during the Hundred Days. In October, 1815, Louis XVIII. appointed him Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris, and decorated him with his orders. Marshal Oudinot made the campaign of Spain in 1823, when he captured and governed Madrid. The Marshal leaves one son, the Marquis Oudinot,

a Lieutenant-General, and a distinguished commander of the French army. His funeral was solemnized in the church of the Invalides, on the 5th of October, with becoming pomp.

— At Clifton, in his 80th year, Rear-Admiral Walter Grossett. This officer entered the navy in Nov. 1779, as a midshipman on board the *Sandwich*, 90, the flag-ship of Sir George Rodney, which shortly afterwards sailed to the relief of Gibraltar, and from thence to the Leeward Islands. He was consequently present at the capture of the Caracass convoy, the defeat and surrender of Don Juan de Langara, and the three actions with Mons. de Guichen, off Martinique, and subsequently distinguished himself on many occasions, when employed ashore in cooperation with the army during the sieges of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, and received the thanks of the President and Council of Grenada for services in preserving the tranquillity of that island. He served in the *Centaur*, 74, at the reduction of Minorca, Nov. 15, 1798; and afterwards on the coast of Catalonia, where she captured the *Vierge de Rosario*, a Spanish privateer. On the 16th Feb. 1799, the *Centaur*, *Argo*, and *Leviathan* attacked the town of Cambrelles, and the Spaniards having quitted their battery, the boats were sent in under the command of Lieut. Grossett, who dismounted the guns, burnt five settees, and brought out a similar number, laden with staves, wine, and wheat. Shortly after the performance of this service, he was removed to the *Ville de Paris*, a first-rate, in which ship, successively bearing the flags of Earl St. Vincent and the Hon. William Cornwallis, he served on the Mediterranean station and off Brest, until appointed to the *Royal Charlotte* yacht, in May, 1801. His promotion to the rank of Commander took place Oct. 6, in the same year. In Aug. 1802, he was appointed to the *Port Mahon* brig, on the Guernsey station; and in June, 1803, he was removed to the *Trent*, 32, armed en flute, which ship, whilst under his command at Cork, successively bore the flags of Adm. Lord Gardner, Rear-Adm. W. O'B. Drury, and Vice-Admirals Whitshed and Thornborough, as Commanders-in-Chief on the Irish station. He received the thanks of the Mayor and Corporation of Cork for his great attention to their interests during his command. Capt. Grossett's post commission bore date Oct. 21, 1810. He was placed on the retired list of Rear-

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Admirals, at the general promotion in November last.

OCTOBER.

2. At Rokeby Hall, Dunleer, co. Louth, in his 61st year, Sir Richard Robinson, the second Baronet, of that place (1819), and a deputy-lieutenant of the county.

3. At his residence, Meole Brace, near Shrewsbury, in the 68th year of his age, the Ven. Edward Bather, M.A., Archdeacon of Salop, in the diocese of Lichfield.

— At Weston House, Warwickshire, aged 82, Sir George Philips, bart., created Feb. 21, 1828, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate in Warwickshire and Lancashire, and formerly M.P. for South Warwickshire. He first entered Parliament as one of the members for Ilchester. In the Parliaments of 1820 and 1828 he sat for Wootton Bassett. After the passing of the Reform Act he became member for the Southern division of Warwickshire, but did not again come forward at the subsequent election.

4. At Tottenham, aged 50, John Morgan, esq., F.L.S., member of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons, late Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

5. At Dover, in his 69th year, Capt. James Boxer, R.N. When a boy he sailed with Sir Sydney Smith, and was taken prisoner by the French, along with that gallant officer, who was much attached to him, and interested himself in his advancement. Mr. Boxer was mate of the *Tigre*, and commanded a gun-boat at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre by Buonaparte, and in the expedition to Egypt. He was made a Lieutenant in Nov. 1800, and received the Turkish gold medal for his services in the Levant. He was Lieutenant of the *Pompée* at the siege of Copenhagen, and included in the general promotion of officers belonging to Lord Gambier's fleet, Oct. 13, 1807. In the spring of 1809, being then Commander of the *Skylark* brig, he was employed in ascertaining the strength of the enemy's defences at Flushing, &c., preparatory to the commencement of the Walcheren expedition. On the 10th of Nov. 1811, the *Skylark*, in company with the *Locust* gun-brig, Lieut. John Gedge, discovered and pursued twelve French gun-brigs, one of which was driven on shore near Calais, and another, a brig of 4 guns and 60 men,

was captured. On the 8rd May, 1812, the *Skylark* was unfortunately wrecked near Boulogne. On the 15th Feb. 1814, Capt. Boxer was appointed to the *Albacore* sloop, in which he was serving when promoted to post rank on the 19th July following.

— At Oxford, aged 78, Henry Howard, esq., R.A., Secretary and Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy. This veteran artist was born on the 31st Jan. 1769, the year of the first exhibition at the Royal Academy. He was the pupil of Philip Reinagle, R.A., who, by the versatility of his talent, was well qualified to prepare an artist for the varied requirements of poetical painting. Having been admitted a student at the Royal Academy on the 27th March, 1788, he obtained the first silver medal, for the best drawing from the life, on the 10th Dec. 1790; and at the same time received the gold medal for the best historical picture, an original design, "Cæcilius a prisoner, recognising the dead body of his son," declared by Sir Joshua Reynolds to be the best which had ever been presented to the Academy for a premium. The honour of obtaining the two highest premiums on the same evening had never before been achieved, and this is almost the only instance of its occurrence. Early in 1791 Mr. Howard left England for Italy, and while at Rome painted his picture of the "Dream of Cain," from Gessner's "Death of Abel," the figures considerably larger than life. While in Italy, Mr. Howard joined Flaxman, and Deare, another sculptor of great ability, in making a set of accurate outlines of the most celebrated works of antique sculpture. Each corrected the other's sketch, until, like the lines of Apelles and Protogenes, the last was admitted to be perfect—they were then carefully traced off. Soon after his return to England, Mr. Howard was engaged in the unrivalled series of finished drawings from antique sculpture published by the Dilettanti Society, and from this time he was constantly referred to as high authority on classical art. In 1796 Mr. Howard exhibited a small picture of "The Planets drawing Light from the Sun"—an idea afterwards expanded into one of his most favourite pictures, under the title of "The Solar System." In 1801 Mr. Howard was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. He had been occupied in the interval in small pictures for engravings to illustrate Du

Roveray's unique edition of Pope's works, Sharpe's and Suttaby's editions of the poets, Boydell's Shakspeare, and other works—and in superintending the engravings for and otherwise assisting in the publication of Forster's splendid works, "The British Gallery of Engravings," and "The British Gallery of Contemporary Portraits." He also painted several portraits privately, among which were Mrs. Trimmer, and Dr. North, then Bishop of Winchester. Banks and Flaxman, the two great sculptors, took notice of his efforts, gave him friendly encouragement in all he did, and suggested, it is said, new subjects for his pencil. In 1802 he exhibited "Love animating the Statue of Pygmalion;" in 1803, "Mutius Scaevola thrusting his Hand into the Fire;" in 1804, "The Sixth Trumpet sounded;" and in 1805, "Sabrina," from Comus. On the death of Banks in 1806 he removed to No. 5, Newman-street—the house and studio for many years of the great Sculptor; and his "Hero and Leander," the first picture which he painted in his new quarters, is said to have justified his occupation of the place. In 1807 he painted "The Infant Bacchus brought by Mercury to the Nymphs of Nysa;" and a classical frieze of "The Marriage of Cupid and Psyche," for Mr. Hibbert. In 1808 he was elected a Royal Academician. Of his fellow Academicians at this time two only out of forty survive—Sir Martin Archer Shee, and Mr. J. M. W. Turner. Others, however, elected after him have died before him—Callcott and William Daniell, for instance, Wilkie, Dawe, Raeburn, Hilton, Collins, Jackson, Chantrey, Constable, and Newton. His diploma picture on his election was "The Four Angels loosed from the River Euphrates." In 1809 he exhibited a picture of "Christ blessing Little Children," which is now the altarpiece in the chapel in Berwick-street, St. James's. On the 26th March, 1810, he was appointed deputy to Mr. Richards, the secretary to the Academy—in which office he succeeded that gentleman on the 11th Feb. 1811. In 1814 Mr. Howard obtained the premium of fifty guineas for the best design for a medal for the Patriotic Fund; and after that time he was employed on all the principal medals and all the great seals executed in this country during his life. In this year Mr. Howard exhibited a picture then called "Sunrise," but since better known as "The Pleiades"—from the group of those sister stars taking leave

of Aurora forming the main subject. In 1818 the late Sir Matthew White Ridley bought one of Mr. Howard's finest works out of the Royal Academy exhibition—"Fairies on the Sea shore"

— that do chase the ebbing Neptune,
And fly him as he comes back.

He then gave Mr. Howard a commission to paint a large picture of "The Birth of Venus," which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1819, and is unquestionably the finest work of the artist and of the class in existence. For fifty-three years, from 1794 to 1847, Mr. Howard never missed sending to a Royal Academy exhibition. His pictures of "Comus listening to the Incantations of Circe," "The Contention of Oberon and Titania," and "Lear and Cordelia," are in Sir John Soane's Museum; the Duke of Sutherland has his picture of "The Hours;" the Marquis of Lansdowne a well-coloured picture of "A Woman with a Guitar;" and other specimens may be seen in the collections of Mr. Vernon and Mr. Sheepshanks. Mr. Howard was never much of a favourite with the public; but from critics he obtained at least his full share of admiration. His style partook too much of the statuesque, a fault probably originating in his early connection with Flaxman—he was always classically correct and classically cold.

— At Venice, the Arch-Duke Frederick of Austria, Vice-Admiral in the Austrian navy.

6. At Dundee, in his 72nd year, the Very Rev. Heneage Horsley, Dean of Brechin, Canon of St. Asaph. The Dean of Brechin was son of the celebrated Dr. Samuel Horsley, Bishop of St. Asaph.

— At the Baths of Borneo, Lombardy, Lady Charles Paulet, third daughter of the late Sir John Ramsden, bart., and wife of Lord Charles Paulet, Prebendary of Salisbury.

7. From an accidental discharge of his gun whilst shooting, aged 36, Samuel Whiteway, esq., of Oakford, Kingsteignton, a banker at Teignmouth.

— At Denston Hall, Suffolk, the residence of S. Y. Benyon, esq., aged 51, Sir Thomas Pigott, the second Baronet of Knapton, in the Queen's County (1808).

8. At Balmorral, near Aberdeen, suddenly, aged 56, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Gordon, G. C. B. and G. C. H., late Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Court

of Austria. Sir Robert Gordon was the fifth son of George, Lord Haddo, who died during the lifetime of his father, the third Earl of Aberdeen, and was therefore brother of the present Earl. He was a member of Christ Church, Oxford, and entered the diplomatic service in 1810, when he was appointed an attaché to the embassy at Persia. He was subsequently secretary of embassy at the Hague and at Vienna, at which court he served ten years. In 1826 he went to the Brazils as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and on that occasion was sworn a Privy Councillor; in 1828, proceeded as Ambassador Extraordinary to Constantinople. In Oct. 1841, on the accession of the late ministry, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Vienna, which office he held up to a recent period, when he was succeeded by Viscount Ponsonby. He was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1819, and a Civil Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1829. Sir Robert Gordon's death occurred very suddenly.

10. At St. Cloud, the Duc de Guise, son of his Royal Highness the Duc d'Angoulême, Governor-General of Algeria.

11. In Hertford-street, aged 80, the Right Hon. Juliana, Dowager Lady Waterpark.

— At Ipswich, aged 83, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samuel Trevor Dickens, knt. and K.C.H., Senior Colonel Commandant of Royal Engineers. He was a son of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Dickens, of the 1st Foot, and entered as a cadet at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, 1778. After some peace service he was ordered to Gibraltar in 1784, where he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the first Lord Heathfield (then Sir George Elliott), in 1785, and continued in that situation until his lordship embarked for England. In 1787, having succeeded to a First Lieutenancy of Engineers, he was appointed Director of the Revenue Works by Gen. O'Hara, then Commander-in-Chief at Gibraltar, in which capacity he surveyed and directed the galleries, batteries, and emplacements, with which the faces of that rock are so fully furnished, and was continued in those employments by Sir Robert Boyd and Gen. Rainsford, until the resumption of the command of the fortress by Gen. O'Hara, who immediately made him his first Aide-de-Camp, the duties of which situation he continued to perform until 1800, when he came to

England on leave. In the same year he was ordered to serve as Second Engineer under Sir James Pulteney, on the coast of France, and at Ferrol; and afterwards under Sir Ralph Abercrombie at Cadiz, and in the Mediterranean; by which latter officer he was, on the arrival of the armament at Malta, appointed Commanding Royal Engineer of that island: and having succeeded to a Lieut.-Colonelcy of Engineers, in March, 1805, was continued in that command until June, 1814, when he obtained the rank of Colonel in the army, and leave to return to England. On the 29th Sept. following, he became Colonel in his corps; and, on the 11th March, 1815, was appointed Commanding Royal Engineer in the Eastern District; in which situation he continued until promoted to the rank of Major-General, the 12th Aug. 1819. He received the honour of knighthood Jan. 29, 1834, and attained the rank of Lieut.-Gen. in 1837. He married, in 1784, Mary Anne, daughter of Daniel Gearing, esq.

— At his residence, Royal-terrace, Weymouth, aged 80, Major-Gen. Thomas Phipps Howard, K.H., late of the 23rd Dragoons. The deceased entered the army in 1793, and during that and the succeeding year served with his regiment on the continent. From 1795 to 1799 he took part in the operations of the British troops at St. Domingo and the West India Islands. He subsequently served with distinction in the Peninsula, under the Duke of Wellington; and at the battle of Talavera he was severely wounded and taken prisoner by the French. He attained the rank of Major-General at the general promotion of the army last Nov. He was nominated a Knight of the Order of the Guelphs of Hanover in 1837.

13. At his residence in the Waterloo Bridge-road, aged 60, Lewis Nockalls Cottingham, esq., F.S.A. He was born in 1787, at Laxfield, in Suffolk, of a respectable family, and having shown a decided inclination for art, was placed in a situation to pursue it. After many years of obscure diligence, he at length began to obtain important employment. In 1825 he was nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester architect to their cathedral, where he effected very extensive works, including a new central tower, with the restoration of many portions of the fabric. In 1829 he was the successful competitor for the restoration, &c., of the

interior of the chapel of Magdalene College, Oxford; a work which may be considered one of the first steps towards the revival of the correct taste and feeling for English ecclesiastical architecture, which since then has happily been so widely extended. In 1833 he was entrusted with the restoration and repairs of St. Alban's Abbey Church, and there carried out, in a most satisfactory manner, very considerable works. The next large work on which he was engaged was the cathedral at Armagh, in Ireland, which, with the exception of a very small portion, was entirely rebuilt from his designs. He was exceedingly strenuous in his exertions to aid in effecting the restoration of the Lady Chapel at St. Saviour's, Southwark. In 1840 he was called in by the Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple, to report upon the then proposed restoration of the Temple Church; and he afterwards, in various ways, materially aided in the beautiful restoration there accomplished. The reparation of the tower and spire of St. James's, Louth, Lincolnshire, which had been rent from the top to its foundations by lightning, was confided to his care, and has been restored with the utmost skill and accuracy. The extensive and able restorations at St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmund's, and the Norman Tower in the same town, were also restored under his superintendence. He was further occupied very extensively both in the ecclesiastical and civil branches of his profession; and, from among many others, may be mentioned the following:—the restoration of the churches at Ashbourne, Derbyshire; Chesterford, Essex; Milton Bryan, Beds—where, in addition to other works, he erected a new tower at the north-west angle of the nave; Clifton, Notts; Roos, Yorkshire; Theberton, Suffolk; Horningsheath, Suffolk; Market Weston, Suffolk; and private works for Lord Brougham, at Brougham Castle, Westmoreland; the Earl of Harrington, at Elvaston Castle, Derby; the Earl of Dunraven, at Adare Abbey, Ireland; and the Earl of Craven, at Combe Abbey. In the years 1824 and 1825 he published several valuable practical works connected with the study of Gothic architecture; among which may be specially mentioned, a large folio work on Henry the Seventh's Chapel, as restored; a folio work of "The Details of Gothic Architecture;" and a quarto work on Ornamental Metal Work. His last great work

was the restoration of Hereford Cathedral. The great central tower has been reinstated in its original form; the Lady Chapel has been restored; and the choir and other alterations, estimated to cost 25,000*l.* additional, have been commenced. The completion of this great undertaking has been committed to his son.

14. At Fulham, aged 55, Mr. Roake, composer. He was a native of Ireland, and the first master of Belfe. He composed the opera of *Amelia*, which was successfully performed at Covent Garden; *Henrique*, and many other vocal pieces.

— At Bath, aged 75, Capt. Nichols. He was formerly in the 8rd Foot, and served with Lord Hill's division throughout the Peninsular war.

15. At Brighton, in his 72nd year, the Ven. William Dealtry, D.D., Archdeacon of Surrey, Canon of Winchester, and Rector of Clapham. He was born in Yorkshire in the year 1775, a younger son of an ancient and respectable family, and was sent young to Cambridge, becoming a member of Catharine Hall, and became one of the Fellows of Trinity College in 1798, and continued so till his marriage in 1814. In 1796 he was Second Wrangler and Second Smith's prizeman. In 1802 he was Moderator in the examinations of the University. At the foundation of the East India College in Hertfordshire, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics there. In 1810 he published an excellent work on "The Principles of Fluxions." In 1813, on the death of the Rev. John Venn, Dr. Dealtry was presented to the rectory of Clapham, in which he ever manifested a union of fervent piety, high refinement, and practical good sense, such as is rarely witnessed. He was appointed Chancellor and Prebendary of Winchester in 1830; and, on the elevation of Dr. Wilberforce to the Deanery of Westminster, he succeeded him as Archdeacon of Surrey, in 1845. Besides his *Theory of Fluxions*, Dr. Dealtry was the author of a great number of excellent works, chiefly theological, which obtained a high reputation.

16. At Cambridge, in his 47th year, the Rev. William Hodgson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's College, and Rector of Glaston, Rutlandshire. Dr. Hodgson came to the University in 1819, an unfriended Cumbrian mountaineer, where his father was a farmer. He took his

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Bachelor's degree in 1823, and was ranked as 11th Wrangler. Though he did not obtain any university prizes, he was foremost at the college examinations. As College Tutor, which office he filled for several years, he enjoyed great popularity; and was elected to the Mastership in 1838, on the death of Dr. Barnes.

— At his residence at Waterloo, near Liverpool, aged 90, the Rev. George Vanbrugh, LL.B., a Prebendary of Wells.

19. At Court-garden, Marlborough, aged 55, Sir Henry Bromley Hinrich.

21. Assassinated, near his residence at Rockwell, near Cashel, William Roe, esq., a barrister-at-law, and magistrate for the county of Tipperary. At a meeting of the country magistrates held at Cashel, in consequence of this outrage, the Earl of Glengall stated that he knew the character, as did all the other gentlemen in the room, of the lamented Mr. Roe, than whom a more upright, a more gentlemanlike, generous, charitable, and a more praiseworthy man in every respect, did not exist. No doubt was entertained by those who were cognizant of what had lately taken place in the neighbourhood of Boytonrath—that a combination, if not a conspiracy, existed to deprive Mr. Roe of the legal and just claims which he had upon his tenants for large arrears of rent: the parties met to consider what steps they should adopt, and it absolutely became the subject of deliberation among them, whether Mr. Roe, or the gentleman who officiated as his agent, should be shot. They admitted that Mr. Roe was an excellent, extremely liberal, and generous gentleman, and that it would be a pity to shoot him, and that it would be better to shoot the agent; but, when the fellows had fully discussed their machinations, they came to the determination to shoot the landlord, for this reason,—Mr. Roe's children were very young; if Mr. Roe was dead, the property would be probably placed under the Court of Chancery, and the consequence of that would be that a receiver from the Court would be appointed over it; that the receiver, as was the general custom in those cases, would pay little or no attention to the interests of the minors; that those scheming tenants would be enabled to get a reduction in the rents, and that, as it had often been the case when properties were placed under the courts, the minors and widow would be plundered of their only subsistence! See Chronicle, p. 193.

23. At Gloucester-road, Hyde-park, aged 60, Major-General Thomas Staunton St. Clair, C.B. and K.H. This gallant general was an old Peninsular officer, and had besides distinguished himself in all parts of the globe. His first services were in the West Indies against the natives on the Essequibo River. In 1809 he was employed on the expedition to the Scheldt; landed on Walcheren and engaged in several affairs with the enemy; and was also present at the siege and capture of Flushing with the Royals, which was the first regiment that took possession of the town. In March, 1810, he landed in Portugal, and served in the third division at the battle of Busaco. He commanded four flank companies on the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, in the actions of Pombal, Redinha, Puente de Murcella, Sabugal, and the celebrated movement upon Guarda; and was also in the battles of Fuentes d'Onor and siege of Badajoz. In 1812 he was employed organising and drilling recruits for the Portuguese army in Coimbra. In 1813 and 1814 he commanded the 5th Caçadores, and was engaged, after several hot skirmishes, in the battles of the Nive and the Nive, the passage of the Adour, and investment of Bayonne, in which he successfully kept possession of a garden on the left of the position occupied by the allied army during the sortie. He received a medal for the Nive, and was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815. He attained the rank of Major-General in Nov. 1846.

24. At Trinity College, Dublin, aged 38, James M'Cullagh, esq., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy at that University. Mr. M'Cullagh was born at Loughlinchuhussey, in the parish of Upper Badoney, in the county of Tyrone, about ten miles from Strabane, where his grandfather was a small proprietor. Young M'Cullagh was placed at the only reputable school at that time in Strabane, where his genius soon displayed itself; and it is recorded that he was generally occupied during the hours devoted by other boys to play in solving mathematical problems. It is also recorded that when Euclid was first put into his hands he was dissatisfied with the task imposed on him,—for he was only required to commit the solution of a problem to memory, like a copy of verses, and repeat it; no attempt being made by the master to explain the beautiful chain of reasoning. This did not suit the character of young

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M'Cullagh's mind, and he did not rest until he had acquired a perfect understanding of the science. When commencing his classical studies he was removed from Strabane, and sent to the school of the Rev. John Graham, at Lifford,—and, subsequently, to that of the Rev. Thomas Rolleston. Here he remained until Nov. 1824, when he entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a pensioner. He was then in the fifteenth year of his age. In the following year he became a candidate for a sizarship, which he obtained. Throughout his undergraduate course he carried away every honour both in science and classics. In 1827 he obtained a scholarship, and in 1832 (the year in which his scholarship expired) he was elected a Fellow. In 1835 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics, Dr. Sadleir, the present Provost, having resigned expressly in his favour. In 1843 he was chosen to fill the Chair of Natural Philosophy, in the place of the present Dr. Lloyd, who by becoming a senior Fellow was incapacitated from continuing to hold it. It was in the delivery of the lectures in connexion with this professorship that Mr. M'Cullagh appeared to the best advantage,—for it was then that he used to display the extensive information, elaborate research, and vast acquired treasures of his highly cultivated mind. In 1830 Professor M'Cullagh read his first paper on refracted light before the Royal Irish Academy, of which he was one of the most distinguished members, and which he contributed largely to place in the high position that it now holds among the learned societies of Europe. In 1838 the Conyngham Gold Medal of the Academy was awarded to him for his paper "On the Laws of Crystalline Reflexion and Refraction;" on which occasion the President (the present Sir William Hamilton), in handing the medal to him, said,—“Accept it as a mark of the interest and intellectual sympathy with which we regard your researches,—of the pleasure with which we have received the communications with which you have already favoured us,—and of our hope to be favoured with other communications hereafter. And when your genius shall have filled a wider sphere of fame than that which (though already recognised, and not here only) it has yet come to occupy, let *this* attest that minds were found which could appreciate and admire you early in your native country.” In 1839 Professor M'Cullagh laid the founda-

tion of the very valuable and highly interesting Museum of Irish Antiquities now in Dublin, by presenting to the Royal Irish Academy the celebrated Cross of Cong and other interesting relics. His contributions to the Transactions of the Irish Academy were not confined to scientific subjects, but embraced topics of general literature, and especially those connected with ancient Egyptian chronology. In 1842, Professor M'Cullagh received the Copley Medal from the council of the Royal Society for his vast investigations on the theory of light. This medal is the highest honour in the gift of the Royal Society. Among the competitors for it in the above year were Bessel, Dumas, and Murchison. In 1843, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society: in which he ever manifested the warmest interest—never failing to attend its meetings when he happened to be in London. At the general election of 1846, Professor M'Cullagh became a candidate for the representation of the University in Parliament, but did not succeed. The turmoil attending this contest past, the Professor recommenced his researches on light. For all cases, whether of propagation or of reflexion, ordinary or total, the whole theory as he has left it is analytically complete; but the geometrical interpretation in the general case of total reflexion at the surface of a crystal presents very great difficulties. Many of these his acute intellect had with great labour surmounted. He had been working hard at the subject for the last four weeks of his life,—and with so much success that he had actually commenced a new paper embodying the results of his latest investigations. The heading of this paper remains in his own handwriting. It is entitled “A Theory of the Total Reflexion of Light,” by James M'Cullagh, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. Confinement and intense application gradually produced disease, which affected his mind, and led him to commit the fatal act that terminated his career. At an inquest which was held on his body, the jury returned the following verdict:—“We find that Professor James M'Cullagh died of wounds inflicted upon himself while labouring under temporary insanity.”

25. At Pentonville, aged 77, Jane, widow of F. L. Holt, esq., Q. C., of Kensington, Vice-Chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster.

27. Aged 75, Mr. Sealy Fourdrinier.

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Mr. Fourdrinier was one of the patentees of the paper machine, and was mainly instrumental in the introduction into this country of the present manufacture of paper. For this, after some years of pecuniary distress, he obtained a pension from Parliament.

— At Ramsgate, Maria, relict of Sir William Johnston, Bart., of Hiltown, Aberdeenshire.

28. At his studio in Bidborough-street, Burton-crescent, Mr. Muirgrave L. Watson, sculptor. He was born at Hawkesdale, near Carlisle, in the year 1804, the son of a gentleman of small independent property, and at the age of seventeen was articled to a solicitor at Carlisle of the name of Mouncey. However, after two years' trifling with the pursuit selected for him, he quitted the lawyer's office, and with a portfolio of drawings and a few models made his way to London and the studio of Flaxman. A small model of a Grecian Shepherdess by him attracted the attention of the great sculptor, who talked to him for some time about his art, praised the model, and advised him to send it to the Royal Academy. The model was sent accordingly, and the young artist immediately admitted a student of the Academy. Mr. Watson then travelled in Italy pursuing his art, but his funds being exhausted, he returned to London, and found employment in the studios of Chantrey, Baily, and Behnes, by which great artists his skill was very highly valued. On the death of Chantrey, on Allan Cunningham's recommendation, Lord Eldon was pleased to entrust the two colossal statues of the late Lords Eldon and Stowell, one of Chantrey's last and largest commissions, to Mr. Watson for completion. Chantrey had done nothing to the work beyond a few indications on paper; and the two statues were designed under the superintendence of Allan Cunningham, modelled and since completed in plaster and part in marble by Mr. Watson. They are intended to be placed in the ante-chapel of New College, Oxford. Another of his better works (for he was only rising into reputation at his death) is a full-sized portrait statue of Flaxman, modelled in 1843, and transferred to marble at the request of a committee consisting of the Marquess of Lansdowne, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hallam, Mr. Eastlake, Mr. Barry, and other well-known connoisseurs and artists. His known and exhibited works are few in number; the chief of them are

the bas-relief on the Hall of Commerce in Threadneedle Street, a work executed in insufficient time and for an insufficient sum, though clever—the statue of Queen Elizabeth in the Royal Exchange, in which he has softened down the collars and ornaments of over-dressed Majesty with taste and ingenuity—a monument to the unfortunate Dr. Cameron of the '45, erected in Savoy Chapel—a monument to Allan Cunningham, to be erected in the church of the parish in Scotland in which he was born, consisting of a bas-relief of "Literature," full of elegance—a bas-relief of "Dante and Beatrice"—another of "Sleep and Death bearing off the body of Sarpedon"—one of "Hebe," and another of "Iris," for Mr. Barry's new gates at the Marquess of Lansdowne's seat at Bowood—and heads of Dante and Raphael and other works for Mr. Bellen-den Kerr, being part of a chimney-piece commenced by Flaxman.

29. At Brighton, Miss Byng, eldest sister of the late G. Byng, esq., M.P.

30. At his residence in Bath, aged 76, the Rev. Edward Wiles, M.A., son of the late Archdeacon Wiles, and grandson of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Lately. At Lure, M. Parmentier, who was tried by the French Court of Peers, with M. Teste and Gen. Cubieres. After the trial his health declined rapidly from agitation of mind, and he never rallied.

— Mr. R. B. Peake, the author of numerous and for the most part successful dramatic pieces; for several years he had been treasurer of the Lyceum Theatre; and he was esteemed for his talents, his probity, and his amiable disposition.

NOVEMBER.

1. In Lowndes-square, aged 63, Lady Frances Cole, relict of the late Gen. the Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole. Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter of James, first Earl of Malmesbury.

— At Toronto, Upper Canada, the Right Rev. Michael Power, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, and Chairman of the Board of Education for Upper Canada.

2. At Caddington Hall, aged 39, John James Edward Hamilton, esq., deputy-lieutenant of co. Brecon, only son of Admiral Sir Edward Hamilton, Bart., K.C.B.

3. At Nether Seale Hall, Leicestershire, in his 42nd year, the Rev. Sir

William Nigel Gresley, Bart., Rector of Seale. Sir Nigel was born March 25, 1806. In 1825 he entered the University of Oxford as an undergraduate at Christ Church, and proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1829. In the following year he was instituted by the Bishop of Lincoln to the rectory of Seale, vacant by the death of his father, the Rev. William Gresley. Upon the demise of his cousin, the late Sir Roger, Sir Nigel succeeded to the baronetcy of Gresley, one of the most ancient in the kingdom, it having been conferred upon his ancestor, George Gresley, of Drakelow, Derbyshire, esq., by King James the First, June 29, 1611. Sir Nigel married, in 1831, Georgina-Anne, daughter of the late George Reid, esq., and grand-daughter of the late Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart., Governor of Madras, by whom he has left a numerous family.

— At Leipsic, aged 38, Dr. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, the celebrated composer. "Since the death of Sir Walter Scott the world of imaginative creation has received no such shock as in the decease of Dr. Mendelssohn Bartholdy. Before the poet-novelist died, however, his triumphant career had closed; whereas that of the poet-musician was far from having reached its zenith. It might reasonably have been hoped that his best days of energy and invention were to come; the more, since he occupied a position, justifying a free exercise of his powers, almost unique in the annals of art. These contain, indeed, few records of a being at once so gifted—so happy in all that makes life blessed—so energetic in his calling—whose fame attended him so early. 'The boy,' wrote Goethe of young Mendelssohn, 'was born upon a lucky day.' His father was the son of the celebrated philosopher, himself an enlightened and accomplished man—a merchant in opulent circumstances at Hamburg, where Felix Mendelssohn was born on the 3rd Feb. 1809. His mother—a woman of great intellectual cultivation and graceful bearing—was accustomed to collect round her all that was most distinguished in Berlin. Thus the child had every advantage which parental pride, intelligent foresight, and tender affection could afford. Never can genius have been less forced in its culture;—as those who recollect the artless and eager pleasure which the full-grown and famous man took to the last in simple things can

The extreme quickness of Felix,

however, made all learning easy to him. He early became a good classical scholar; mastered most of the European languages; and, as we once heard him say, 'got into Music he hardly knew how.' But there lay his chiefest gift: and his father's house was one in which all artists, among other celebrities, were welcomed. His mother, too, was able to give him his first musical lessons, increasing them by a minute daily. During a sojourn in Paris he (with his sister) received professional instruction on the pianoforte from Madame Bigot, a lady of Alsatian origin, who had studied in Vienna; to whose musical taste and understanding and personal kindness he always referred in affectionate and grateful terms. On returning to Berlin, Felix was placed under the tuition of Zelter, the friend of Goethe, for the science of music, and of Berger for the pianoforte. He was, also, for a short period, a pupil under Hummel. Under all he laboured well; but under his pianoforte masters, he has assured us again and again, never hard. Besides great aptitude to acquire, Nature had given him a singular vivacity and willingness of finger, which made all the combinations of keyed instruments easy to him. His quickness of ear and memory was prodigious, his sense of time (another special gift, not equally granted to musicians) unimpeachable—all so many qualifications for the distinction as Conductor to which he attained. He acquired, too, without trouble, that general knowledge of instruments which befits an orchestral composer—himself playing fairly on the violin; apparently seizing and arranging ideas as quickly as he learned manual processes, and unconsciously forming a style at an age when boys are mostly writing school-exercises. His *Pianoforte Quartetts*, published in 1824, and probably composed a year or two earlier, as distinctly mark a way of their author's own as his last 'Concerto' or the last issue of his '*Lieder ohne Worte*.' The easy circumstances of his parents permitted him to travel through Germany, and to England. The latter was his first journey independent of tutelage. Here he first won honours as a composer, and made friendships only to be dissolved by death. He visited, shortly afterwards, France and Italy:—the sprightliness and sweetness of his manners (not unchequered in those early days by bursts of amusing petulance and self-assertion) winning him friends and pleasures wherever he went. Pro-

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violently to leaving Germany he had tried his hand at opera-writing, in 'Camacho's Wedding,' which was produced at Berlin—the small success of which is supposed to have contributed to that almost perverse indifference to all temptations to write again for the stage which he was trying to overcome at the time of his death. But it was not till he came to London that his musical vocation seemed assured. Our Philharmonic audience was the first to recognise the rare beauty and fantasy of his Overture to the 'Midsummer Night's Dream.' It was in England, too, that the Overture to the 'Isles of Fingal' was written—and other of his early works first published. About the year 1834 he accepted a music-directorship at Düsseldorf, accompanied with some charge of the Opera conjointly with Herr Immermann. The last appointment, however, he early relinquished. While he was resident at Düsseldorf, his Oratorio of 'St. Paul' was principally composed. It was produced there in the year 1836, according to the good fashion of the Lower-Rhine Musical Festivals, which makes a new work a necessary feature of every meeting. But Mendelssohn's residence at Düsseldorf was not of long duration; since, in 1837,—shortly after his marriage with a young lady of Frankfort,—he took up his abode at Leipzig as Director of the Concerts. He was invested with the degree of Doctor by the University of that town. There his happiest days were spent, and the largest part of his works written. His energy, research, and superintendence revived the musical life of Leipzig, and it once again became the capital of instrumental music and artistic life in Germany. Dr. Mendelssohn was again and again given to understand that Royal favour waited for him, ere he could decide even to try how far a court appointment at Berlin would suit his independence: and after some months of experiment, he obtained leave to reside without court precincts—and returned again to pitch his tent in friendly Leipzig. There he resided till his death, with occasional and increasing absences, rendered inevitable by the calls made upon him from every quarter: for not merely his music was wanted, but his presence as a conductor; the inspiring influence of which is fresh in every one's memory. The triumphant reception which he met with in London last spring, and the magnificent productions which were then heard under

the directing influence of his genius, will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them. His 'Elijah' was first produced by its author at the Birmingham festival, and in the English tongue. Never had he appeared to be more full of life, energy, and creative power. But, upon his return to Germany in the beginning of May, these brilliant recollections were damped by the death of a favourite sister (the wife of an artist named Haensel). Dr. Mendelssohn retired to Interlachen, in Switzerland, for the summer months, where, although he had shaken off the fatigues of the London season, this family affliction seemed to have given him some foreboding of his own impending fate. He returned to his duties at Leipzig; but very few weeks elapsed before his labours were terminated for ever. To enumerate the produce of Dr. Mendelssohn's brief and bright career leads us into almost every province of musical composition—Opera alone excepted. A complete catalogue is, of course, beyond our limits; but we must advert to its principal features. The stores of orchestral music were enriched by him with three grand Symphonies (the last, in A minor, it has been said, owing its origin to reminiscences of the same Highland journey as gave birth to the 'Isles of Fingal' overture); four grand romantic Concert Overtures, besides two or three less important ones; several pianoforte concert pieces; and the incomparable violin 'Concerto.' With these may be mentioned the 'Cantata' on Goethe's 'First Walpurgis Night,' with its descriptive prelude; and one or two 'Scenas' for solo voices. In sacred music, we owe to him two Oratorios, the 'St. Paul,' and the 'Elijah'; several Psalms; the 'Lobgesang,' (or Hymn of Praise,) with its symphonic preface; and the Catholic compositions, 'Lauda Sion,' written for last year's solemnity at Liège; the Hymns for the nuns of the Convent of Trinità di Monti, Rome, and an 'Ave Maria,'—to say nothing of occasional Lutheran service-music produced for Berlin, and some for England. The amount of his concerted vocal music and single songs is extensive. Only a few of the latter are, as yet, well known in this country: some of the last and loveliest, hitherto unpublished, were written for Mdle. Jenny Lind. Among Dr. Mendelssohn's chamber-music may be specified an Otteto, two Quintetts (one in the press), eight Quartetts (including two in course of publication); for stringed instruments,

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three pianoforte Quartetts, two Trios, and three Duett 'Sonatas;' for Pianoforte solo, Preludes and Fugues, 'Rondos,' Studies, characteristic pieces and 'Lieder ohne Worte,'—a form of composition entirely created by Dr. Mendelssohn, as different from the 'Romances' of the Steibelt and Fields as from the operatic transcripts of the Liszt and Thalbergs; for the Organ, six 'Sonatas,' recently published. We have still to mention Dr. Mendelssohn's theatrical music, produced for the court of Prussia,—his exquisite settings and 'entr'actes' completing the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' his noble choruses to 'Antigone,' his music to the 'Edipus,' and choruses to Racine's 'Athalie,' written to the French text; the two last unpublished. No common versatility and dramatic power, it must be insisted, were required to grasp subjects so widely different as the pompous hymns of the old Greek dramatist and the revel of the fairy court conjured up by Shakespeare. Of the last poet the Master was a diligent student; and was used to speak of many among the Plays which could be arranged in the operatic form as tasks he one day might attempt.—'when,' he would say, 'he could write better.' Meanwhile, there remains, we believe, one complete act of the 'Loreley'—an opera which was to be produced at Berlin, written in Switzerland this autumn on the text of Herr Geibel,—with the well-known legend for its subject. It was a favourite dream with the composer permanently to establish himself in some nook on the banks of the Rhine, 'in Germany, but near England;' and his last inspirations will be now listened for with peculiar interest, as having the sadness and significance of a farewell to the river and the land he loved so dearly! Lastly, the sketch of Dr. Mendelssohn as the greatest of modern musicians would be incomplete were we not to speak of him as a performer. He might on the strength of his executive powers alone have challenged Europe. His mechanical facility on the pianoforte was prodigious,—his expression true and deep, without a tinge of grimace or caricature, his— style was unapproached for grace, and animated by that vivacity which also gave such a charm to his demeanour,—his readiness, science, and humour in extemporizing were unsurpassed. He preferred, however, the organ to the pianoforte; since on that nobler instrument his ideas, always cast in large and orchestral proportions, amplified by

every resource of consummate learning and experience, could be most thoroughly expressed by his vigorous hand. His memory was prodigious, and his fancy inexhaustible. Thus much with regard to the artist. Of the man, it is difficult for those who knew him to speak in terms which shall not seem exaggerated. To such as have been used to distrust or make excuses for genius, as a fever necessarily destructive of sound principles and healthy domestic affections,—to those who maintain that a life of exhibition, fame, and adulation must be incompatible with the simplest tastes and the freshest enjoyments,—Dr. Mendelssohn may be pointed out as an instance falsifying all their accusations or self-apologies. He was an affectionate son and brother; an exemplary and devoted husband; a wise and indulgent father. He remained faithful to old friends, with a constancy rare even among those who are less brilliantly tempted to fickleness. His wit was as ready, his spirit as playful, as his sense was sound. While never was musician more keenly alive to the honour and beauty of his own art, few men have possessed tastes and sympathies embracing so wide a circle of pursuits and objects. He drew from Nature with great fidelity: he kept close pace with the questions of the day, and its literature solid or ephemeral. Let it never be forgotten that he was intensely and affectionately German; regarding his country and its prospects with an interest impossible to counterfeit or conceal, and anxious to employ his art as an instrument of peace, brotherly love, and progress. Deeply marked, however, as was his nationality, it was neither morbid nor narrowing in its influences. We have never known a foreigner more honest in his love for, more discriminating in his appreciation of, England. He relished our humour, he loved our poetry, he interested himself in our politics; and how heartily and charmingly he gave himself up to all that was best and sincerest in our society, his sorrowing friends have a thousand reasons to remember. To close, not complete, this personal sketch, we need hardly remind our readers that Nature had gifted her favourite with one of the brightest and most expressive countenances ever bestowed on genius. Those who have seen its expression at once brighten and deepen as he sat 'making music,' (his own phrase,) or watched its wonderful play in society, will bear us out

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in saying that the best portrait extant is meagre and pedantic as a likeness. His remains were conveyed to Berlin, in order that they might be interred near those of his sister, in the old church of the Holy Trinity, where a funeral sermon was preached by M. Berduscheck, and solemn musical services accompanied the affecting ceremony."—(*From the Athenæum.*)

4. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 96, the Right Hon. Julia, Countess Cornwallis.

5. At Bishopthorpe Palace, aged 90, the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward Harcourt, D.C.L., Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England, Lord High Almoner to her Majesty; a Privy Counsellor; Visitor of Queen's College, Oxford; Governor of the Charter House, and of King's College, London, &c., &c. This truly venerable prelate was born at Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire, on the 10th Oct. 1757, and was the youngest son of George, first Lord Vernon, by his third wife, Martha, sister of Simon, first Earl Harcourt. He was educated at Westminster School, from whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where the degree of B.C.L. was conferred upon him April 27, 1786, and that of D.C.L. on the 4th of the following month. He had previously been instituted to the family living of Sudbury in Derbyshire; been appointed a Prebendary of Gloucester, and a Canon of Christ Church in 1785. In 1791 he was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle, and in 1807 he was translated to the see of York, on the death of Archbishop Markham. The late Dr. Dibdin, who visited Bishopthorpe in 1836, speaks of the deceased prelate in the following terms:—"Whoever is acquainted with the present tenant of Bishopthorpe palace, needs not my testimony to the hearty suavity of his manners and the generous hospitality of his disposition. Every neighbouring gentleman, clerical or laical, has constant evidence of these virtues—for virtues they are, and of no mean calibre in their way: and, although his Grace may not, like his predecessor Bowett, cause the spigots and faucets of eighty tuns of claret to be drawn in a year, yet at his table you shall see abundance without profusion, and variety without vulgarity. Going and returning, I was thrice (twice with my daughter) an invited guest to his table; and more generous fare, and more enlivening and congenial discourse could not have been partaken of. His Grace now lives in the bosom of his fa-

mily, as an affectionate father and the best earthly friend. Totally divested of all frigidty and hauteur, he mixes in the most frank and gentlemanly manner possible with his company; and if a second visit were paid him by our gracious and well-beloved Queen, with her illustrious mother, he would still be an attentive host to the humblest individual at table. His Grace has been thirty years at the head of this archiepiscopal table; and an octogenarian of nobler aspect and of firmer tread you shall not see on this side the Tweed." The Archbishop preached a valedictory sermon in the pulpit of York Minster on the 13th Nov. 1836. He continued, however, to enjoy good health, and although incapacitated by extreme age from any active exertion in the duties of his high ministration, continued to take an earnest interest in the affairs of his arch diocese to the last. He visited York, and inspected the repairs of the Chapter-house, on Monday, the 1st Nov., only four days before his death. On Wednesday morning he was taken seriously ill, and he died on the evening of Friday. His body was conveyed to the vault of the Harcourt family at Stanton Harcourt, co. Oxford. After the death of his cousin, Field-Marshal William, third and last Earl Harcourt, G.C.B., his Grace relinquished the names of Venables Vernon, and took that of Harcourt only, by royal sign manual, in Jan. 1831. The Archbishop married, on the 5th Feb. 1784, Lady Ann Leveson Gower, third daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford, and by her ladyship, who died on the 16th Nov. 1832, he had issue eleven sons and three daughters, the whole of whom (with one exception) survive him.

6. At Copenhagen, aged 40, Elizabeth, Countess Dannekiold de Samsøe, daughter of the Marquis of Ailesbury.

—Aged 35, Mr. George Wieland, who first appeared on the stage, at Sadler's Wells, when only five years old; and had a unique talent in representing the stage monkey.

9. At Wiesbaden, aged 70, Lieut.-General Francis Newbery, Colonel of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. This officer entered the army in 1794, and served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798, and was engaged with the rebels and taking the French at Ballinamuck. Having attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel he proceeded to India in 1816, and commanded the first cavalry brigade at the siege and capture of Hattaras. In 1817 and 1818 he commanded the cavalry of the left division of

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the Marquis of Hastings's grand army, which was the first division engaged with the Pindarees, and took the whole of their baggage and camp. He was then removed to the command of the cavalry, with a light division, under Major-Gen. Sir T. Brown, and captured at Romporah nine pieces of artillery, and the Artillery General. In January, 1818, at Joud, his brigade was broken up, but two days after the Rajah of Joud fired into the British camp, and Sir T. Brown immediately ordered him to resume the command of the cavalry, when he was present at the blowing open the gates, attack of the place, and routing and pursuing the enemy's troops. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1825, that of Lieut.-General in 1838, and was made Colonel of the 3rd Dragoon Guards in 1842.

10. At Link Elm, Malvern, aged 73, Lieut.-Col. Philip Dorville, C.B. He served on the staff with the cavalry under the Marquis of Anglesey, during the campaign of 1808 and 1809, including two general engagements; and with the 1st Royals during the subsequent campaigns. His last services were during the campaign of 1815, including Waterloo.

11. J. F. Dieffenbach, the greatest surgeon of Germany. Dieffenbach was born in 1795, at Königsberg. He served in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. Amongst his numerous valuable works are mentioned the continuation of Professor Scheel's work on the transfusion of the blood and the injection of medicaments into the veins.

12. At the house of his friend, John Taylor, esq., St. George's-place, Hyde Park Corner, aged 57, Lieut.-Col. George Hibbert, C.B., late Commanding her Majesty's 40th Regiment, with which regiment he was engaged at Waterloo.

13. At Wear Hall, Wear Gifford, aged 89, the Right Hon. Katharine, Dowager Countess Fortescue. She was the third daughter of the late Right Hon. George Grenville, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wyndham, Bart.

— At Hampton Manor House, near Bath, aged 38, Osborne Markham, esq., late Captain in the 32nd Regt. He was the only son of Osborne Markham, esq., sixth and youngest son of Archbishop Markham.

15. At Lartington Hall, aged 69, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Witham, esq.

16. After a long illness, of paralysis on the brain, aged 71, the Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, D.D., Rector of St.

Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Vicar of Exning, Suffolk, and Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, formerly F.R.S. and F.S.A. Dr. Dibdin was a nephew of the celebrated Charles Dibdin, the songwriter, being the son of Charles's elder brother, Thomas, whom he has immortalized as "poor Tom Bowling, the darling of our crew." He was a member of St. John's College, Oxford, and was ordained by Dr. North, Bishop of Winchester, in 1804. One of his earliest preferments was the preachship of Archbishop Tenison's chapel in Swallow-street, given him by Dr. Andrewes, the Rector of St. James's. He subsequently obtained, "under the odious process of competition," (such are his own words,) the alternate morning preachship and the evening lectureship of Brompton chapel, which he held for nineteen years, and other preachships, at Quebec and Fitzroy chapels. Some time, before he had settled into the clerical profession, indeed from the earliest stage of his career, Mr. Dibdin evinced a strong inclination for authorship, and after trying his pen at some minor works, published the first edition of his "Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics," in 1802; which was so successful, that a second edition was required in 1804, a third in 1808, and a fourth edition in 1827. In 1805 he translated, for Mr. Ruff, "Fenelon's Treatise on the Education of Daughters," and in 1804 he engaged in the composition of a series of lectures for delivery at the Royal Institution, "On the Rise and Progress of English Literature." These were altogether twenty-eight in number, and delivered in the years 1806, 1807, and 1808. Several publications of merit followed in the years 1806, 1807, 1808, and 1809; and in 1810 he embarked on one of his most extensive works, and that which, if completed, would have been the most important, "The Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain." The first volume was wholly devoted to preliminary matter, and the works of Caxton. It contained the substance of Lewis's Life of Caxton, the materials collected by Ames and Herbert, with very considerable additions. It was published at the beginning of 1810, in a handsome quarto volume, richly embellished; the sixty-five large paper copies were all engaged at seven guineas a copy; about 420 small paper copies were bespoke; and the editor cleared between 500*l.* and 600*l.* The second volume, which is devoted almost

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exclusively to the works of Wynkyn de Worde and Pynson, appeared in 1812, having been sold to Miller, the bookseller, for 200 guineas; the third was bought by Murray (Miller's successor) for the like sum, and published in 1816; the fourth was not ready until 1819, and was published by Longmans, on Dr. Dibdin's own account. By this time the original purchasers were partly dead, and partly grown lukewarm; and, as this volume barely cleared its expenses, the work here unfortunately ceased. In the mean time the author had prepared the second edition of his "Bibliomania." This he cast into a new form, calling it "A Bibliographical Romance," in six parts, and designating the parts thus: 1. The Evening Walk. 2. The Cabinet. 3. The Auction Room. 4. The Library. 5. The Drawing Room. 6. The Alcove. The characters of his friends and the principal book-collectors were introduced as *dramatis personæ*, under romantic names, the antitypes of which are for the most part divulged in his subsequent writings. The author himself figured under the name of Lysander. "But Lysander had something else to do than to indulge in mere literary chit-chat for the amusement of his guests. Dry and dusty authors were to be taken down and rummaged; and I think that I speak soberly when I say, that nearer three hundred than two hundred of such authors were pretty carefully examined. Including the various works of these authors consulted and referred to, not fewer than four hundred must be considered as the number. In regard to Morhof in particular, (him upon whom Johnson seems to lay a most emphatic stress,) I might at that time be said to have had his Polyhistor Literarius at my finger's end. Hard, dogged, fagging was the basis of all the vivacity of the Bibliomania." This work was generally received with much approbation, and the author derived from it a profit of about 200*l*. Eighteen copies only were printed on large paper in two volumes, imperial octavo; they were published at ten guineas, and have since been sold for fifty. Dr. Dibdin in the meanwhile took a prominent part in the formation of the Roxburghe Club, which originated in the sale of the Duke of Roxburghe's library, in June, 1812. On this subject Dr. Dibdin has discoursed at length in his Bibliographical Decameron, and in a long chapter of Roxburgiana in his Literary Reminiscences. Dr. Dibdin was the Vice-President, and Earl Spencer the

President. Dr. Dibdin was now appointed librarian to Earl Spencer, in whose magnificent collection he found so many productions of the continental presses to attract his admiration, that he was drawn aside from the less interesting productions of the minor English printers. His first work on this valuable collection is entitled, "Book Rarities, or a Descriptive Catalogue of some of the most curious, rare, and valuable Books of early date, chiefly in the collection of the Right Hon. George John, Earl Spencer, K.G." The task thus commenced extended into the work entitled "Bibliotheca Spenceriana," which was published in 1814, in four volumes super-royal octavo, all the copies of which were sold, the small copies at 8*l*. 8*s*. and 9*l*. 9*s*., and the large paper at 18*l*. 18*s*. A Supplement was added in 1815; the *Ædes Althorpiæ* (noticed hereafter) may be considered as vols. V. and VI.; and a Catalogue of the Cassano Library (added to the Spencer collection in 1820) formed an additional volume in 1822. Dr. Dibdin's great work, "The Bibliographical Decameron," was first announced by an advertisement "on the yellow coat of old Sylvanus Urban," in June, 1815. It appeared in three volumes in Dec. 1817. The author's expenses on this magnificent work amounted to nearly 5000*l*.; but he sold the whole impression of 18 large, and 760 small paper copies (many of the latter at the advanced price of nine guineas, the subscription having been seven guineas and a half), and the result was not only very triumphant, but probably more profitable than in the case of any other of our author's productions. Overtures were made to him for its republication in French, but this was prevented by the plates and woodcuts having been ruthlessly destroyed by the author. Immediately after the completion of the Decameron, Dr. Dibdin undertook another highly embellished work, a description of the mansion-house of his patron, Earl Spencer, at Althorp, in Northamptonshire, its works of art, and its book-treasures. This was entitled, "*Ædes Althorpiæ*;" to which is added, a Supplement to the Bibliotheca Spenceriana." Nearly 2000*l*. were paid to the engravers of the plates. The work was not published until April, 1822. In the year 1818 Dr. Dibdin went abroad, and having been nine months incessantly occupied in the examination of public and private libraries, he returned home, resolving to bring forward the result for publication, under the title of "A Bibliographical, An-

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tiquarian, and Picturesque Tour." This was published in the spring of 1821. The author had been attended by Mr. George Lewis as an artist, from whose pencil the most beautiful plates were derived, and who afterwards published on his own account a supplemental series of etchings. The money paid to engravers nearly approached 5000*l*. Dr. Dibdin was probably justified when he boasted in his *Reminiscences*, that this was "the most costly work on the score of embellishment, and the most perilous on that of responsibility, in which a traveller—relying upon his own resources exclusively—was ever engaged." There was a second edition, in three smaller volumes, without the embellishments of the former, but with a few new ones of its own, published in 1829. In 1823 Dr. Dibdin obtained, through the untiring friendship of Earl Spencer, the vicarage of Exning, near Newmarket, and, almost immediately after, the same powerful interest obtained from the Premier, the Earl of Liverpool, the presentation of Dr. Dibdin to the rectory of St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square. In 1824 Dr. Dibdin produced another work, entitled "The Library Companion, or the Young Man's Guide and the Old Man's Comfort in the choice of a Library," in one volume octavo. In 1836 Dr. Dibdin published in two octavo volumes, his "Reminiscences of a Literary Life." In the same year he pursued the plan he had in contemplation ever since his continental tour, namely, a Tour in England, which was published in 1838, with the title of "A Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in the Northern Counties of England and Scotland;" besides these, his principal works, he was incessantly engaged on other literary labours of less fame, to which he was unfortunately driven by pecuniary embarrassments, the consequence of his latter expensive publications, which did not repay like those issued in the more palmy days of Bibliomania.

20. At Frankfort, aged 70, his Royal Highness William II., Elector of Hesse. He succeeded to the electorate on the 27th Feb., 1821. He is succeeded by his son, Prince Frederick William, born in 1802, and who, since 1831, shared the reins of government with his father. The Elector was one of the richest sovereigns of Europe, and leaves, it is said, a fortune of upwards of 100,000,000*l*. He has appointed the Emperor of Austria his principal executor.

21. Suddenly, at Alverthorpe Hall,

Mary, wife of George Sanders, esq., M.P., for Wakefield.

22. At Brighton, aged 68, the Rev. William Vansittart, D.D., Prebendary of Carlisle, Vicar of Shottesbrook, Berks, and Master of Wigston Hospital, Leicester.

24. Aged 70, Mr. Joshua Fielden. He was the eldest brother of the firm of Fielden, Brothers, cotton and silk manufacturers, Waterside, Todmorden.

25. At Clyffe Hall, aged 40, the Hon. Samuel Hay, Equerry to her Majesty the Queen Dowager; brother of the late Earl of Errol.

26. In Jamaica, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, aged 32, Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, esq., architect, of Gordon-street, Euston-square. Mr. Elmes was the architect of St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

27. In Devonshire-place, aged 72, Dame Anne, relict of Sir Percival Hart Dyke, bart., of Lullingstone Castle, Kent.

30. At his official residence at Portsmouth, aged 62, William Henry Shirreff, esq., Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard. He was son of General Shirreff. He entered the royal navy as a volunteer of the first class, on board *La Juste*, on the 1st Jan., 1796, and was in that vessel during the mutiny. He was made Lieutenant in 1804, having been engaged in the interim in blockading Brest, l'Orlent, and the Texel; he was at the blowing up of the sluices at Ostend, under Sir Home Popham and Sir Eyre Coote, in the expedition to Holland, landing troops, and was afterwards employed on shore with them, under Sir Ralph Abercromby. In a fishing-boat he was at the cutting out of the *Lynx* sloop of war from under the batteries of Delfzyl, in the river Emme, and at the cutting out of many small vessels; at the destruction of the batteries in Sheryminocoog, on the coast of Holland; in the expedition to Ferrol; and shortly after was cast away in the *Stag*, in Vigo Bay. He was employed on shore at Cosir, in the Red Sea, digging wells for and assisting to transport Sir David Baird's army across the Desert, exposed to a sun which, under canvas, created a heat of 120 degrees, his party having no tents. He assisted the master of the *Franchise* in surveying the Sea of Suez, and in the same year commanded the barge of the *Romney*, which, with the launch of that ship, saved the whole

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of the 80th regiment and the crew of a country ship, in a gale of wind. He was appointed Lieutenant of the *Reynard* in 1814, and as first Lieutenant of that ship (the captain having died) received the thanks of the merchants of Jamaica for saving two valuable ships by sending the boats to attack a notorious privateer, on which occasion the second lieutenant was killed, and seventeen men were killed and wounded. He removed to the *Hornet* for a passage home, and in Nov., 1804, was appointed to the *Circe*, in the West Indies. When Lieutenant of this ship he was sent with important despatches to Lisbon in a captured privateer schooner, *La Fama*, and then off Cadiz, to Sir John Orde; returning to the West Indies, he was captured by a schooner of superior force, having 18 guns and 140 men, whilst *La Fama* had only 4 guns and 20 men. He was carried into Guadaloupe, and thrown into the common gaol, where he remained for some time. On rejoining the *Circe* he was employed constantly, for twelve months, cruising in a boat and a small tender of 20 tons, to intercept the trade from Porto Rico to St. Thomas's. In March, 1806, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and on the 21st of April was appointed to command the *Lily*. He was four years in the West Indies, where he was at the capture of the Danish islands and the city of San Domingo. He commanded the seamen and marines at the capture of Desiada, the plan for which he had submitted to Sir A. Cochrane, the commander-in-chief. Subsequently he was several times engaged with the batteries of Guadaloupe when in chase of vessels, &c. He was posted into the *Garland*, 22, on the Jamaica station, Nov. 15, 1809, and was appointed to the *Barossa*, Oct. 25, 1812; he was then employed on the coast of North America, and in the *Chesapeake* had the honour of hoisting Sir George Cockburn's flag in the attack on Crany Island. Previously, in company with the *Juno* and *Narcissus*, he was engaged with fifteen gun-boats from Norfolk. He was in the attack on Hampton, and was sent up the Potomac to destroy the United States frigate *Little John Adams*, which vessel, however, escaped, owing to the difficulties encountered in the navigation of the river. They were seven times ashore on the Kettle Bottoms. Capt. Shirreff commanded the seamen and marines at the capture of the Kent Islands, and for his services on that

occasion received testimonials from Sir George Cockburn and Sir J. B. Warren. He was in the West Indies until nearly the close of the war in 1814, and from his entry into the navy in 1796 to that period his services were continuous, and mostly in tropical climates. After commanding the *Thistle* and *Iris* in the Thames, Capt. Shirreff was, in Sept. 1818, appointed to the *Andromache*, and whilst commanding this ship he, at his own risk, freighted a barge, and sent his master to examine and survey the land reported to be seen south of Cape Horn. This land, since named South Shetland, was then first visited, and its importance since then has been fully acknowledged. Capt. Shirreff was employed nearly four years as senior officer in the Pacific, where his exertions in forwarding the interests of British commerce under circumstances of great difficulty were publicly acknowledged by Commodore Bowles and Sir Thomas Hardy, and by various British merchants. In this service he sacrificed the opportunity of conveying several valuable freights. He returned home from the South American station Aug. 31, 1821. In Jan., 1829, he was appointed to command the *Warspite*, but was invalided from her in 1830. He was seven years and a half Captain of the port of Gibraltar, during which service he was sent by Lord Palmerston, the Foreign Secretary, to assist the British Minister at Madrid in the foundation of a commercial treaty. He was Captain Superintendent of Deptford from April, 1838, to August, 1841; and of Chatham from that time to Nov., 1846, when he obtained his flag-rank. He was appointed to Portsmouth dockyard on the 30th of Sept. last. His remains were honoured with a public funeral on the 8th Dec., and were interred in the Military Garrison Chapel, Portsmouth. Rear-Admiral Shirreff married, June 29, 1810, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Hon. David Murray, brother to the 7th Lord Elibank.

— At the house of his son, at Islington, aged 86, Mr. Thomas Cobbett, elder brother of the late William Cobbett.

— In St. Alban's-place, Sir John M. Brackenbury, K.H., of Aylesby and Raithby, Lincolnshire, late Consul at Cadiz.

Lately.—In Edinburgh, John Bruce, or "John of Skye," for some years the Highland piper at Abbotsford. In his best days John was a fine athletic man,

and when dressed in full costume, playing a pibroch, or marching up the dining-room at Abbotsford, to receive from the hands of his illustrious master his Celtic *quatch*, brimful of Glenlivet, he had a most imposing and picturesque appearance. Latterly, however, the poor fellow got wild and unsettled. He imagined himself to be a descendant of the great Robert Bruce, and hinted at his pretensions to the throne. He still wandered about, old and indigent, playing the pipes which he had received from Sir Walter, and though more than 70 years of age, and subjected to much hardship and privation, he walked erect and had a military air to the last.

DECEMBER.

2. In Cumberland-terrace, Lady Dallas, relict of the late Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Dallas.

— At his residence, Brixton-hill, in his 98th year, Peter Finch Martineau, esq.

4. In Gower-street, aged 72, Joseph Kay, esq., architect to the Greenwich and Foundling Hospitals.

5. At Whitley Abbey, aged 93, the Right Hon. Jane, dowager Viscountess Hood, great-grandmother of the present Viscount.

6. At Cookham, aged 97, Mrs. Fleming, relict of Edmund Fleming, esq., of Cookham Grove.

— At Edgehill, Liverpool, aged 79, Jean, widow of John Thom, esq., merchant, Glasgow, and mother of the late Robert Thom, esq., her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo, China.

7. In College-street, Westminster, aged 71, William Archibald Armstrong White, esq., of Castor, Northamptonshire, Barrister-at-Law, F.R.S. and F.S.A. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn May 5, 1801, and was for many years one of the magistrates of Queen-square police office, to which he was appointed in 1816.

— In Clifford-street, aged 53, Robert Liston, esq., F.R.S., Member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Professor of Clinical Surgery in University College, London. Robert Liston was the son of a clergyman of the Established Church of Scotland, the Rev. Henry Liston, minister of Ecclesmachan, in the county of Linlithgow. He was born on the 23th of October, 1794. After completing the usual academical and

professional course of education, he became a graduate of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of Edinburgh and London, and established himself in the former city in the year 1817. He delivered lectures, first on anatomy and afterwards on surgery, from 1822 to 1834. He speedily rose into eminence, both as a lecturer and an operator, and in this latter capacity he has had few rivals and no superior. At the termination of his professional studies in 1815 he became connected, as ordinary house surgeon, with the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, and though a very young man he set about the remedy of what he considered defects in the management of that institution. This was unfortunately not done in a manner tending to conciliate the managers; but his views were rightly directed, and at last he attained the fullest confidence of the management, on whose records are left the strongest testimonials of his important services. Notwithstanding his rising reputation he failed in attaining the Professorship of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, which was at one time the object of his ambition. This failure led to his transferring his unrivalled skill into a wider scene; for in the year 1833 he published his "Principles of Surgery," and that work underwent frequent revision and several editions; more latterly his lectures on various subjects, and especially on lithotomy, were published in the "Lancet." He contended strongly and successfully for the simplicity of surgical practice, and for the annihilation of the old complicated system of accumulated bandages and copious use of unguents. His style, both in writing and speaking, was clear, simple, and homely. He disdained ornament, and was not prodigal in illustration, but always intent on the main point of his subject, and more anxious to add to practical information and to come to a substantial and efficient conclusion, than to theorise or beautify. In the year 1834 Mr. Liston, having been appointed surgeon to the North London Hospital, removed to this higher sphere of duty. He subsequently became Professor of Clinical Surgery in University College, and continued until his death one of the brightest ornaments of that important institution. On his leaving Edinburgh, in the month of November, 1834, a public entertainment was given to him, at which the chief magistrate of the city presided, and where many of the most eminent of his professional brethren

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bore testimony to his merits, and especially to his transcendent talents as an operator. For excellence in this department he possessed every qualification—great physical strength and activity, coolness, promptitude, energy, and unflinching courage, a steady hand and a quick eye, a resolution which rose with the difficulties he encountered, and rested on a just reliance on his complete knowledge of anatomy and pathology. But, though potent to wield, he was by no means rash to recommend the use of the knife. On the contrary, he was a remarkably cautious practitioner. As he was dauntless in operation, however dangerous, he was deliberate in forming the resolution, and forbore where he could. In London his practice soon became extensive, and steadily increased. In the year 1846 he was appointed one of the Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons. His reputation was now established and unchallengeable—his name familiar in every medical school of Europe and America. A rich harvest of honour and wealth lay before him; but alas! the sickle has fallen from the hand of the reaper, and in the zenith of his manhood and vigour of his practice he has been stricken down by sudden death. Nor let it be imagined, although the calls for his aid were incessant by those who could command his services by munificent remuneration, that he forgot or overlooked the poor and needy. His nature abhorred every thing sordid, and in whatever rank of life the "case" occurred, if it was one of difficulty or interest, this master of his art was ready with the potent spell of his unerring bistoury, and his reward was in the consciousness of his own power, and in the noble pride of having been ministrant to the relief of suffering humanity. His manner in ordinary society was sometimes complained of as harsh or abrupt, and be certainly was occasionally neglectful of the mere trifling courtesies of life, and sometimes careless of refinement or punctilio. He was a man of thought more than of show; but in the proper and trying scene of the labours of the medical man—in the chamber of the sick—he was gentle as he was resolute. In private life Mr. Liston had many sincere friends, and was highly appreciated. His affections were strong. His attachments, once formed, were lasting. His sympathies were with every thing open, manly, and honest. He never forgot the associations of early life, and warmly loved

his country and his kin. He hated affectation and cherished sincerity—for he was himself sincere. He felt his own high position, and cherished his own hard-earned reputation; but he was ready to make any sacrifice, and to endure any labour, by which the healing art might be promoted and the happiness of his fellow-creatures secured. He enjoyed almost uninterrupted health for many years, until within about a twelvemonth, when he became visibly affected. But the true nature of his disease baffled the skill of his medical advisers, and it was not until a post-mortem examination that it was ascertained he had laboured under aneurism of the aorta.

— At his seat, Rose Lawn, Celbridge, co. Kildare, in his 78th year, Lieut. Gen. Sir Joseph Hugh Carncross, K. C. B., Colonel-Commandant of the 8th battalion of Royal Artillery. He was the eldest son of Capt. Hugh Carncross, of the 47th Foot. He entered the Royal Artillery as a cadet in 1783; was appointed a Second Lieutenant in 1793; served in the West Indies from 1797 to 1801; at Walcheren in 1809; and in the Peninsula and France from 1811 to 1814. He received a cross and two clasps for his services at the battles of Salamanca, siege of Burgos, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse; and was created a Knight Companion of the Bath in 1815. He became a Major-General in the army in 1837; was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the 8th battalion of Royal Artillery in 1839; and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1846.

8. At his residence in the Albany, in the 72nd year of his age, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Charles Dalbiac, K. C. H., Colonel of the 4th or Queen's Own Light Dragoons. He was the eldest son of Charles Dalbiac, esq., of Hungerford Park, Berkshire; and entered the army in 1793, as Cornet of the 4th Dragoons, in which he continued throughout his career. He served with the regiment during the campaign of 1809, and was engaged in the battle of Talavera. He served the winter campaign of 1810 in the lines of Lisbon, and commanded the regiment at the affairs of Campo-Mayor, Los Santos, in the spring of the next year. In 1812 he was actively engaged at Llerena, and at Salamanca, July 22. For the gallantry of the regiment at the last-named place, it has since been permitted to bear the word "Salamanca" upon its standard.

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and appointments. In the years 1822, 1823, and 1824 he held the command of the Northern District of Goojerat, in Bombay. In 1831 he was knighted by King William IV. From 1835 to 1837 he represented the borough of Ripon in Parliament. In 1838 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General; in January, 1839, he was made Colonel of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and in 1842 was removed to the 4th Light Dragoons. Sir Charles Dalbiac was the author of a military catechism for the use and instruction of young officers and non-commissioned officers in the cavalry. Sir Charles Dalbiac married, in 1805, Susanna Isabella, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Dalton, of Sleningford Hall, Yorkshire.

9. In Harley-street, aged 74, the Hon. Marianna, wife of Major-Gen. Sir James Cockburn, of Langton, bart.

10. At his residence, on St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, aged 87, the Hon. Charles Burton, of Mount Anville, co. Dublin, and Eyre Court Castle, co. Galway, one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland. He was born on the 14th Oct., 1760, and was descended from the ancient family of Burton, of Leicestershire, being the second son of Francis Burton, esq., of Aynhoe, co. Northampton. Mr. Charles Burton, having kept his terms at the Inner Temple, made choice of Dublin as a field for his professional exertions, and was called to the Irish bar in 1792. He obtained a silk gown in 1806; in 1817 was made Third Serjeant; in 1818 Second Serjeant; and in Dec., 1820, was raised to the Bench. The career of Judge Burton is a remarkable instance of the powers of mind over circumstances. An Englishman and a stranger, without family ties or connections, or any of those artificial aids which contribute to modern success at the bar, he worked himself to that fortune, fame, and honour which accompany laborious industry and a fine intellect. If he was indebted to any patronage for any portion of the distinction which he afterwards acquired, that source of his success is attributable to his connection with Curran. Judge Burton filled the very highest place as a lawyer. He reminds one of the old fountains of the law, in his extensive familiarity with the great principles of jurisprudence and his acquaintance with their foundations. His knowledge was sound, and eminently practical; and while he could apply himself with remarkable skill to that technical system which forms three-fourths of the

duties of the practising lawyer, he often ascended the higher regions of the law, which are visited by the pure light of reason, and from which alone it is reflected in strength and purity. His famous argument in the *quo warranto* case of *The Crown v. O'Grady*, was a masterpiece of learning and argument, worthy of the best and brightest days of the law. As a judge he fully sustained the high character he acquired at the bar. In times when the country was convulsed by party, and an oblique spirit found its way even to the administration of justice, none ever accused Judge Burton of tampering with his high trust. No man's reason was less swayed by party feeling, and in the many political questions, and cases involving political considerations, which came before him, none could truly say that he contemplated any in the light of a partizan. Calm, dignified, and impartial, he turned neither to the right nor left in dealing out rigid justice. Mr. Justice Burton married, in 1787, Miss Anna Andrews.

— In Eaton-street, the Right Hon. Elizabeth, Lady Montfort.

— Aged 42, Francis Joy, of Lower Mount-street, Dublin, and late of the Middle Temple, esq., Barrister-at-Law. He was called to the bar April 19, 1832.

— At Paris, Sophia Anne, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles William Doyle.

11. In Blandford-square, Lady Dobson, widow of Sir Richard Dobson, M.D.

— In Bolton-street, Hester, wife of Francis Hawkins, M.D., third daughter of the late Right Hon. Mr. Justice Vaughan, and grand-daughter of Henry Beauchamp, 12th Lord St. John, of Bletsoe.

13. At his residence in Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, aged 54, George Byrom Whittaker, esq., of Ave Maria-lane, bookseller and publisher. He was born in March, 1793, at Southampton, where his father, a clergyman of the established church, was master of the grammar-school, and much esteemed for his learning and character; and also of considerable reputation as a teacher, being the author of several popular school-books. On coming of age he became a partner with Mr. Charles Law in an extensive wholesale bookseller's business in Ave Maria-lane, which had been established by Mr. W. Bidwell Law, who died in 1798. The translation and adaptation of "*Cuvier's Animal Kingdom*," in sixteen thick volumes in various sizes, and

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with nearly a thousand coloured engravings, is a specimen of the largeness of his undertakings, and the energy of his speculation. The engraving of the plates, and the mere translation of this noble work, cost upwards of 7000*l*. He had the honour of introducing several popular authors to public notice, and that after many of them had unsuccessfully applied to the then more noted publishers; amongst them Mrs. Trollope, Mr. Colley Grattan, the Rev. George Croly, Miss Mitford. He also published the last novel of Sir Walter Scott; and was the London publisher of all the early editions of the collected works of that illustrious author, as indeed he was of many other celebrated men, through the numerous provincial agencies which it was his successful aim to possess. If, however, amongst his multifarious publications any particular class must be specified, perhaps it was on the educational that he most relied; and in the highest and lowest of this department of learning he was equally distinguished; publishing, in conjunction with the Oxford and Cambridge booksellers, a long list of the classical writers from Porson and Elmsley's times down to Arnold's and Mitchell's. In children's books he was equally successful, and perhaps no series ever had such a universal and continuous, and we will say deserved sale as the Pinnock series, which, though bearing that name, really derived their value from his judicious choice of numerous celebrated men, who, in reediting, frequently may almost have been said to have rewritten them. He was also one of the promoters of cheap literature in his Popular Library; and was the publisher of Mr. J. P. Collier's recent edition of Shakespeare. When little more than 80 years of age Mr. Whittaker served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, in the year 1824, with Sir Peter Laurie.

— At Liverpool, aged 72, Emily, relict of Sir Samuel Young, bart., of Formosa Place, Berks.

— At Sandon Hall, aged 16, Charlotte Mary, second daughter of the Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder, grand-daughter of the Earl of Harrowby, and niece to the Duke of Beaufort. She died from injuries occasioned by her frock catching fire.

— Aged 54, at Cox's Hotel, Jermyn-street, greatly respected and much and deeply lamented, Herbert Barrett Curteis, esq., M.P., of Windmill Hill, Hurst-

monceaux, and Peasmarsh-place, Sussex, M. P. for Rye, and magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Sussex. He was the eldest son of the late Edward Jeremiah Curteis, esq., of Windmill Hill, formerly M. P. for Sussex. At the dissolution of Parliament on the death of George IV. in 1830, and on the retirement of his father, E. J. Curteis, esq., M. P., from the representation of the county of Sussex, Mr. Curteis offered himself, and, together with the late Walter Burrell, esq., was elected without opposition for that county, as was again the case in 1831. After the passing of the Reform Bill he was returned, with the Hon. C. C. Cavendish, for East Sussex, after a contest with George Darby, esq.; and in 1834 he was again reelected without opposition. In 1837 he was in the minority, the Hon. C. C. Cavendish and George Darby, esq., being returned for the division, after a very sharp contest. In 1841 Mr. Curteis was returned for Rye, and again in 1847. In his political sentiments Mr. Curteis was a decided Whig, but, though always fearless and uncompromising in the assertion of his opinions, he was perfectly independent of party, never asking and never receiving any personal favour from Government.

14. At Florence, aged 67, Sir James Annesley, knt., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c., &c. He was the son of the late Hon. Marcus Annesley, of the county Down; and having been educated under the most eminent surgeons of Dublin and London, received, through the interest of the late Sir W. Farquhar, bart., an appointment in India, in which country his professional services were eminently valuable. Sir James Annesley made a Digest of the Medical Reports of Madras, from the year 1786 to 1829; "Sketches on the most Prevalent Diseases of India," 8vo, 1825; 2nd edition, 1828. For the information contained in this work upon the subject of cholera, the Institute of France voted, in 1833, a gold medal of the value of 1000 francs. "Researches into the Causes, Nature, and Treatment of the more Prevalent Diseases of India, and of Warm Climates generally," and other works. Sir James Annesley was knighted by her Majesty in 1844. He was a Fellow of the Royal, Antiquarian, Asiatic, Horticultural, Zoological, Historical, Geographical, and many other learned Societies.

15. Aged 81, Sir James Williams, of Kentish Town, and of West Smithfield,

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one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Middlesex.

17. At Parma, aged 56, Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, formerly wife of the Emperor Napoleon. Of all the dreams of human greatness suddenly thrust by the caprice of fortune upon a youthful Princess, none certainly was ever more gorgeous or surprising than that which made Maria Louisa, then in her 19th year, the bride of the great soldier of fortune, who seemed to be not only the Sovereign paramount of France, but the master of continental Europe. It was in 1810, when the military glories of the empire had ripened into all that conquest and luxury could bestow. Paris was the capital of an European empire. The spoils of all nations, save one, were collected in her halls; the princes of all nations, save one, formed the circle of the Imperial Court; and within sixteen years of that fatal and atrocious day when the innocent blood of Marie Antoinette flowed on the Place de la Revolution, amidst the infuriated cries of the French populace, another Austrian Archduchess passed that spot, hailed by the acclamations of that same people as the bride of Napoleon, and the future mother of a race of emperors. A year elapsed, and the heir of these great hopes, the child of ambition, was born. Every gift of fortune seemed to have been bestowed, and, amidst these preternatural and extravagant demonstrations of mighty power and of insatiable desires, it was scarcely possible to conceive that three short years would dissipate this meteoric vapour, and place the darkest lesson of human mutability so close to the most daring efforts of human pride. The recklessness with which these gifts were thrown away was equal to the boldness by which they had been won. The personal share of Maria Louisa in these extraordinary scenes was, indeed, that of a passive instrument rather than a voluntary agent, and little of the glory or the shame of that period attaches to herself. It cannot, however, be forgotten that her marriage was the immediate consequence, if not the cause, of the scandalous and ungrateful repudiation of Josephine; and the Austrian Princess knew that the rights and dignities she assumed as a wife and an empress were unlawfully plundered from another. Nor will it be less remembered that the marriage which decked the daughter of Francis in these trappings covered the house from which she sprang with humiliation; that her inauspicious nuptials were

preceded by the defeat of the land of her birth, and followed by the defeat of that of her adoption; and that the marriage itself was designed to be the link which should rivet the policy of Austria to the ascendancy of France. These considerations might, indeed, have been disguised from an inexperienced princess, and it would be unjust to judge her in prosperity by a very strict standard of duty. But in adversity there are no disguises; and, if she had been possessed of any feeling of dignity or generosity, the changes which pressed upon her gave her ample occasion for the display of higher virtues than those which surrounded her throne. She seems, on the contrary, never to have excited the respect or the compassion of any one in Europe. The Allied Sovereigns themselves, on reaching Paris, marked their consideration for Josephine by their visit to Malmaison; but Maria Louisa sought not even to share the fortunes of her husband in the mild banishment of Elba. Her son became a hostage in the hands of her father, and every tie was broken which connected Maria Louisa with the greatness or the misfortunes of him who had shared with her his self-won throne.

A strange insensibility to the past, a selfish nature, and an ignoble second marriage, completed the bathos of her unequal life, which ended as if the sole purpose for which she had ever existed was to dwell at ease in the little Court of Parma, and to obey the Italian policy of Prince Metternich. Her administration of these principalities was of course Austrian; but she had introduced many of the institutions which have proved most beneficial in Lombardy, and her subjects were at least free from onerous contributions to the finances of the empire. The body of the Archduchess Maria Louisa has been conveyed to Vienna, and placed in the imperial vault at the church of the Capuchins, by the side of that of her son, the Duke de Reichstadt.

18. At Exmouth, Charlotte, relict of Gen. Sir John Fraser, G. C. H., of Campden Hill, Middlesex, and daughter of the late Col. Van Cortlandt.

19. At Duddingstone House, near Edinburgh, aged 14, Robert, eldest son of the late Robert Liston, esq.

20. At Leamington, of influenza, Elizabeth, widow of Lord Henry Murray, son of John, third Duke of Athol.

— At Gosport, Charles Carter, esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue. This officer was one of the sons of the Rev. H. Car-

ter, Rector of Whittenham, Berks, and a nephew of the celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Carter. He entered the navy in 1783, and was constantly on service in the subordinate ranks of his profession. He was lieutenant of the *Alexander*, 74, which was captured in 1794, and carried into Brest. The circumstances under which this ship was taken by an overwhelming force, and the subsequent conduct of the French towards their prisoners, excited great indignation. After enduring great hardship, he obtained an exchange in 1795, and soon after his release he was appointed to the *Magnificent*, and afterwards to the *Galatea*. In this ship he was upwards of five years, and assisted at the capture, recapture, burning, and destruction of 56 vessels of war, privateers, merchantmen, and loaded coasting craft of every description, and received a letter of thanks from the Admiralty of the day for boarding by the stern ladders, under colours spread over the quarter, (the masts being cut away to make rafts to enable the crew to escape on Arcasson beach in a heavy surf,) the French frigate *Andromaque*. He was promoted to the rank of Commander, May 15, 1800, and appointed to the *Adventure*, 44, employed in the Mediterranean in carrying troops. He obtained the rank of Captain on the 29th April, 1802. From 1803 to 1810 he commanded the *Sea Fencibles* at the Isle of Wight, and was occasionally employed in exercising the guns of the *Windsor Castle* and other ships moored off the Isle of Wight to protect it from invasion, the enemy at that time being daily expected. From 1813 to 1814 he was Captain of the *Port Mahon*, on the impress service, at Gravesend, and for a few months, from March to Aug. 1815, of the *El Corso*, at Gravesend and Northfleet. On Buonaparte's reassuming the government of France, her boats were chiefly employed in towing and hurrying down the river the transports, with troops and ordnance stores, to join the allied armies on the continent. Adm. Carter married Sophia Holmes, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir Richard Rodney Bligh, G.C.B.

21. At the residence of her daughter, Montague-street, Portman-square, aged 77, Emmeline, relict of John King, esq., surgeon, Clifton, and second daughter of the late R. L. Edgeworth, esq. of Edgeworth's Town, Ireland.

— At Great Marlow, aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of Francis Glanville, esq., of Catchfrench, Cornwall.

22. At the vicarage of St. Thomas, Ashton-in-Makerfield, co. Lancaster, the Rev. Edmund Sibson, late vicar of that parish.

23. At Edinburgh, Mary, wife of Thomas James Graham Sterling, esq., of Strowan.

24. At the Royal Marine Barracks, Stonehouse, Colonel Edward Smith Mercer, Colonel-Commandant of the Plymouth division of Royal Marines. He served in the *Topaz* when she engaged two French frigates off Corfu, and served in her boats in cutting out several armed vessels at Santa Maura, in 1809, and also in Albania, in various cutting-out expeditions.

— At Brighton, aged 65, the Hon. Mary Anne Ursula Addington, eldest daughter of the late Viscount Sidmouth.

— At Great Yarmouth, aged 81, Sir George Parker, K.C.B., Admiral of the Red. He was the son of George Parker, esq., of Wexford, and nephew to the celebrated Sir Peter Parker, Bart., Admiral of the Fleet. He entered the navy in 1776, and served in the West Indies and on the home station. In 1778 he was appointed to the *Phenix*, and, being employed on the coast of Malabar to co-operate with the Bombay army, was present at the capture of Cannanore, and was first Lieutenant when she captured the French frigate *La Resolue*, and was sent home with the Commodore's despatches. He was also first Lieutenant of the *Crescent* at the capture of another French frigate, *La Reunion*, before he was made a Commander, in 1793. On his promotion he was actively employed on the home station, in the South Seas, and in convoys, and in 1804 commanded the *Argo*, in the blockading force off the Texel. In the following year he commanded the *Stately*, 64, in which he commanded a squadron in the Baltic; where on the 22nd March, 1806, in company with the *Nassau*, another 64, he engaged the Danish 74-gun ship *Prince Christian Frederick*, and destroyed her after she had run aground near the island of Zealand. The loss of this ship was deemed to have great effect in influencing the politics of the north of Europe. From the command of the *Stately* Captain Parker removed into the *Aboukir*, and, until 1813, was employed at the blockade of the Texel and the Walcheren expedition. From the *Aboukir* he went to the *Bombay*, which ship he commanded in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Catalonia.

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— At Copenhagen, aged 64, Finn Magnussen, Professor of Northern Literature in that University, Keeper of the State Archives, Vice-President of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, a Knight of the order of the Dannebrog, and of St. Anne of Russia, a distinguished philologist.

— At Granton House, near Edinburgh, Graham Speirs, esq., Advocate, Sheriff of Edinburghshire.

25. At Hertford-street, May-fair, aged 88, the Dowager Lady Beauchamp Proctor, relict of Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, bart., of Langley Park, Norfolk. She was Mary, second daughter of Robert Palmer, esq., of Sunning, co. Berks.

— Georgina Georgiana, wife of John Dean Paul, esq., of Ivy Cottage, Parson's Green, and the Strand, banker.

— At Lewes, aged 82, Lady Campbell, relict of Adm. Sir George Campbell, K.C.B.

— At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 58, the Right Hon. Mary Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Romney.

— In Paris, Isabella Strange, relict of the Hon. James Wolfe, Lord Cringletie, one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland.

26. At Sandon Hall, Staffordshire, aged 85, the Right Hon. Dudley Ryder, Earl of Harrowby and Viscount Sandon (1809), second Baron Harrowby, of Harrowby, co. Lincoln (1776), a Privy Councillor, High Steward of Tiverton, a Commissioner for Building Churches, a Trustee of the British Museum, a Governor of the Charter House, D.C.L., F.S.A., &c. The Earl of Harrowby was born in London on the 22nd Dec. 1762, the eldest son of Nathaniel, first Lord Harrowby, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of the Right Rev. Richard Terrick, Lord Bishop of London. Having taken the degree of M.A. at Cambridge, in 1782, as a Member of St. John's College, the late Earl came into Parliament as Member for the family borough of Tiverton, at the general election of 1784, being then in the 22nd year of his age. The first office conferred on him was that of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in Aug. 1789, the Duke of Leeds being then at the head of that department; but early in the following year Mr. Ryder resigned this situation, in order to take the office of Controller of the Household, to which was added a seat at the India Board; and on the 3rd March he was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. In these situ-

ations he showed considerable aptitude for public business, and Mr. Pitt found him a very useful subordinate in the House of Commons; so that within twelve months (in Feb. 1791) he received further promotion, being appointed Paymaster of the Forces and Vice-President of the Board of Trade. In the interval which elapsed between 1791 and 1800 his position underwent no official change; but his Parliamentary reputation materially increased. Lord Harrowby—then Mr. Ryder—was a “man of very good presence.” The first glance prepossessed every beholder in his favour, and he enjoyed a further source of popularity in the possession of a most agreeable voice and a graceful elocution; his style—technically so called—was clear, appropriate, and very rarely inelegant. To these qualities he added official experience, and some activity; his services were therefore found most useful in 1791, when he was appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee: he also presided over the inquiries of the Coin Committee, in the year 1800. At all periods of his life he was a man much esteemed by his colleagues in office, and he enjoyed in no small degree the personal friendship of his great political chief, Mr. Pitt. This latter circumstance led to Mr. Ryder's appearing as second in the memorable duel between Messrs. Pitt and Tierney, which took place on the 27th of May, 1798. In May, 1800, the Treasurership of the Navy was conferred on Mr. Ryder. He held this office in *commendam* with that of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, until Nov. 1801. On the 20th of June, 1803, Mr. Ryder, upon the death of his father, became second Baron Harrowby, and therefore ceased to be a member of the House of Commons. The Addington Ministry was dissolved in May, 1804, and Mr. Pitt, becoming Premier, intrusted the seals of the Foreign Office to Lord Harrowby. His tenure of the office was, however, of brief duration, for he resigned before eight months had passed away. The ostensible ground of his retirement was ill-health; it might have arisen from a difference between his Lordship and the Prime Minister upon some public principle; for, to do Lord Harrowby justice, he had the independence, even under the régime of Mr. Pitt, to think for himself. Notwithstanding his resignation of office, Lord Harrowby retained his seat in the Cabinet, and was on the 1st of July in the same year, appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; but even that

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office he held during very little more than six months; for the Whigs obtained a temporary possession of the Cabinet in the early part of the following year. In Nov. 1805, some months previous to their accession to power, he was intrusted with a mission of very high importance. England was at that time subsidizing a fresh coalition against France; and Lord Harrowby, being invested with the most ample authority, was directed to proceed successively to Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. Conformably with his instructions, he repaired, in the first instance, to the Court of Prussia, and so far succeeded in the object of his mission as to procure the assent of that power to a treaty, defensive and offensive, with Great Britain and against France. That instrument was actually prepared for signature, but the progress of the French army totally changed the aspect of affairs, and the battle of Austerlitz gave to Buonaparte an ascendancy on the continent which was never wholly annihilated until his memorable defeat at Waterloo. In the year 1807 the Duke of Portland's ministry was formed, and Lord Harrowby gave that government his entire and cordial support, without, however, taking any office during the first two years of its existence; but towards its close, in 1809, he accepted the Presidency of the Board of Control, yet resigned this situation after having held it only a few months. He remained, however, a member of the Cabinet, without office, until the death of Mr. Perceval. On the 20th of July, 1809, he was raised to the dignity of an earl by the titles of Earl of Harrowby, in the county of Lincoln, and Viscount Sandon, in the county of Stafford. When the death of Mr. Perceval, in 1812, led to the formation of the Liverpool ministry, the dignified office of President of the Council was conferred upon his Lordship, which situation he continued to hold until Lord Goderich (afterwards Earl of Ripon) became head of the government. The first three years of Lord Liverpool's ministry were devoted to the task of bringing the war to a conclusion; and for a considerable time afterwards their chief occupation consisted in mitigating the transition from war to peace, counteracting the effects of a paper currency, of a cycle of bad harvests, and of a long-continued want of employment for the working classes. The currency, however, was that subject to which Lord Harrowby's attention became more par-

ticularly directed; when a committee, therefore, was appointed by the Lords in 1819, the noble Earl was placed at its head. He, of course, prepared its report; and that important document has often, since then, been referred to as a work of no inconsiderable authority. The Government, having disposed of this and other *questiones vezatae*, were next called upon to deal with a fresh and formidable undertaking in the shape of a bill "of pains and penalties" against Queen Caroline. Lord Harrowby, as a member of the Administration, supported this measure; but he strenuously opposed the divorce clause. On the 23d Feb. 1820, a cabinet dinner was to have taken place at the mansion of Lord Harrowby in Grosvenor-square, when the atrocious plot to assassinate the assembled ministers was discovered, it was generally believed from the communications of a man who seemed casually to meet his Lordship in the Park. This was called the Cato-street conspiracy; from a place near the Edgeware-road, where Thistlewood and his colleagues were found assembled in a hay-loft. Of Lord Harrowby's life, either in public or in private, very little more remains to be recorded. Every one recalls that during the ministry of Lord Liverpool the Roman Catholic claims were regarded as an "open question." Of this Lord Harrowby availed himself, and generally supported a measure of relief. Though he had been through life a zealous member of the Church of England, he did not oppose, but on the contrary supported, a repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. On the 17th Aug. 1827, the Duke of Portland kissed hands as President of the Council, and the Earl of Harrowby finally retired from the service of the Crown. The Earl of Harrowby married, on the 30th July, 1795, Lady Susan Leveson-Gower, sixth daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford, and by that lady, who died on the 20th May, 1838, he had issue four sons and five daughters.

— At Manchester, aged 47, Mr. John Henry Nelson, artist and sculptor, late of Dublin.

27. At the Hague, in Holland, aged 71, the Right Hon. Lady Christine de Reede Ginckel, youngest daughter of Frederick, fifth Earl of Athlone.

29. At Cheltenham, Robert Hayley Judd, esq., Capt. R.N., many years commanding a Post Office packet at Holyhead, and agent for the Post Office es-

tablishment there. He had been in 11 general actions with the enemy's fleet, besides cutting out vessels and fighting ashore with the army; the last known survivor of the battle of Bunker's Hill, and one of the few survivors of the glorious 1st of June.

29. At Bath, Frances, relict of the Rev. Edward Lambert, Rector of Freshford, and sister to the Rev. Canon William Lisle Bowles, of the Close, Salisbury.

— At the residence of his son, the Rev. W. R. Crotch, Master of the Grammar School, Taunton, aged 72, William Crotch, esq., Mus. Doc., Professor of Music in the University of Oxford. Dr. Crotch was the son of Mr. Michael Crotch, a carpenter at Norwich, where he was born in 1775. His musical taste developed itself in early childhood, and attracted so much notice that an account of this prodigy was written at the request of Sir John Pringle, the President of the Royal Society, by Dr. Burney, the author of the *History of Music*, and is printed in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1779. Some interesting anecdotes are also extant from the pen of the Hon. Daines Barrington: who says, "I first heard little Crotch on the 10th of December, 1778, when he was nearly three years and a half old, and find that I made the following memorandum on returning home:—Plays God save the King and Minuet de la Cour almost throughout with chords; reaches a sixth with his little finger; cries no, when I purposely introduced a wrong note; delights in chords and running notes for the bass; plays for ten minutes extemporary passages, which have a tolerable connection with each other; seldom looks at the harpsichord, and yet generally hits the right intervals, though often distant from each other. His organ rather of a hard touch; many of his passages hazarded and singular, some of which he executes by his knuckles, tumbling his hands over the keys. His father is an ingenious carpenter of Norwich, and had made an organ, on which he was capable of playing two or three easy tunes, and which had not been used for some time. When little Crotch was two years and three weeks old, he heard God save the King played on this instrument, after which he was excessively fractious, whilst they were putting him to bed: his mother then conceived that he wanted to get at the organ, and, placing him so as to command the keys, the boy immediately struck

them, although she did not then distinguish that he played any particular tune. The next morning, however, there was no doubt but that he successfully attempted God save the King. After this the child's musical fame spread quickly through the city of Norwich. The accuracy of this child's ear is such, that he not only pronounces immediately what note is struck, but in what key the music is composed. I was witness of an extraordinary instance of his being able to name the note touched, at Dr. Burney's, who has a piano-forte, with several keys, both in the bass and treble, beyond the scale in the common instruments of the same sort. Upon any of these very high or very low notes being struck, he distinguished them as readily as the intermediate notes of the instrument. In the course of time Crotch became a very profound theorist, and at the age of 22 he was appointed Professor of Music in the University of Oxford, which conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Music. In 1822, Dr. Crotch was appointed Principal of the Royal Academy of Music. He composed a vast number of pieces for the organ and piano-forte, and several very charming vocal pieces, among which was his fine ode for five voices, "Mona on Snowdon calls." He also composed the oratorio of "Palestine," and several didactic works, among which were his "Elements of Musical Composition and Thorough Bass," 1812, three volumes of "Specimens of various Styles of Music of all Nations," &c. The last time the Doctor performed in public was during the royal festival in Westminster Abbey in 1834, when he presided at the organ on the third day.

30. At Garbally, co. Galway, aged 77, the Right Hon. Henrietta Margaret, dowager Countess of Clancarty.

31. At the palace of the Tuileries, in her 71st year, of influenza, Her Royal Highness Eugene Adelaide Louise, Mademoiselle d'Orleans, sister to the King of the French. Her Royal Highness was born on the 23rd Aug. 1777, being the daughter of Louis Philippe Joseph, Duc d'Orleans, and Louise Marie Adelaide de Bourbon Penthièvre. The princess was most carefully educated by Madame de Genlis. The events of the Revolution caused Mademoiselle Adelaide to be placed on the list of emigrants. Her father, who was himself menaced, succeeded in getting that measure revoked; but she had scarcely returned,

when she received an order to quit the capital in twenty-four hours, and the French territory in three days. The Duke of Chartres (the present King) having heard of the difficulty in which his sister was placed, hurried from the army, and conducted her to Tournay. Some time after we find the young exile and her governess in the town of Schaffhausen, where the Duke of Chartres, also an exile, went to join them. They afterwards proceeded for greater safety to Zurich, and thence to Zug, where, under an Irish name, they resided a month. They were then recognised, and obliged to seek for a new asylum. It was also found necessary for the young prince to separate from his sister, his presence drawing down on her the severity of the various governments and of their police. They were in the greatest perplexity, when a lucky circumstance relieved them. General Montesquiou, then established in Switzerland, had rendered to the government of Geneva services which had given him great consideration in the canton. By his intervention Mademoiselle Adelaide and Madame de Genlis obtained permission to fix their residence in the convent of St. Clair, near Baumgarten. The princess did not leave the convent until May 11, 1794, to withdraw to Hungary to the residence of her aunt, the Countess di Conti; she next proceeded to Figueras, in Catalonia, where the Duchess of Orleans was residing, and where she remained until 1808. The war in Spain then caused her to fly, and she set out in search of her brother, whom she at length met at Portsmouth, at the moment he was about to embark. "God be praised!" said the Prince, "one of my good angels is restored to me!" They promised each other not to again separate, and they kept their word. In Jan. 1809, the Princess was present at the marriage of her brother at Palermo with the Princess Marie-Amelie, who, when she married an exile, had no idea that she was uniting her destiny to the future King of France. The Restoration brought back to Mademoiselle d'Orleans a less troubled existence. The faults of the government caused the Duke of Or-

leans to play an important part, and conferred on him an influence to which the Revolution of July gave the concluding touch. Madame Adelaide had contributed in no small degree, during the fifteen years' struggle, to rally round her brother the various influences which the Restoration appeared doing all it could to band together against itself. Afterwards, in presence of the events of 1830, when it was necessary for the Duke of Orleans to decide either on accepting or refusing the crown, it was Madame Adelaide who acted with boldness, and pledged herself for her brother. She even offered to come to Paris the first, to share the dangers of the Parisians. Since then she did not cease to share and aid the King's high fortune. She was a woman of firm and sound judgment, and of the calmest and most reflective courage. Madame Adelaide had been for many years privately married to General Baron Athalin, a Peer of France, formerly an officer in the staff of Napoleon. The annual income of her Royal Highness was near 1,800,000 francs, representing a capital of 60,000,000 francs, which, according to her will, are to be thus disposed of:—Two millions to the young Duc de Chartres, second son of the late Duc d'Orleans; ten millions to the Duc de Nemours; a million yearly to various private legacies; and the rest of her fortune between the Prince de Joinville and the Duc de Montpensier. It is said that the Princess has bequeathed to the Duc de Nemours her forests of Crecy and Armainvilliers; to the Prince de Joinville her forest of Arc, in Barrois; and to the Duc de Montpensier her magnificent estate of Randan, with the chateau, on which she has laid out large sums in extending and embellishing. The funeral took place at Dreux, on Wednesday the 5th Jan. The King and princes accompanied the coffin to the vault, while the Queen and princesses remained in prayer before the altar; and, before leaving the vault, his Majesty with great emotion kissed the coffin.

Lately. At Paris, aged 50, Heinrich Heine, the German poet.

PROMOTIONS.

1847.

JANUARY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

25. Charles Frederick Rothery, esq. (in the room of Henry William Macaulay, esq., deceased), to be Commissioner in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission established at the island of Boa Vista, under the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade.

28. Sir George Hamilton Seymour, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Portugal, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

30. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Cottenham, the Archbishop of York, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Powis, Lord J. Russell, the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Lincoln, and Chester, the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, and the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, to be Commissioners for considering the state of the Bishopricks in England and Wales; and Chas. Knight Murray, esq., barrister-at-law, to be Secretary to the Commission.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

29. Brevet Capt. John Micklethwait, 48th Foot, Capt. George Pitt Rose, 5th Foot, and Capt. Arthur Charles Williams, 32nd Foot, to be Majors in the army.

FEBRUARY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

2. Henry Edward Fox Young, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Eastern Districts of the Cape of Good Hope.

— Hugh Edwards, esq., to be Puisne Judge, and Joseph L. Bindon, esq., to be Coroner, of Antigua; and William Walter Raleigh Kerr, esq., to be Auditor-General of Accounts for Mauritius.

3. Dr. William Pulteney Alison to be First Physician to Her Majesty in Scotland; John Desborough Walford, of Bentley Hall, Suffolk, gent., only child of Desborough Walford, of Ipswich, by Harriott, only child of John Gosnall, of Bentley Hall, esq., to take the name of Gosnall after Walford.

4. Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, esq., to be Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the co. of Brecon.—Edward Carleton Tuffnell, esq., and Joshua Festin Ruddock, esq., to be two of her Majesty's

Inspectors of Schools.—Patteson Holgate, of Brigg, co. Lincoln, gent., in compliance with the will of Philip Gedney, of Withycombe Rawleigh, co. Devon, esq., as well as the will of Jane Eliza, widow of the said Philip Gedney, and sister to the said Patteson Holgate, to take the name of Gedney after that of Holgate.—Algernon Charles Percy, of Hodnet, esq., to take the name of Heber after Percy, and bear the arms of Heber in the second quarter.

— Knighted, Edward Vaughan Williams, esq., one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

8. Benjamin Brock, of Carmarthen, gent., second son of Benj. Brock, of Brecknock, gent., by Eliza, only child of Wm. Jones, of Carmarthen, attorney-at-law, to take the name of Jones after Brock.

9. Adolphus E. Shelley, esq., to be Assistant Auditor General of Accounts for Mauritius.

10. Claude Lyon Bowes, esq., and Frances, brother and sister to the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, to have the same precedence as if their father had succeeded to those dignities.—Rev. Edw. Whatley, M.A., of Badgworth, Gloucestershire, grandson of John Whatley, by Mary, only child of Joseph Pyddoke, in compliance with the will of his aunt Elizabeth Whatley, of Handsworth, to take the name of Pyddoke only, and bear the arms of Pyddoke quarterly with his own arms.

12. Knighted, Col. Thomas Le Breton, of the Royal Jersey Militia; and Henry Edw. Fox Young, esq., Lieut.-Governor of the eastern district of the Cape of Good Hope.

13. The Earl of Lincoln, Earl of Hardwicke, Earl Spencer, Lord Portman, the Right Hon. Sir James G. Graham, bart., and George Edward Anson, esq., Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, sworn of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster.

15. Lieut.-Col. Sir G. A. F. Houston, bart., and Euphemia Boswall, of Blackadder, co. Berwick, from their marriage to assume the name and designation of Boswall, of Blackadder, after Houston.

16. Henry Lushington, esq., to be Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta.

17. Lord Langdale, Lord Beaumont, Joseph Humphrey, esq., Q.C., Henry Bellenden Ker, esq., Barrister-at-Law; Walter Coulson, esq., Barrister-at-Law; George Frere, esq., and Francis Brode-

rip, esq., to be Commissioners for inquiring whether the burdens on land can be diminished by the establishment of an effective system for the registration of deeds and the simplification of the forms of conveyance.—Anne Garland, of Hyde Park-square, widow of Nathaniel Garland, of Michaelstow Hall, Essex, esq., in compliance with the will of the Right Rev. Walter Cope, D.D., Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, to take the name and arms of Cope only.

20. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G. C. B., was sworn in Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

22. John Mackenzie Lindsay, esq., W. S., to be one of the Ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland.

24. Knighted, David Dundas, esq., Her Majesty's Solicitor-General; and Christopher Rawlinson, esq., Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

— Major Wm. Caine to be Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General of Accounts for Hong Kong; C. St. George Cleverley, esq., to be Surveyor-General, and William T. Mercer, esq., to be Chief Magistrate of Police for that island; and James Watson Sheriff, esq., to be Solicitor-General for Antigua.

26. William Leaming, of Wray, co. Lanc., gent., in compliance with the will of John Marshall, of Wray, esq., to take the name of Marshall only.

27. Earl Grey to be Lord-Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum of Northumberland.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

1. Royal Engineers, Capt. and brevet Lieut.-Col. R. C. Alderson to be Lieut.-Colonel.

5. 41st Foot, Capt. R. Donaldson to be Major.

8. Royal Engineers, brevet Major C. Wright to be Lieut.-Colonel.

12. 1st Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. A. Cox to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.

—34th Foot, Lieut.-Colonel H. Deedes to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt J. H. Matthews to be Major.—52nd Foot, Major-General Sir A. Macclaine, C. B. to be Colonel.—Unattached, Major H. Deedes, from 34th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Gordon, 1st Foot Guards, and by brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Fawcett, of 34th Foot, to be Colonels in the Army; Brevet Col. A. Findlay, on half-pay Royal African Corps, to be Fort Major at Inverness or Fort George.

19. 8th Light Dragoons, Major F. D. Shewell to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. R. De Salis to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. W. Robinson, of the Royal Engineers, to be Major in the Army.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Admiral.—Robert Honeyman. To be Vice-Admirals.—Sir Samuel Pym, K. C. B., Samuel Butcher. To be Commanders.—M. C. Forster, R. Jenner.

To be retired Commanders.—George Fox, Kelly Nazer, W. L. Paterson, T. Levell.

Appointments.—Commodore G. R. Lambert to the *Imaum*; Capt. G. W. C. Courtenay to the *Endymion*; Commanders J. C. D. Hay to *Spiteful*, C. Mathison to *Mariner*, T. H. Mason to *Modes*.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Chester.—Earl Grovesnor.

Dundalk.—Dan. O'Connell, jun. esq.

Middlesex.—Lord Robert Grovesnor.

Sussex (West).—Richard Prime, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Perry to be the first Bishop of Melbourne, in Australia Felix.

Rev. A. Irwin to be Dean of Ardfert.

Rev. W. Howie to be a Preb. of Dublin.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. Edward Hawkins, D.D., Provost of Oriel, to be Dean Ireland's Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture.

MARCH.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

4. John Aston, of Seisdon, in the parish of Trysull, co. Stafford, in compliance with the will of his brother, Thomas Peach Pudsey, of Seisdon, esq., to bear the name and arms of Pudsey only.

6. John Thompson Gordon, esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the shire of Aberdeen.

12. Viscount Torrington to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon; Robert James Mackintosh, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of St. Christopher; and Johan G. Aspelung, esq., to be Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate for the district of George, Cape of Good Hope.

16. Charles Packer, esq., to be Solicitor-general for Barbadoes.

— Richard Edward Davies, esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

PROMOTIONS.

22. John Lord Gray elected a Representative Peer of Scotland.

— Catharine Dealtry, of Thorp-upon-the-Hill, in the parish of Rothwell, and of Springfield House, in the parish of Wakefield, co. York, widow of Benjamin Dealtry, of Great Grandsen, co. Camb., esq., she being sole heir of her grandfather, Metcalf Procter, of Thorp-upon-the-Hill, esq., to take the name and arms of Procter instead of Dealtry.

26. The Duke of Bedford elected a Knight of the Garter.

29. George Henry Burt, esq., to be Surveyor of Roads for the Island of St. Christopher.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

2. Brevet, Capt. F. W. Colthurst, of 57th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

5. 90th Foot, Major J. G. Geddes to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. L. Nicoll to be Major 60th Foot, Capt. J. H. Trevelyan to be Major.—Brevet, brevet Lieut.-Colonel George Tovey, of 60th Foot, to be Colonel in the Army.—Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. C. D. Hall, from Major on half-pay Royal Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. W. D. Deverell, from 1st W. I. Reg., to be Major.—Garrisons, Major-Gen. H. J. Riddell to be Governor of Edinburgh Castle.

8. Royal Engineers, brevet Major F. R. Thompson to be Lieut.-Colonel.

19. 71st Foot, Capt. Sir Hew Dalrymple, bart., to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. Walter Jacks, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Major Robert Baillie, from 72nd Foot, to be Major.—Garrisons, Major John Fraser to be Fort Major and Adjutant at Jersey.

22. Royal Artillery, brevet Major W. Furnereaux to be Lieut.-Colonel.

23. 9th Foot, Major J. B. Thomas, from 61st Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major C. Douglas, who exchanges.

30. 12th Dragoons, Major Edward Pole to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. the Hon. Robert Needham to be Major.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry Madox, of 12th Dragoons, to be Colonel in the Army; Capt. Andrew Nugent, of 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Major in the Army.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Rear-Admiral R. Jackson to be Vice-Admiral.

Commander J. Rawstone to the *Belvidera* (additional); acting Comm. W. K. Hall to the *Vindictive*.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Canterbury.—Lord Albert D. Conyngham.

Lewes.—Robert Perfect, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. Allwood to be Bishop of Morpeth, *Australasia*.

Rev. C. N. Wodehouse to be Archdeacon of Norfolk.

Rev. J. Wood to be Archdeacon of Chester.

Hon. Montague Villiers to be a Canon of St. Paul's.

Rev. G. M. Coleridge to be a Preb. of Exeter.

Rev. J. M. Maguire to be a Preb. of Elphin.

Rev. H. N. Sadleir to be a Preb. of Emly.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Nassau W. Senior, esq., M.A., to be Professor of Political Economy at Oxford.

APRIL.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

13. Aug. Saltren Willett, of Tapley, in Westleigh, Devon, esq., grandson of W. S. Willet, Capt. R.N. by Hesther, sister of John Cleveland, of Tapley, esq., to take the name and arms of Cleveland only.

— Henry George Windsor Aubrey, of Exeter College, Oxford, gent., eldest son of H. G. Windsor, of Barbadoes, merchant, in compliance with the will of Elizabeth-Anne, wife of G. W. Aubrey, of Montreal, esq., to continue to use the name of Aubrey after Windsor.

16. Charles Justin MacCarthy, esq., to be Auditor and Accountant-general and Comptroller of Revenue for Ceylon.

20. Cecil Mina Bolivar Townshend, of Magdalen College, Oxford, esq., Cornet 13th Light Dragoons, to discontinue the name of Townshend, and take the surnames of Dunn-Gardner, and use the arms of Dunn and Gardner, with such distinction as may by the laws of arms be required.

24. Sir Thomas Burnett, bart., to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Kincardine, *vice* Viscount Arbuthnot, res.

28. Knighted, William Snow Harris, esq., F.R.S.—Lieut.-Col. Fitz-Maurice, K.H., to be Clerk of the Cheque of her Majesty's Body Guard of Yeomen of the Guard.—Henry Chard, Esq., to be Exon of the same.

PROMOTIONS.

29. The Hon. Flora-Clementina-Isabella Macdonald to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* the Hon. Anne Napier, *res.*

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

2. Brevet, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Taynton, of 44th Foot, to be Colonel in the Army.

9. Brevet, Lieut.-Col. J. M'Douall, 2nd Life Guards, to be Colonel in the Army; Capt. R. W. Dallas, of 1st West India Regiment, Capt. A. St. Leger M'Mahon, 18th foot, and Capt. R. J. Elton, 1st Foot, to be Majors; Capt. J. Jacob, Bombay Artillery, to be Major in the Army in the East Indies.

16. 7th Light Dragoons, Major A. Shirley to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major G. P. Bushe to be Major.—Royal Engineers, brevet Majors H. Y. Wortham, Joshua Jebb, and George Tait, to be Lieut.-Colonels.

23. 2nd Life Guards, Lieut.-Col. James M'Douall to be Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel.—16th Light Dragoons, brevet Lieut.-Col. G. J. M. M'Dowell to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major T. H. Pearson to be Major.—17th Foot, Major F. Murray, from the 60th Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major John Gordon, who exchanges.—47th Foot, Major-Gen. T. Dalmer, C.B., to be Colonel.—70th Foot, Major W. M. Biggs to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. T. Chute to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Major-Gen. Sir H. G. W. Smith, Bart., G.C.B., to be Colonel Commandant of a Battalion; Capt. J. H. Esten to be Major.

30. 15th Light Dragoons, Major G. W. Key to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. M. W. Smith to be Major.—26th Foot, Major W. D. Davenport, from 94th Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major J. Paterson, who exchanges.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

24. Vice-Admiral Hugh Downman to be Admiral; Rear-Admiral C. B. H. Ross, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral; Capt. Henry Presscott, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral.

28. Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir T. B. Capel, K.C.B., to be Admiral.—Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, knight, to be Vice-Admiral; Capt. Sir Nesbit Josiah Willoughby, knight, C.B., K.C.H., to be Rear-Admiral.

To be Captain.—Charles Wise.

To be Commander.—A. P. Eardley Willmot.

Appointments.—Capt. Sidney C. Da-

gres to the *Avenger*.—Commanders, C. Wise to the *Inconstant*; Edward Dixon to the *Rapid*, 10; W. C. Wood to the *Philomel*, 6; F. W. P. Bouverie to the *Electra*, 14; J. M. Potbury to the *Growler* steam-sloop; Edward Codd to the *Hibernia* flag ship at Malta.—Lieut. Henry Baker to command the *Kestrel* brigantine.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Bedfordshire.—Lord Charles J. Fox Russell.

Somerset (East).—William Pinney, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Tyrrel to be Bishop of Newcastle, New South Wales.

Rev. W. Ludlow to be a Preb. of Exeter.

Rev. G. Trevor to be a Canon of York.

Rev. F. Dyson to be an Hon. Canon of Salisbury.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Ross Donnelly Mangles, esq., M.P., elected a Director of the East India Company.

First-Lieut. Savage, R. Marine Artillery, to be instructor of fortification and mechanical drawing at the Royal Naval College, *vice* Major Wilson, Royal Artillery, resigned.

Mr. John Ward Nicholls to be Clerk of the Cheque at Greenwich Hospital.

Henry James Sumner Maine, esq., B.A., to be Reader of the Civil Law in the University of Cambridge, *vice* Dr. Geldart, resigned.

MAY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

3. Martin Tupper Hood, esq. (now Vice-Consul at Monte Video), to be Consul at Buenos Ayres; George Grey Sullivan, esq. (now Vice-Consul at Amoy), to be Consul at Ningpo.

8. Francis Corbet Singleton, esq., to be Auditor-General of Accounts for South Australia.—William Morrison, esq., to be Colonial Surgeon for Hong Kong.

15. Richard Robert Madden, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for Western Australia.

17. Sir Culling Eardley Smith, of Bedwell Park, co. Hertford, bart., to take the

PROMOTIONS.

surname of Eardley only, and quarter the arms of that family.

18. The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Chancellor of Ireland, Richard Archbishop of Dublin, the Duke of Leinster, and Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, knight, to be Justices and General Governors of Ireland.

20. The Earl of Clarendon to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

— Andrew Clarke, esq., of Comrie Castle, co. Perth, eldest son and heir of Robert Clarke, esq., of Comrie Castle, by Isabella, elder daughter and coheir of Robert Wellwood, of Garvock, co. Fife, esq., to take the name of Wellwood after Clarke.

22. Edward Kelly, esq., Lieut. R.N., to be Harbour Master for Mauritius.

— Vice-Admiral the Earl of Dundonald to be G.C.B.; Lieut.-Col. C.W.M. Balders, 3rd Dragoons, and Lieut.-Col. George Congreve, 29th Foot, to be Companions of the Bath.

28. The Duke of Northumberland to be Constable of the Castle of Launceston.

31. John William Birch, esq., of Henley Park, co. Oxford, Clerk Assistant of the Parliaments, fourth, but now second surviving son of the late George Birch, of St. Leonard's Hill, Berks. esq., by Mary, daughter of Thomas Newell, of Henley-on-Thames, esq., and niece of William Newell, of Adwell, co. Oxford, clerk, to take the name of Newell before Birch, and bear the arms of Newell in the second quarter.

— Edward St. John Neale, esq. (Vice-Consul at Alexandretta), to be Consul at Varna.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

7. 10th Foot, Major G. S. Montizambert, from 62nd Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major W. H. Goode, who exchanges.—10th Foot, brevet Major C. Lewis to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. James Davies, 40th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Capt. R. Wolfe (on half-pay, as Sub-Inspector of Militia in the Ionian Islands), Commandant of Robben Island, Cape of Good Hope, to be Major in the Army.

14. Major Alexander Maclean, 3rd West India Regiment, to be Lieut.-Col. unattached, and to be Lieut.-Col. of the same regiment, *vice* C.H. Doyle, who exchanges.—Brevet, Capt. Hon. C. W. S. Jeringham, 3rd Foot, and W. M'Invoy, 69th Foot, to be Majors.

15. Royal Artillery, brevet Majors F.

Warde and W. B. Ingilby to be Lieut.-Colonels.

21. 57th Foot, Major J. Stuart, from half-pay unattached, to be Major, *vice* J. W. Randolph, who exchanges.—63rd Foot, Major-Gen. Sir H. Watson, C.B., to be Colonel.—81st Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. R. H. Willcocks to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Hort to be Major; brevet Major John Stuart, of 57th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

28. 87th Foot, brevet Major J. Campbell to be Major.—Staff, Major F. H. Robe, 87th Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster-Gen. at Mauritius, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

5. Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland; Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland.

13. Vice-Admiral the Marquess of Thomond, G.C.H., to be Admiral; Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Elliot, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral; Capt. E. W. Hoare to be Rear-Admiral.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Galway Co.—Thomas J. Burke, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENT.

Hon. and Rev. R. J. Eden to be Bishop of the Isle of Man and Sodor.

JUNE.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

7. John Morgan, esq., to be Consul at Rio Grande do Sul; Asaad Jacob Kayat, esq., to be Consul at Jaffa.

8. Charles Anderson, esq., to be Chief Commissary of Police for Mauritius, and T. J. Hugon, esq., to be Protector of Immigrants into that island.

11. Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, knight (Lieut.-Governor of the eastern districts of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope), to be Lieut.-Governor of South Australia.

— Stafford Aug. O'Brien, esq., M.P., to take the name of Stafford after O'Brien.

17. Major-General Sir George Arthur, bart., K.C.H., sworn of the Privy Council.

18. Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier,

K.C.B., to accept the insignia of the grand cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword, conferred by her Majesty the Queen of Portugal while in her Most Faithful Majesty's actual service; the cross of a Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa of Austria; the cross of the third class of the Order of St. George of Russia; and the insignia of the second class of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia, which their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the king of Prussia have been severally pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of their Majesties' approbation of his distinguished services in the late naval operations on the coast of Syria.

19. James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and John, Earl of Stair, knighted by letters patent.

— The Earl of Ellesmere, the Bishop of Norwich, Lord Laingdale, Lord Wrottesley, Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, bart., Sir Charles Lemon, bart., Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, knight, Andrew Rutherford, esq., Joseph Hume, esq., Samuel Rogers, esq., and Richard Monckton Milnes, esq., to be Commissioners for inquiring into the constitution and government of the British Museum; John Payne Collier, esq., is appointed their Secretary.

22. Ralph Hutchinson, of Muston, co. York, gentleman, youngest son of William Hutchinson, of Hunmanby, by Ann, sister of the late Christ. Russell, of Muston, gentleman, to take the name of Russell after his present name.

28. The Bishop of Lichfield, the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L., the Right Hon. Anthony Richard Blake, Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, knight, and Andrew Rutherford, esq., Lord Advocate of Scotland, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the state and operation of the Law of Marriage.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

4. Brevet, Capt. C. K. Macdonald, 1st Life Guards, and Capt. G. Johnston, of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Majors in the Army.

7. Royal Artillery, brevet Major T. O. Cater to be Lieut.-Colonel.

11. Coldstream Guards, brevet Major Lieut. and Capt. J. L. Elrington to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—85th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. W. Guise, bart., and K.C.B.,

to be Colonel.—Brevet, brevet Lieut.-Col. M. Close, of 79th Foot, to be Colonel in the Army.

22. Brevet, brevet Major G. Gibson, 92nd Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Capt. J. L. Nixon, 1st West India Regiment, to be Major in the Army.

25. 66th Foot, Capt. C. E. Michel to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. T. L. Goldie, from 66th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Hospital Staff, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals H. Franklin, to be Inspector-General of Hospitals; Deputy Inspector-General, with local rank, J. Kinnis, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals; Staff Surgeon of the First Class, A. Fergusson, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, with local rank.—Brevet Capt. T. P. Vandeleur, 3rd West India Regiment, and Capt. W. Colt, 30th Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

26. Vice-Admiral Richard Matson to be Admiral of the blue; Rear-Adm. Lord William Fitzroy, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Captain John Coode, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Derby.—Hon. Fred. Leveson Gower.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. H. Bowers to be Dean of Manchester.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. R. Harvey, Hon. and Rev. A. F. Phipps, Rev. W. Cureton, Hon. and Rev. J. T. Pelham, Rev. W. J. Broderick, Hon. and Rev. R. Boyle, and Rev. J. Jackson, to her Majesty.

Rev. E. T. Gregory, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

JULY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

5. Charles Frederick Engstrom, esq., to be Consul at Gottenburgh.—William Scrope Ayrton, of the Middle Temple, esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be one of the Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy to act in the prosecution of Fiats in Bankruptcy in the country.

PROMOTIONS.

8. Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Pigot, *knt.*, C.B., to be a Knight Commander of the Bath.

10. Steetmen A. Rawlins, *esq.*, to be her Majesty's Treasurer for the island of Nevis, and W. H. Holmes, *esq.*, to be Provost Marshal for the colony of British Guiana.

— Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., to be Master of her Majesty's Hospital at Greenwich.

12. John, Earl of Stair, and James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, to be Knights of the Order of the Thistle.

16. Henry Wodehouse, *esq.*, to enjoy the same precedence as if his late father, Henry Wodehouse, *esq.*, had succeeded to the dignity of Baron Wodehouse.

— Rear-Adm. Henry Prescott to be one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

21. The Right Hon. Henry Walker, formerly Flower, Viscount Ashbrook, to take the name of Flower instead of Walker.

22. The Right Hon. William Sebright Lascelles and the Right Hon. Sir William Meredith Somerville, *bart.*, sworn of the Privy Council.

— The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere to be President of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations.

— Viscount Morpeth to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the east riding of the county of York.

23. The Hon. Frederick Bruce to be her Majesty's Consul General in Bolivia; James Brooke, *esq.*, to be her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General in Borneo.

— Lord Marcus Hill to be Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household, *vice* Lord Robert Grosvenor; the Right Hon. William Sebright Lascelles to be Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, *vice* Lord Marcus Hill.

27. William Darnell Davis, *esq.*, to be Chief Justice, and William Snagg, *esq.*, to be Attorney General, for the Island of Grenada.

31. Richard Bourke, *esq.*, barrister-at-law, Pierce Marcus Barron, of Glenview, Waterford, *esq.*, and William Stanley, of Dublin, *esq.*, to be Assistant Poor Law Commissioners to act in Ireland.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

2. Rifle Brigade, Capt. R. H. Fitzherbert to be Major.—2nd West India Regi-

ment, Major T. Abbott, from half-pay unattached, to be Major.—Staff, Major R. Walpole, of Rifle Brigade, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General in the Ionian Islands, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.—Hospital Staff, Sir J. Pitcairn, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals.—Unattached, brevet Major T. Abbott, from 3rd West India Regiment, to be Major.—Brevet, to be Majors in the Army: Capt. J. R. Vincent, of the Rifle Brigade, Capt. A. C. Slynner, of the 16th Light Dragoons.

13. 31st Foot, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. H. O. Trevor, C.B., to be Colonel.—45th Foot, Gen. Sir C. Halkett, K.C.B., from 31st Foot, to be Colonel.—72nd Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir N. Douglas, K.C.B., from the 81st Foot, to be Colonel.—81st Foot, Major-Gen. T. Evans, C.B., to be Colonel.—87th Foot, brevet Major J. M'Mahon Kidd to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Major C. Du Pré Egerton to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain S. Beckwith to be Major.—Unattached, Capt. T. W. M'Mahon, from 9th Light Dragoons, to be Major.—Brevet, to be Majors in the army: Capt. S. Y. Martin, 52nd Foot; Capt. J. Bentham, 47th Foot; Capt. J. B. Creagh, half-pay, 29th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners.—Brevet Major H. Brown, Second in Command of the East India Company's Depot at Warley, appointed Recruiting Officer for the Company in London, to have the local rank of Major in the army while so employed: brevet Lieut.-Col. J. T. Leslie, C.B., Recruiting Officer for the East India Company's Service at Newry, appointed Second in Command of the Company's Depot at Warley, to have the local rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Army; brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir E. A. Campbell, C.B., on the Bengal Retired List, appointed Recruiting Officer at Newry, to have the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

16. 5th Foot, Major J. S. Schonswar to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. P. M. N. Guy to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. W. Turner, 5th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

27. Royal Marines, Capt. and brevet Major S. Giles to be Lieut.-Col.

29. Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. A. F. Crawford to be Colonel, and Capt. and brevet Major H. Pester to be Lieut.-Colonel.

30. 30th Foot, Capt. P. C. Cavan to be Major.—Unattached, to be Lieut.-Colonels, without purchase, brevet Colonel

D. Falla, brevet Lieut.-Col. A. A. O'Reilly, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Austen.—To be Majors, without purchase, brevet Lieut. - Col. P. Campbell, from Capt. half-pay 52nd Foot; brevet Lieut.-Col. E. Knox, from Capt. half-pay 2nd Garrison Battalion; brevet Lieut.-Col. J. H. Bainbrigge, from Capt. half-pay 41st Foot; brevet Major G. T. Finucane, from Capt. half-pay 36th Foot; brevet Major T. Caneh, from Capt. half-pay unattached.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

10. Sir George Martin, G.C.B., and G.C.M.G., Admiral of her Majesty's Fleet, to be Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof.

26. Vice-Admiral John Mackellar to be Admiral; Rear-Admiral M. Godwin to be Vice-Admiral; Capt. Sir T. Fellowes, knight, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Cork Co.—Maurice Power, M.D.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Bartholomew to be Archdeacon of Barnstable.

Rev. Preb. Harington to be Chancellor of Exeter Cathedral.

AUGUST.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

2. Richard Montesquieu Bellew to be one of the Lords of the Treasury.

9. Robert Blake, of Swafield, esq., in compliance with the will of John Humfrey, of Wroxham, clerk, to take the surname of Humfrey after Blake, and quarter the arms of Humfrey.

10. E. M. Cole, esq., to be Commissioner to reside with the Tambookie Tribes of Kafirs, at the Cape of Good Hope.—William T. Mercer, esq., to be her Majesty's Treasurer, and C. B. Hillier, esq., to be Chief Magistrate, for the island of Hong Kong.

—Edward Lombe, esq., (formerly Beever) of Great Melton, Norfolk, esq., now residing in the kingdom of Tuscany, son and heir of Edward Lombe, esq. (formerly Beever), barrister-at-law, in compliance with the will of Sir John Lombe, bart., to continue to use the name of Lombe only.

12. John W. Cowall, esq., to be her Majesty's Special Commissioner for the Affairs of the New Zealand Company.

—Frank Jones Walker Jones, esq., to be an Assistant Commissioner under the Inclosure Act.

27. The Hon. Alfred Henry Crofton to be Page of Honour to her Majesty.

28. General John, Baron Strafford, G.C.B., created Viscount Enfield, of Enfield, in Middlesex, and Earl of Strafford; Archibald Acheson, esq. (commonly called Viscount Acheson), created Baron Acheson, of Clancairney, Armagh; Richard, Baron Cremorne, (peer of Ireland,) created Baron Dartrey, of Dartrey, in co. Monaghan, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; and Sir Richard Bulkeley Philipps Philipps, bart., created Baron Milford, of Picton Castle, co. Pembroke.

31. William Walker, esq., to be Government Secretary and Secretary to the Court of Policy in British Guiana; the Rev. Thomas Griffiths to be Colonial Chaplain for her Majesty's Settlements in the Gambia.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

6. 1st Foot Guards, Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and brevet Colonel G. Thornton to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. G. Cadogan to be Captain and Lieut.-Col.—19th Foot, Capt. R. Sanders to be Major.—57th Foot, Lieut.-Col. H. S. Phillips, from half-pay 31st Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* G. E. Jones, who exchanges.

15. Brevet, Capt. T. Fothergill, 3rd West India Regiment, to be Major, and Lieut.-Col. Capt. B. Broadhead, 42nd Foot, to be Major.—Garrisons, brevet Major T. E. Lacy, 72nd Foot, to be Town Major of Gibraltar, *vice* Col. D. Falla, who resigns.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

6. Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Pigot, knt., K.C.B., K.C.H., to be Vice-Admiral; Capt. E. H. A'Court to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

10. Adm. Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.—Adm. the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

With reference to the combined naval and military expedition up the Canton River, Commander T. B. Thompson to be Captain; Lieut. R. Coote to be Commander.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Captain.—W. Houston.

To be Commanders.—G. Smythe, C. Newland, L. G. Heath.

To be retired Commanders.—N. Laffer, R. Roscow, J. R. Hownam, and N. Ratsey.

Appointments.—Captains, T. R. Eden to the *Amphitrite*; R. L. Warren to the *Trincomales*; G. W. C. Courtney to the *Constance*; Hon. G. F. Hastings to the *Endymion*; Commanders, W. C. Chamberlain to the *Britomart*; J. Wilcock to the *Fury*; E. A. Inglefield to the *Espergle*; H. G. Morris to the *Cambrian*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. P. Jennings to be Archdeacon of Norfolk.

Rev. R. Waterfield to be an Hon. Canon of Peterborough.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Dr. C. Wesley and Rev. E. Nepern to be Chaplains in Ordinary to her Majesty.

Rev. R. G. Boodle, to the Bishop of Newcastle (Australia).

SEPTEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

3. Lieut. Walter Scott Lockhart, of the 16th Light Dragoons, has been permitted to assume the name of Scott, in addition to and after that of Lockhart.

8. Lord Wrottesley, Professor Robert Willis, M.A., Capt. Henry James, R.E., George Rennie, esq., William Cubitt, esq., and Eaton Hodgkinson, esq. to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the conditions to be observed by engineers in the application of iron in railway structures; Lieut. Douglas Gatton, R.E., to be Secretary to the said commission.

10. Major-General Sir Henry George Wakelyn Smith, bart., G.C.B. having the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. at the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said settlement, with its territories and dependencies, and to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the territories adjacent or contiguous to the eastern and north-eastern frontier of the said settlement.

11. Lord Robert Grosvenor, Edwin

Chadwicke, esq., Dr. Thomas Southwood Smith, Professor Richard Owen, and Richard Lambert Jones, esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring what special means may be requisite for the improvement of the health of the metropolis; Henry Austen, esq., to be Secretary to the said Commission.

17. Lieut.-Gen. Lord Fitzroy James Henry Somerset and Lieut.-General Sir John Macdonald, Adjutant-General of the Forces, to be Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.

24. Rear-Adm. E. H. A'Court, of Amington-hall, Warwick, in compliance with the will of C. E. Repington, esq., of the same place, to take the name of Repington after A'Court, and bear the arms of Repington in the first quarter.

28. Henry George Bowyer, esq., and Thomas Browne Browne, esq., to be two of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

29. The Directors of the East India Company have appointed Lieut.-General Sir George Henry Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces on the Madras Establishment.

30. Harriet-Elizabeth, Lady Wetherell, widow of Sir Charles Wetherell, Knt., to adopt the surname of Warneford after Wetherell, in accordance with the directions of the will of her father, Col. F. Warneford, deceased.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

3. 7th Dragoon Guards, J. C. H. Gibsons to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Sir Harry Darell, bart., to be Major.—37th Foot, Major F. Skelly to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major B. V. Layard to be Major.—67th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. W. N. Orange to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major T. J. Deverell to be Major.—69th Foot, Major W. Blackburne to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. C. J. Coote to be Major.—76th Foot, Major J. H. Grubbe to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major R. C. Lloyd to be Major.—82nd Foot, Major J. J. Slater to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major C. F. Maxwell to be Major.—Brevet Capt. S. Pole, 12th Light Dragoons, to be Major in the Army.—Unattached, brevet Major W. Bindon, from Royal Newfoundland Companies, to be Major.

10. Brevet, Major D. Campbell of 67th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the army; Capt. D. Campbell, 67th Foot, to be Major in the army.

OCTOBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. Charles Fitzgerald, esq., Comm. R.N., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Western Australia; Richard Graves Mac Donnell, esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Gambia; Richard More O'Ferrall, esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Malta; Henry D. Warden, esq., Capt. in the Corps of Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be the British Resident among the tribes on the north-eastern frontier of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

15. Francis Brady, esq., to be Chief Justice for the island of Newfoundland.

18. Henry Fleming, esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Assistant Tithe Commissioner for special purposes.

26. Capt. the Hon. Robert Gore, R.N., to be *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul-General in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay; Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., to be Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick; Sir Donald Campbell, Bart., to be Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island; John Iles Mantell, esq., to be Chief Justice, and Sidney Billing, esq., to be Queen's Advocate and Police Magistrate for her Majesty's settlements in the Gambia.

27. Charles Robert Scott Murray, of Danesfield, in Medmenham, co. Bucks, esq., in memory of his great-uncle Robert Scott, esq., of Danesfield, whose property he inherits, to take the surnames of Scott before Murray.

29. Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas John Cochrane, Knt., to be a Knight Commander of the Bath.

30. The Right Hon. James Stephen sworn of the Privy Council.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

1. 10th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. M'Mahon, Bart. and K.C.B., from the 94th Foot, to be Colonel.—28th Foot, brevet Major F. Whittingham to be Major.—33rd Foot, Major-Gen. H. D'Oyly to be Colonel.—94th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir W. Warre, C.B., to be Colonel.

8. 90th Foot, brevet Major F. Eld to be Major.—Brevet, to be Majors in the Army, Capt. G. Chichester of 88th Foot, Capt. W. P. Neale of 6th Dragoons.

15. 41st Foot, Capt. W. C. Seton to be Major.

U

24. Rifle Brigade, Major A. J. Lawrence to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. W. S. R. Norcott to be Major, *vice* Lawrence.—2nd West India Regiment, brevet Major E. C. Soden to be Major.—Brevet Major M. T. Doyle, of the Rifle Brigade, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; and W. W. Stephenson, of the Rifle Brigade, to be Major in the Army.—Royal Engineers, brevet Majors H. R. Brandreth and C. O. Streatfield to be Lieut.-Colonels on full-pay.

28. Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Major George Cochrane to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. W. T. Layard to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Major Walter White, Town Major of Dublin, to be Major.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Vice-Admiral.—Edw. Hawker.

To be Rear-Admiral.—John Pascoe.

To be Captains.—George Broun, W. J. C. Clifford.

To be Commanders.—Richard D. White, G. Harper.

To be retired Commanders.—William Jones, Robert Tweed.

Appointments.—Rear-Adm. Phipps Hornby, C.B., to be Commander-in-chief of the Pacific station; Rear-Adm. Shirreff to be Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard; Capt. J. Toup Nicolas, C.B., to be Captain Superintendent of the Royal Hospital and the Royal William Victualling-yard at Plymouth; Capt. R. F. Stopford to the *Asia*, 84; Capt. Thomas Dickinson to be a Captain of Greenwich Hospital; Comm. John Macdougall to the *Asia*; Comm. Rich. Moorman to the *Hecate* steam-sloop; E. A. Inglefield to the *Wolverine*, 16; F. Campbell to the *Espiegle*; Edward Wilmot to be Acting Commander of the *Superb*; Lieutenants, G. J. Gardner to command the *Oberon*; Charles Haydon to command the *Spider*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Alex. Ewing to be Bishop of Argyll and the Isles.

Hon. and Rev. H. D. Erskine to be Dean of Ripon.

Rev. M. B. Hale to be Archdeacon of Adelaide, South Australia.

Rev. W. C. Bennett to be an Hon. Canon of Bristol.

Rev. C. Crawley to be an Hon. Canon of Bristol.

Rev. J. Wetherall to be an Hon. Canon of Peterborough.

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PROMOTIONS.

19. Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Gen. J. F. Birch, C.B., to be Colonel Commandant.

22. 14th Light Dragoons, Capt. H. E. Doherty to be Major.—61st Foot, Capt. James Campbell to be Major.—63rd Foot, Capt. E. S. T. Swyny to be Major.—Unattached, Major C. P. Ainslie, from 14th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

29. Coldstream Guards, brevet Major H. Daniell to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., *vice* Knox, who retires.—Royal Marines, Capt. and brevet Major R. Ford to be Lieut.-Colonel.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Sir James G. Bremer to be Commander-in-Chief of Woolwich Ordinary.

To be Captains.—W. L. Sheringham, C. B. Hamilton, T. Fisher, J. C. Caffin.

To be Commanders.—C. R. Johnson, John T. W. French, D. A. Buchan, Fred. Lowe.

To be retired Commander.—A. Davies.

Appointments.—Captains, R. A. Yates to the *Victory*; R. L. Baynes to the *Bellerophon*.

Commanders, G. Harper to the *Bellerophon*; W. F. Fead to the *Howe*; H. R. Wingrove to the *Stromboli* steam-aloop; Robert Menn to the *Madagascar*; R. A. Oliver to the *Tweed*, 20; Lieut. O. J. Jones to be flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Adm. Shirreff; Lieut. T. C. Smith to command the *Blazer* steam-vessel; Lieut. Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart., to command the *Shearwater* steam-vessel; Lieut. W. C. Nowell to command the *Ardent* steam-vessel.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. James Prince Lee, M.A., to be (the first) Bishop of Manchester.

Rev. J. Dornford to be a Preb. of Exeter.

Rev. W. Ewing to be Preb. and R. of Kellyward.

NOVEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

15. Archibald Davidson, esq., to be Sheriff of the shire of Kincardine.

16. Charles Zacharay Macaulay, esq., to be Manager of the Currency for the island of Mauritius; Hougham Hudson, jun., esq., to be Civil Commissioner and

Resident Magistrate of Somerset, in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope; P. A. Ganteaune, esq., to be Registrar-General for the island of Trinidad; and W. Gillam, esq., to be Registrar and Secretary, Clerk of the Enrolments, and Clerk of the Council, for the island of Dominica.

19. Sir Robert Homfray, Knt., to be Chief Justice for the islands of Antigua and Montserrat; Joseph Leaver Bindon, esq., to be Provost Marshal for Antigua; and Gabriel Fleck, esq., to be Surveyor and Engineer for Sierra Leone.

20. John George Shaw Lefevre, esq., to be one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

22. The Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., Bishop of Oxford, to be her Majesty's High Almoner.

— Rt. Hon. Richard More O'Ferrall, sworn of the Privy Council.

23. Dominic John Corrigan, M.D., to be Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty in Ireland.

27. James Brooke, esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the island of Labuan and its dependencies.

— Samuel George Bonham, esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong and its dependencies.

— George Rennie, esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Falkland Islands and their dependencies.

— Samuel George Bonham, esq., to be her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

5. Scots Fusilier Guards, brevet Major the Hon. A. N. Hood to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—9th Foot, Lieut.-Col. B. Harvey, from Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Barnwell, appointed Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District; Major H. H. Kitchenner, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major F. Lushington, C.B., to be Major.—17th Foot, Major F. Murray to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. E. B. Owen to be Major.—Cape Mounted Riflemen, Major A. R. Armstrong to be Lieut.-Colonel.—To be Majors: Capt. H. D. Warden, Capt. G. T. C. Napier.—Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, Capt. P. W. Taylor to be Major.—Brevet Capt. J. K. Pipoh (Assistant Military Secretary to the Lieut.-General commanding at Malta) to be Major in the Army.

PROMOTIONS.

12. 71st Foot, Major Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart., to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major Edw. Foy to be Major.—78th Foot, Major W. Eyre to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. L. Y. Baker to be Major.—3rd West India Regiment, Major W. M. Mills to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Capt. D. G. Freer, from 75th Foot, to be Major.—Brevet Capt. Matthew Gunning, from the 6th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Col. in the Army.—Lieut. William Jenkins to be Fort Major of St. John's, Newfoundland.
26. 3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieut.-Gen. C. M. Earl Cathcart, K.C.B., to be Colonel.—11th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Gen. H. Wyndham to be Colonel.—40th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Stopford to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. MacDuff to be Major.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captain.—R. Tryon.

To be Commanders.—W. H. Webb and G. Oldmixon, for services in the Parana River; J. J. Palmer, B. MacKinnon.

Appointments. — Captains, F. W. Beechey to the *Caledonia*; Hon. H. Keppel to the *Meander*; A. Milnes to the *Victory*; R. A. Yates to the *Blenheim*; C. Hope to the *Trafalgar*; J. N. Nott to the *Ocean* (as Flag Captain at Sheerness); H. W. Bruce to the *Queen*; Sir H. Leeke to the *San Josef* (as Flag Captain at Devonport); W. L. Sheringham (additional) to the *Victory*, for surveying service; G. F. Rich to the *Vanguard*.

Commanders.—G. H. Richards to the *Acheron*; W. Ellis to the *Alert*; G. Ogle to the *Victory*; G. Harper to the *St. Vincent*; J. B. West to the *Bellerophon*; H. Dunlop to the *Star*; E. Pierse to the *Nerbudda*; Lord A. W. Beauclerk to the *Stromboli* steam-sloop; A. Little to the *Queen*; T. M. Christian to the *Trafalgar*; A. Frazer (additional) to the *Crocodile*, for surveying service on the coast of Ireland; E. Collier to the *Ocean*; G. Kenyon to the *Cygnat*; Lieut. E. F. Roberts to command the *Porcupine*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Thomas Muirgrave (Bishop of Hereford) to be Archbishop of York.
Dr. Hampden to be Bishop of Hereford.

Rev. J. Allen to be Archdeacon of Salop.

Rev. C. J. Hoare to be Archdeacon of Surrey.

Rev. J. C. Wigram to be Archdeacon of Winchester.

Rev. J. Allen, Rev. W. B. Thomas, and Rev. T. Watts, to be Hon. Prebendaries of St. David's.

Rev. T. Robinson to be a Canon of St. Paul's.

Rev. G. Wray to be a Canon of York.

Rev. G. Stephenson to be an Hon. Canon of Norwich.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Colonel Mure, M.P., to be Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

Rev. H. W. Cookson, B.D., to be Master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

Rev. S. Gedge to be Head Master of King Edward's Free Grammar School, Birmingham.

D. M'Dermott, esq., barrister-at-law, to be Roman Catholic Secretary to the Board of Charitable Bequests in Ireland.

DECEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. Lord Elphinstone to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, *vice* the Earl of Ducie.

7. T. W. C. Murdoch, C. A. Wood, and F. Rogers, Esqrs., to be Commissioners for superintending the sale and settlement of the waste lands of the Crown in the British colonies, and the conveyance of emigrants thither.

10. The Marquess of Normanby (Ambassador to the King of the French) to be an ordinary member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Order of the Bath.

13. Charles Buller, esq., to be a Poor Law Commissioner for England.

18. Capt. Alexander Milne, R.N., to be one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

— Wm. Henry Tierney, esq., Q.C., to be one of the Masters in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery.

21. Chas. Henry Darling, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of St. Lucia.

— Robt. Russell, esq., to be Registrar of the Court of Chancery and Clerk of the Patents for Jamaica.

— James Watson Sheriff, esq., to be Coroner for Antigua.

— Paitfield Mills, esq., to be Solicitor-General for Nevis.

PROMOTIONS.

— James Coleman Fitzpatrick, esq., to be Assessor or Assistant to the native Sovereigns and Chiefs on the Gold Coast.

— William Macartney, esq., to be Superintendent of Police at Colombo.

— Edward Bage, esq., to be Assistant Surveyor and Engineer, and Robert Armstrong, esq., to be Police Magistrate, for Sierra Leone.

22. The Earl of Shelburne to be one of the Lords of the Treasury.

— W. G. Hayter, esq., to be Advocate-General or Judge-Martial of her Majesty's Forces.

28. The brothers and sisters of George John, Earl of Lanesborough, to enjoy the same precedence as if their father had succeeded to that dignity. — William Wright Worthington, of Flixton-house, co. Lanc., esq. (in compliance with the will of Ralph Wright, esq., of that place), to take the name of Wright after Worthington, and quarter the arms.

30. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett to be G.C.B.

31. Anne, wife of Capt. Manaton Phipps, and only sister to Lord Rodney, to enjoy the same precedence as if her father had succeeded to that dignity.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

3. 53rd Foot, Capt. W. R. Mansfield to be Major.

10. 7th Light Dragoons, Capt. C. Haggart to be Major.—16th Light Dragoons, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. R. Smyth to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. G. O'Halloran Gavin to be Major.—Coldstream Guards, brevet Major Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. R. E. Boyle to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. A. E. Onslow to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—3rd Foot, Capt. D. M. Cameron to be Major.—78th Foot, Major E. Twopenny to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major W. Hamilton to be Major.—84th Foot, Major D. Russell to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major C. James to be Major.—Brevet Capt. B. Coney, of the Royal Newfoundland Companies, to be Major in the Army.—Unattached, Capt. H. G. Boyce, from the 2nd Life Guards, to be Major.

17. 1st Foot, brevet Major H. P. Raymond, to be Major.—18th Foot, Major F. W. Dillon to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major F. Wigston to be Major.

24. 7th Dragoon Guards, Major-Gen. the Hon. H. Murray, C.B., to be Colonel.—4th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Scovell, K.C.B., to be Colonel.—

14th Foot, Lieut.-Col. M. Barlow to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major C. R. Newman to be Major.—44th Foot, Lieut.-Col. J. O. Clunie, from half-pay 3rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—63rd Foot, Major C. James, from the 84th Foot, to be Major, vice Major G. Green, who exchanges.—Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. S. D. Pritchard to be Lieut.-Col.—Hospital Staff, R. M. Peile, M.D., to be Local Inspector General of Hospitals in Ireland.

27. Royal Marines, Col. Second Commandant J. McCallum to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. W. Powell to be Colonel Second Commandant; brevet Major G. B. Bury to be Lieut.-Colonel.

30. 35th Foot, brevet Major J. H. O. Moore to be Major.—68th Foot, Major R. W. Huey to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major R. L. Phipps to be Major.—Unattached, Major R. Cole, from 48th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major P. M'Kie, from 3rd Foot, to be Major.—Brevet, Captain E. Kingsley, of the 3rd Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

2. Capt. William Fisher to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

17. Rear-Adm. Sir C. Richardson, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral; Capt. Edw. Harvey to be Rear-Admiral.

21. Rear-Adm. F. Temple to be Vice-Admiral; Capt. W. F. Owen to be Rear-Admiral.

27. Vice-Adm. George Barker to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. Henry Gordon to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. M. H. Dixon to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Appointments.—Capts., W. B. Mends (1814) to the *Caledonia*, 120, as Flag Captain to Rear-Adm. Sir J. Louis, for Devonport Ordinary; C. Eden to be Flag Captain to the *Victory*; J. Shepherd to the *Inconstant*; W. F. Martin to the *Prince Regent*.

Commanders, G. Skipwith (1842) to the *Hydra* steam sloop; W. B. Monypenny to the *Sealark*; H. Dumaresq to the *Cuchoo*. Lieutenant and Commander T. A. Lewis to the *Seagull*.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Edinburgh. — Charles Cowan, esq. (re-el.)

Kilkenny. — Michael Sullivan, esq.

Lancashire (S.). — Alex. Henry, esq.

PROMOTIONS.

Lisheard.—Charles Buller, esq. (re-el.)

Montgomery.—David Pugh, esq. (the Hon Hugh Cholmondeley not defending his seat.)

Newcastle-under-Lyme.—S. Christy, esq. (re-elected.)

Rye.—Herbert M. Curteis, esq.

Stockport.—James Kershaw, esq.

Tamworth.—Capt. John Townshend, R.N.

Weymouth.—Hon. F. W. C. Villiers.

Rev. J. D. Eade to be an Hon. Canon of Durham.

Rev. H. M. Scarth to be an Hon. Canon of Wells.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Thomas Frederick Elliott (Senior Commissioner of the Colonial Land and Emigration Board) to be Joint-Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonial Department with Mr. Merivale.

Rowland Hill, esq., to be Superintendent of the Money-order Office at the General Post Office.

Rev. W. N. Griffin, B.D., to be Head Master of the Central Mathematical School of Naval Architecture at Portsmouth.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dr. Spry to be Vice-Dean of Canterbury.

Rev. H. Percy to be a Preb. of Carlisle.

TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

WESTMINSTER.

November 17th, 1847.

(*Before Lord Chief Justice Denman, and Coleridge, Wightman, and Erle, Justices.*)

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

In the volume of the Annual Register for the year 1846, under "*Law Cases*," at p. 340, will be found the report of the trial at Liverpool, where John Chadwick was indicted for bigamy, in marrying a person named Eliza Bostock, his former wife, Ann Fisher, being alive. This Ann Fisher was the sister of Hannah Fisher, the prisoner's first wife, who was dead; so that, if it should be held by the Judges that the second marriage was good, notwithstanding the consanguinity, the third marriage to Eliza Bostock would constitute the crime of bigamy; if not, the third marriage would be good. The Jury returned a special verdict; and the prisoner was discharged.

The Record was removed into the Court of Queen's Bench, by writ of error, and was now most fully and ably argued by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Peacock, and Mr. Campbell Forster for the Crown; and by Mr. Aspland for the defendant in error.

The Court delivered judgment

declaring the marriage of the defendant in error, with the sister of his deceased wife, to be null and void.

Lord Denman said, this was a writ of error against a judgment pronounced at Liverpool upon a special verdict, and which treated a certain marriage as null and void. The defendant in error had married the sister of his deceased wife; and the only question for the Court was, whether such a marriage was valid or not. That would depend on the construction of the 5th and 6th William IV., chap. 54. The first section of that statute recited, that "whereas marriages between persons within the prohibited degrees are voidable only by sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court, pronounced during the lifetime of both the parties thereto; and it is unreasonable that the estate and condition of the children of marriages between persons within the prohibited degrees of affinity should remain unsettled during so long a period; and it is fitting that all marriages which may hereafter be celebrated between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity should be *ipso facto* void, and not merely voidable;" and it then enacted, "that all marriages which shall have been celebrated before the passing of this Act between persons being within the prohibited degrees of affinity shall not here-

after be annulled for that cause by any sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court, unless pronounced in a suit which shall be depending at the time of the passing of this Act; provided that nothing hereinbefore enacted shall affect marriages between persons being within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity." The second section then enacted, "that all marriages which shall hereafter be celebrated between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity shall be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever." He (Lord Denman) would not advert to the circumstances under which that statute was passed, although he knew much more upon that subject than fell to the lot of many, for he presided in the House of Lords during the discussions which took place upon it. He could not advert to the facts which were then in contemplation, but he looked only to the second section of the statute. It appeared to him, and it was admitted by the learned counsel in their argument, that the meaning of the words "prohibited degrees" depended on the construction of the 32nd Henry VIII. c. 38. That statute was passed during the reign of a monarch who certainly dealt very lightly with his own contracts, and showed but little regard to those who became the victims of his caprice. It appeared that, having become tired of Catherine of Arragon, and wishing to marry Anna Boleyn, the statute 25th Henry VIII. c. 22, was passed. That statute rendered that monarch's issue by Catherine illegitimate, and established the succession to the Crown in the issue of Anna Boleyn. In the course of that Act, and not, as

he (Lord Denman) thought, with any view to the particular marriage of the King, there was introduced an enactment of a most salutary and beneficial character; for, among the other prohibitions contained in that Act, a man was expressly prohibited from marrying "his wife's sister." That statute recited, "that since many inconveniences have fallen by reason of marrying within the degrees of marriage prohibited by God's laws, that is to say, the son to marry the mother or the stepmother, the brother the sister, the father the son's daughter, or his daughter's daughter, or the son to marry the daughter of his father, procreate and born by his stepmother, or the son to marry his aunt, being his father's or mother's sister, or to marry his uncle's wife, or the father to marry his son's wife, or the brother to marry his brother's wife, or any man to marry his wife's daughter, or his wife's son's daughter, or his wife's daughter's daughter, or his wife's sister; which marriages, albeit they be prohibited by the laws of God, yet nevertheless at some time they have proceeded under colour of dispensation by man's power;" and it then enacted, "that no person shall from henceforth marry within the said degrees." That statute declared what marriages were to be considered as prohibited by God's laws, and as void marriages; and by it a marriage with a wife's sister was impugned. The 25th Henry VIII. c. 22, had, however, been repealed by the 28th Henry VIII. c. 7, in which it pleased that monarch to set aside his marriage with Anna Boleyn, to declare the issue of his two former marriages illegitimate, and to settle the succession to the Crown upon Jane

Seymour. In that statute the same list of prohibited marriages was included, and that most wholesome provision was repeated, that marriages within those degrees were prohibited by God's law and void by Act of Parliament. The particular object of the first of those statutes was to limit the succession to the Crown to the issue of Anna Boleyn; and the object of the latter statute was to limit the succession in a new line, viz., that of Lady Jane Seymour.

The latter of those statutes (28th Hen. VIII. c. 7) was repealed by the first Act of Queen Mary's reign. It was important to remember, that if the object of the statute of Mary (1 Mary, s. 2, c. 1) had been merely to deny the prohibition contained in 25th Hen. VIII. c. 22, and repeated in the 28th Hen. VIII. c. 7, very simple words would have been sufficient for that purpose; but, in order to establish the validity of the marriage of Hen. VIII. with Catherine of Arragon, and the consequent right of Mary to the Crown, that marriage was declared to be good upon a great variety of grounds. The Act, which showed the great wisdom of the Parliament in those times, declared that marriage of Henry to be valid, from the length of years during which the King and Queen had cohabited, the offspring which she had conceived by him, and the circumstances of bribery and corruption by which the opinions of foreign universities, and afterwards the opinions of the universities of England, in condemnation of that marriage, had been obtained. The object of that Act, as its title indicated, was to declare the succession to the Crown, and it was not intended to affect that general law contained in the

25th of Hen. VIII. c. 22, and 28th Hen. VIII. c. 7, which laid down the rule for the marriages of all the King's subjects. If the appeal had been directed to Holy Writ, the marriage of Henry with Catherine would undoubtedly have been a good marriage; but it was not so, and the question whether the marriage had been consummated became an important question under the latter statute. Catherine appealed directly to the King; she appealed to his personal knowledge, whether she had not come a virgin to his embraces, and she offered to pledge her oath to the truth of her declaration. A marriage of that kind, though prohibited, was considered as valid, if the previous marriage had not been consummated, by carnal knowledge. That was the reason why Mary, forty-four years after the contracting of that marriage, came to the declaration that it had been consummated in that manner. That fact was important, as showing the purpose for which that Act was passed. His Lordship then came to the 32 Hen. VIII. c. 38, and said that it was a statute most beneficial in its operation; it was a law for carrying out the Reformation in this country. After denying the usurped power of the Pope in this realm of England, and denying him the power to render marriages void by reason of *pre-contract*, it proceeded to lay down this liberal and well-considered rule upon the subject:—“That all and every such marriages as within this Church of England shall be contracted between lawful persons (as by this Act we declare all persons to be lawful that be not prohibited by God's law to marry), such marriages being contract and solem-

nized in face of the Church, and consummate with bodily knowledge, or fruit of children or child being had therein between the parties so married, shall be, by authority of this present Parliament aforesaid, deemed, judged, and taken to be lawful, good, just, and indissoluble notwithstanding pre-contracts . . . ; and that no reservation or prohibition, God's law except, shall trouble or impeach any marriage without the Levitical degrees." All such marriages were to be valid notwithstanding pre-contracts; and it was further enacted, "that no person, of what estate, degree, or condition soever he or she be, shall be admitted to any of the spiritual courts within this King's realm, or any of his Grace's other lands and dominions, to any process, plea, or allegation contrary to this aforesaid Act." The rule as to what marriages should be prohibited had been distinctly laid down by the former statutes; but the evil to be avoided by this statute was the interference of the Pope. The object had in view by the Legislature was certainty. To what judges, then, could it be referred to determine what marriages should be considered lawful? The only judges on questions of marriage at that time were the judges of the Ecclesiastical Courts, of whom the Legislature was so jealous, in consequence of the proofs they had so often given of their readiness to act for their own lucre. Yet, to preserve certainty, to wise men, and to public-spirited men, in the time of Henry VIII., was it referred to say what the law of God was. If he (Lord Denman) were called upon to decide what the sacred Scriptures taught upon that subject, was he to be told that

he was to be bound by any particular translation? Six whole days had already been consumed in the discussion of that question, and six different interpretations had been put upon one text of Scripture. Was that Court to enter into a discussion of the doctrines of the Scribes and Pharisees?—to examine into the decisions of the Caraites and Talmudists?—and to sit as a Court of Error upon the judgments which may have been pronounced by them? It had been said that the practice of the Jews had been to hold those marriages lawful; but he (Lord Denman) did not know who were the most approved interpreters of their law. If that Court were to decide upon all those points, it would be necessary to inquire into the decrees of the Council of Elliberis, and all those other matters which had been referred to which might be very proper as the employment of idle men, but to make it the occupation of that Court would be doing the very thing which the Parliament intended to prevent. It was the duty of that Court to look at the declarations contained in the statutes of Henry in order to decide what was meant by "the prohibited degrees" in the statute of William IV. He (Lord Denman) had been desirous not to fetter himself by any decisions which had been pronounced by judges, in the construction of those statutes. He looked at the Acts of Parliament alone, and the objects which they had in view; and he had come to the conclusion that the law was well laid down in those two statutes (32 Hen. VIII. c. 38, and 5 and 6 William IV. c. 54), and that the marriage in question was made null and void by the Act of William IV.

He (Lord Denman) would now

come to the question of authority, and it would be found that the fulness and uniformity of the decisions removed all doubt. He was not disposed to attribute more force to the canons of 1603 than Lord Hardwicke, Lord Holt, and the other judges; but still they were of some importance as showing the opinion which was entertained upon the subject. The 99th canon of 1603 was in these terms:—"No person shall marry within the degrees prohibited by the laws of God, and expressed in a table set forth by authority in the year of our Lord 1563; and all marriages so made and contracted shall be adjudged incestuous and unlawful, and consequently shall be dissolved as void from the beginning, and the parties so married shall by course of law be separated. And the aforesaid table shall be in every church publicly set up at the charge of the parish." The counsel for the plaintiff in error had cited Mann's case and Parson's case, as being in favour of his position, that the Court would proceed to inquire into what was the law of God in reference to the Act of Parliament; but, in those cases, the Court only inquired what were the prohibited degrees in reference to the Act of Parliament. It was immaterial whether, as was alleged, Parson's case had been expunged from *Lord Coke* by order of King James in council, but it was well known that Lord Coke had, in his second Institute, written a commentary upon the 32nd of Hen. VIII. chap. 38. That high authority, however, never intimates that the statutes of Hen VIII. on the subject of the prohibited degrees have been repealed; but, on the contrary, he states what the prohibited

degrees are in the very words of those Acts of Parliament. Notwithstanding this, we were now told, that every man was to form his own opinion as to the Scriptures, instead of being bound by the words of a very plain Act of Parliament. The treatment of "*Hill v. Good*" had confounded the argument; but the result of that case was that a consultation was awarded. The decision of Chief-Justice Vaughan in that case showed, that a marriage with a wife's sister was made voidable by Act of Parliament in the Ecclesiastical Court. In the previous case of "*Harrison v. Burwell*," prohibition was granted, because there the Court was of opinion that the marriage in question was without the Levitical degrees. But, since the case of "*Hill v. Good*," it was admitted that all authority had gone along with that case. The Court was now called upon to set that decision aside, because it was said to be founded upon bad reasons. It was very likely there were mistakes in that judgment. It occupied twenty folio pages, and embraced a great variety of subjects; and probably it would have been better if the learned Chief-Justice had contented himself with saying, "Here are Acts of Parliament which have declared what the law is." If that decision had been founded in error, he (*Lord Denman*) would set it aside; but he could not do so, now that he believed it to be consistent with, and founded upon, an Act of Parliament. If so, what was the statute of William IV. ? It was to make those marriages which before were voidable in the Ecclesiastical Court, and that only during the lifetime of both the parties, absolutely null and void.

Did the Legislature not know that the Ecclesiastical Court proceeded on the prohibited degrees laid down in the statutes of Henry VIII.? Was it possible for any authority to be more full and complete than the declarations of the Legislature in the first instance; or than the declarations in this last statute, which say that such marriages shall be void in future? No *expedieny* could warrant a court of justice in coming to a contrary decision. He (Lord Denman) was not insensible to those appeals which had been made in the course of the argument. A number of most painful cases might arise, of poor and ignorant people who had entered into such marriages in perfect good faith, and who, especially the weaker portion, were liable to be abandoned. The prospect of such cases afforded a melancholy spectacle; but as to those of the higher ranks of society, if such there were—for he (Lord Denman) knew of none who had entered such alliances—they at least had no right to make the appeal which had been made on their part. They had proceeded in defiance of the Act of Parliament; and persons who had so conducted themselves had no right to complain of inconvenience. His (Lord Denman's) opinion was, that the judgment which had been given by his learned brother (Wightman) at the trial was right; and that the defendant could not be guilty of bigamy in contracting another marriage. The Court would give no opinion at present upon the other case (*Regina v. The Inhabitants of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields*), upon which their decision must be final, but would wait until the appeal upon the pre-

sent case, which he (Lord Denman) understood would be carried up, shall have been determined.

Mr. Justice Coleridge said he was of the same opinion as His Lordship. Important as the case was, it appeared to him to be clear of any serious difficulty. The question which it raised had been argued with great learning and ability; and, considering how important it was to the interests of a vast number of persons, he was glad to find that it had excited so much zeal and industry. The defence of the prisoner rested on the 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 54. If he was entitled to that defence, he (Mr. Justice Coleridge) must do justice to him, whatever might be the consequences to others. The 5 & 6 Will. IV. being the statute upon which the question turned, he (Mr. Justice Coleridge) was surprised how little place it had occupied in the arguments of the counsel for the Queen in Error. It had been but slightly alluded to, and yet the whole question turned upon it. What was the meaning of the Legislature in that short Act of Parliament? Looking at the preamble, it would be seen that the Legislature there pointed out the evils which resulted from the present practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts, and that it was desirable to prevent those evils for the future. It turned our attention to what was going on in the Ecclesiastical Courts, and enacted that those suits which were then pending should be acted upon by those courts; and that all future marriages which should be celebrated between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity should be absolutely null and void. The words, "prohibited degrees," having oc-

curred three times in that Act of Parliament, must have had the same meaning in the enacting clause as in the preamble, and it referred us to the decisions of the Ecclesiastical Courts, then going on. Suppose the 32 Hen. VIII. c. 38, had come under consideration now, for the first time, and suppose that the decisions in the Ecclesiastical Courts had been what they have been, could they (the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench) have interpreted the 5 & 6 Will. IV. differently, from regard to the 32 Hen. VIII. c. 38? They must still have said, that, construing the statute of William the Fourth with reference to those decisions in the Ecclesiastical Courts, they would be bound to come to the same decision. If the 32 Hen. VIII. c. 38, were brought into the argument, the same conclusion must be come to, that the Legislature intended what it intended in the 5 & 6 Will. IV. A great deal of curious learning had been brought forward, and a labyrinth of statutes had been unravelled, for the purpose of showing which was to be in force, and which was not. But he (Mr. Justice Coleridge) would not follow that argument; it was not important that he should. The statutes of Henry were useful as interpreters of the words contained in the 32 Hen. VIII. c. 38. What did that statute enact? It enacted that all marriages should be lawful which were not prohibited by God's law; and that no reservation or prohibition, God's law except, should trouble or impeach any marriage, without the Levitical degrees. The statute of Hen. VIII. pointed to the Ecclesiastical Courts. The words to be interpreted were "God's law,"

and "the Levitical degrees." It was not, however, to be taken, that they meant the same thing. On the contrary, it was assumed that God's law might impeach what was without the Levitical degrees. The attention of the Court had been called to the eighteenth chapter of Leviticus. If that was necessary, he (Mr. Justice Coleridge) felt that it was painful and inconvenient. He felt very incompetent to enter into it, and there was too much of sacredness in them (the Scriptures) to be made the matter of wrangling in a court of justice. The attention of the Court had been called to the authorized version of the Bible, but that was not in existence when that law was passed. The Act was not passed on the footing of that translation, or in all probability of any translation in the English language. The Court was not examining what God's law was, nor what the Levitical degrees were, but it was examining the 32 Hen. VIII. c. 38. And if the legislature had mistaken God's law, yet, if the meaning of the Act of Parliament was clear, the Court was bound to act on their misinterpretation. What better interpreter could he (Mr. Justice Coleridge) have than by looking at the statutes passed near the same time, *in pari materid*, and expressing a remarkable uniformity of opinion on the subject. Whenever those statutes laid down the law generally, they laid it down uniformly. The earliest of those statutes was the 25 Hen. VIII. c. 22, and, in the third section, it took in succession, verse after verse, the verses of the eighteenth chapter of Leviticus, down to the eighteenth verse. "Since many inconveniences have

fallen by reason of marrying within the degrees of marriage prohibited by God's laws, that is to say, the son to marry the mother or the step-mother, the brother the sister, the father the son's daughter, or his daughter's daughter, or the son to marry the daughter of his father procreate and born by his step-mother, or the son to marry his aunt, being his father's or his mother's sister, or to marry his uncle's wife, or the father to marry his son's wife, or the brother to marry his brother's wife, or any man to marry his wife's daughter, or his wife's son's daughter, or his wife's daughter's daughter, or *his wife's sister*; which marriages, albeit they be prohibited by the laws of God, yet nevertheless at some time they have proceeded under colour of dispensation by man's power; it is enacted, that no person shall from henceforth marry within the said degrees." The 28 Hen. VIII. c. 7, contained the same repetition of these degrees, only making carnal knowledge of the first wife essential to invalidate the second marriage.

The 28 Hen. VIII. c. 16, though it did not go through the Levitical degrees step by step, nevertheless enacted, that all marriages solemnized before the twenty-sixth year of the King's reign, and which were not prohibited by God's laws limited and declared in 28 Hen. VIII. c. 7, or otherwise by Holy Scripture, should be esteemed good and valid marriages.

The 32 Hen. VIII. c. 38, without any explanation of those terms, declared all such marriages to be lawful as were not prohibited by God's law, and were without the Levitical degrees. Did not the words "God's law," and "the Levitical degrees," in that statute mean the same as was meant

in the previous statutes? He (Mr. Justice Coleridge) thought they did. It had been said that, since the time of Henry VIII., the authorities and great text writers had construed them as the counsel for the Crown had done. Those cases were few in number; but in the end—and it was a most important fact—consultation had been awarded, though it might have been upon a technical ground. Sir Fitzroy Kelly had relied upon Parson's case in Coke upon Littleton; but, in his 2nd Institute, Lord Coke had made a formal exposition of the statute of Henry VIII. He says, "It is to be understood, that by the 18th chapter of Leviticus, not only degrees of kindred and consanguinity, but degrees of affinity and alliance doe let matrimonie, which may best be illustrated in this manner."

He then sets out the table of prohibited marriages precisely as it is contained in the 25 Hen. VIII. c. 22, and 28 Hen. VIII. c. 7, which statutes he refers to in the margin, and then continues:

"These be the Levitical degrees, which extend as well to the woman as to the man. And herein note, that albeit the marriage of the nephew *cum amita et materterâ* is forbidden by the said 18th chapter of Leviticus, and by expresse words the marriage of the uncle with the niece is not thereby prohibited, yet is the same prohibited, *quia eandem habent rationem propinquitatis cum eis qui nominatim prohibentur, et sic de similibus.*"

After that passage, he thought it was too much to say, that Coke's authority was in favour of the Crown. Two cases had been cited from Vaughan's Reports, and it was said to be difficult to stand to

some of the arguments in those cases; but, though the reasons might be bad, the judgment might be good. He was not, however, quite sure that, if the judgment in *Hill v. Good* were thoroughly examined, it would be found open to the objection. But from that time, and, by admission, on the authority of that case, all the Courts, the Temporal as well as the Ecclesiastical (the Ecclesiastical Courts which by our constitution have an original jurisdiction in matters of that kind), had for two hundred years maintained the same uniformity of decision; and the question was, whether the prisoner was not entitled to have the benefit of that state of the law. He (Mr. Justice Coleridge) thought it was too much to ask the Court to overturn all those decisions; and, if his opinion of the case of *Hill v. Good* had been less strong than it was, he should still have felt himself bound to give judgment for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Wightman said, that when that case came before him in the Court below he did not intend to bind himself by the judgment which he then gave. Now, sitting in a Court of Error, he had carefully attended to the arguments which had been adduced; but he did not find sufficient reason to alter his opinion. The question was, what were the prohibited degrees referred to in the 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 54? Sir Fitzroy Kelly had said, that "the prohibited degrees" meant the degrees prohibited in the 32 Hen. VIII. c. 38; and that a marriage with the sister of a deceased wife was not prohibited by the law of God, nor by Leviticus. What was the professed object of the statute? It was intituled, "An Act to render certain marriages valid, and to

alter the law with respect to voidable marriages." In the preamble, "the prohibited degrees" were mentioned as being well known in the Ecclesiastical Courts; and upon reference to the law as administered in those Courts, which was too well known to be particularly referred to, the marriage of a man with a deceased wife's sister was found to be voidable. But it was voidable only during the lifetime of both the parties. In the present case, before the 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 54, the prisoner would have been found *guilty*; but, if the marriage had been declared void, he would have been *not guilty*. The object of the Act was to declare a marriage void which before was voidable in the Ecclesiastical Court. It was a statutory avoidance at once of that which might be avoided in the Ecclesiastical Court.

Mr. Justice Erie said, he entirely concurred in the opinion of his brethren, and for the reasons which they had expressed. According to the ordinary rules of construction, the 5 & 6 Will. IV. was intended to make a marriage void which before was voidable. He could add nothing to what had been already said.

Judgment for the defendant in error.

The intention of further appeal to the House of Lords was not persevered in.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH,

FEBRUARY 27.

(Before Lord Denman and a Special Jury, at Guildhall.)

THE QUEEN v. DUNN.

Sir Frederick Thesiger, Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Hawkins appeared for Miss Burdett Coutts,

the prosecutrix; and Mr. Dunn, a *quondam* Irish barrister, defended himself.

The case, which, from the repeated appearance of the defendant before the police magistrates of the metropolis, on the charge of annoying the prosecutrix, had acquired a great degree of notoriety, attracted to the court an unusual concourse of spectators. Mr. Dunn, whose appearance, though decidedly Hibernian, is not unprepossessing, took his seat within the bar. He is a man between 40 and 50 years of age, his hair rather gray, about the middle height, well dressed, with a gentlemanly bearing and an intelligent expression.

Miss Burdett Coutts was also present in court during the whole proceedings.

Mr. Hawkins opened the pleadings, by stating that this was an indictment for wilful and corrupt perjury, assigned on an affidavit sworn by the defendant in the Court of Bankruptcy, on the 31st of March, 1846. The defendant had pleaded "*Not guilty*," and upon that plea issue was joined.

Sir F. Thessiger stated the case to the jury, and said that the case was one of so peculiar and extraordinary a nature, and the grounds on which the defendant had attempted, and probably would again attempt, to justify his conduct, were so strange, that he should necessarily require to make a short preliminary explanation. The perjury was charged to have been committed in an affidavit filed by the defendant in the Court of Bankruptcy, for the purpose of prosecuting a fiat against the prosecutrix, Miss Burdett Coutts, and in order to justify the statement which was made in the affidavit, that Miss Burdett Coutts

was indebted to him, the defendant alleged that he had from her an authority to draw upon the banking-house of Messrs. Coutts and Co. for a sum of money which should be a compensation for certain injuries which he supposed he had received at Miss Coutts's hands, and which order was unpaid. It would be absolutely necessary, therefore, in order to refute the absurd notion which was to be made the ground of defence, that he should state a few facts, nearly all of which would be established under the handwriting of the defendant. They were aware that the prosecutrix (Miss Burdett Coutts) was the daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, and the granddaughter of Mr. Coutts: that she derived her name and considerable property from her grandfather, and that she represented the interest which he had in the banking concern. The defendant (Mr. Dunn) was an Irish barrister, but had not been in practice for a number of years. He had been resident in this country, and was a person not in very affluent circumstances. For a long series of years he had been pursuing a course of conduct towards Miss Coutts of the most offensive and annoying description. He had pursued her from place to place, persecuted her with letters of a most extraordinary character, sometimes breathing the most ardent and passionate affection, at others pretending he was entitled to institute legal proceedings against her for some imaginary wrong, or the breach of some supposed engagement, and by persevering in this conduct he had caused her to lead a life of continued anxiety and apprehension. During the whole of this trying period she had been

prudently and cautiously acting under the advice of friends, aided by professional assistance. She had been compelled, on more than one occasion, to resort to the law for protection, and under the proceedings so instituted Mr. Dunn had occasionally been imprisoned for want of sureties to keep the peace towards the lady. All these modes of annoyance having failed to compel Miss Burdett Coutts into a matrimonial alliance, the defendant had changed the object of his pursuit, and had next demanded the payment of a large sum of money which he alleged the prosecutrix had promised to him by way of compensation for his alleged injuries, flattering himself, no doubt, that the prosecutrix would be disposed to make no inconsiderable sacrifices to rid herself of his importunities, which had actually rendered her life miserable. It was the mode in which he had made this last daring effort which had brought him within the range of the Central Criminal Court, and made him subject to the present indictment. It was in January 1846 that the defendant commenced his attack in a series of letters addressed to the partners in the bank, and to the prosecutrix herself, which the learned counsel read to the Court; they were couched in the most extraordinary language, and alleged the authority of Miss Burdett Coutts to draw upon the bank for compensation for injuries inflicted upon him by that lady. The defendant's next proceeding was to call, on the 15th of January, on Mr. Majoribanks, a partner in Coutts's bank, and at this interview he produced, as his authority for drawing on the firm, the following extraordinary copy of verses:—

" Oh, Mr. D.,
You've spoilt all our fun
By your very imprudent advances;
Why didn't you meet
Me, except in the street—
Why not meet me at routs or at dances ?

" You called me ' fair girl !'
Till you made my head twirl,
So that all the folks thought I was silly ;
At the window I stood,
With my tears in a flood—
You were posted just in Piccadilly.

" When to Harrowgate sweet
Papa beats a retreat,
To take spa waters supersulphureous,
I could hear your heart thump.
As we stood near the pump,
While you bolted that stuff so injurious.

" Oh ! how, my dear pet,
Can I ever forget
That mixture of love and aversion ;
Of love for your lass,
And disgust for your glass,
Just like a teetotal conversion ?

" When poor papa's gout
Put us all to the rout,
And drove us to Norwood hotel,
Your flame glowing stronger,
You couldn't wait longer,
So posted away there as well.

" Our servants to cool
Your heart in the pool,
And cure you of love so mysterious,
Immersed you therein,
Nearly up to the chin ;
What a scene both of comic and serious !

" But such are the antics
That come from romantics,
When once they lay hold of the brain,
That you term it ' Baptizing
My lover,' and prizing
My dower as much as love's chains.

" My pretensions grew grander,
Till stern Alexander,
By a *capias ad sat. capiendum*,
Put the lock on your love,
And caged my sweet dove,
With his billings and cooings, to end 'em.

" But at last I'm relenting,
My jewel, repenting
Of all that you've suffered for me ;
Nay, I'm even grown tender,
Disposed to turn lender
Of cash, your sweet person to free.

" Send to Coutts's your bill—
There are lots in the till—
I'll give the clerk orders to do it,

Then get your discharge,
Your dear body enlarge,
And in Stratton Street do let me view it.

"And, by the by, love,
My affection to prove
For your long cruel incarceration,
Fill a good round sum in
(As I've plenty of tin),
To make you a fair compensation.

"A. B. C."

Mr. Marjoribanks of course instantly denied the authenticity of this doggerel, and the defendant derived no advantage from the interview. He then wrote another letter repeating his demand, which he now fixed at a sum certain. "Contrasting the injuries I have received, and my consequent position, with the position of your partner and her immense wealth, I shall draw for one year's income, which I understand to be 100,000*l*. I am content to receive the amount of one year's income, be it less, if I am paid the amount, if it be more." The defendant, after sending this letter, again appeared at the bank, and saw Sir Edmond Antrobus, to whom he presented his draught for 100,000*l*. He was asked by Sir Edmond to show his authority, and he produced the same paper he had exhibited before to Mr. Marjoribanks. He was again told that it was not the writing of Miss Coutts, so that there were, including the clerks, four persons who had given him that assurance.

Further letters were written by the defendant repeating his demand, which met with the same treatment, and he then adopted the course of proceeding against Miss Coutts under the bankruptcy law, for a letter was directed by him to Stratton Street, which contained a demand in these terms:—

"To Miss Angela Burdett Coutts, of No. 1, Stratton Street,
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Piccadilly, and of 59, Strand, both in the city of Westminster.—The following are the particulars of the demand of the undersigned Richard Dunn, barrister-at-law, of No. 8, Upper Ranelagh Street, in the said city of Westminster, against you, the said Angela Burdett Coutts, amounting to the sum of 100,000*l*., being the amount of a certain bill drawn by me on the bank of Coutts and Co., of which you are a partner, and so drawn by me by virtue of your authority, given to me for that purpose, and which said bill you directed me to draw, as compensation for divers injuries done and inflicted on me by you, and which said bill was refused payment at your said bank, although you promised that the same should be duly paid, and which bill is still unpaid. Take notice that I, the said Richard Dunn, hereby require immediate payment of the said sum of 100,000*l*. Dated this 10th day of March, 1846.

"RICHARD DUNN,

"Barrister-at-Law."

This demand was dated nine days before the date of the letter addressed to Mr. Humphreys. Of course, the demand was treated with utter contempt, and then the defendant wickedly, deliberately, and knowingly, made the following false affidavit in the Court of Bankruptcy:—

"Richard Dunn maketh oath, and saith, that A. B. Coutts is justly and truly indebted to this deponent, Richard Dunn, in the sum of 100,000*l*., by virtue of a certain bill drawn by this deponent on the bank of Messrs. Coutts and Co., by the especial authority in writing given by the said A. B. Coutts to this deponent, which was expressly given by her as compensation for divers injuries and imprisonments

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inflicted, and for which injuries this deponent had commenced legal proceedings against the said A. B. Coutts, and which sum she promised in writing should be duly paid; but which said bill, although duly presented, was not paid or honoured, and which said bill remains wholly due and owing to this deponent; and this deponent further saith that the said A. B. Coutts is a partner in the banking-house of Coutts and Co., and is a trader within the statute, as this deponent verily believes."

The learned counsel commented at length upon these facts, contending that they made out the charge of perjury upon which the defendant was indicted. The defendant had made an affidavit for the purpose of removing the trial from the Old Bailey to this Court, in which he had repeated the charges he had made, with additional allegations as to letters said to have passed between him, the defendant, and Miss Burdett Coutts, in which the latter had confessed to entertaining sentiments of esteem and affection for him; and further, that he had received offers from Miss Coutts, through respectable persons, of large sums of money, 10,000*l.* and 15,000*l.*, as compensation for the injuries he had received at her hands. The learned counsel treated these verses, letters, and assertions as the emanations of a crafty man, who, aware that his proceedings might place him in considerable jeopardy, sought to shelter himself, in such an event, under the ridicule and absurdity of his proceedings; while he hoped at the same time to work upon the fears of Miss Burdett Coutts of a ludicrous exposure, to extort money; they were not the effusions of a

disordered mind, of a person who was not accountable for his acts—of a person an object for compassion not for prosecution, a subject for restraint not for punishment.

The affidavit in Bankruptcy having been proved by the proper officers, and the signature of the defendant identified,

Miss Angela Burdett Coutts was sworn, and gave the following evidence:—I reside at No. 1, Stratton Street, Piccadilly, and am a partner in the house of Messrs. Coutts and Co. I received the letters now put into my hands, and dated the 13th and 23rd of January, 1846, from that person (Mr. Dunn).

Sir F. Thesiger.—Did you ever give an authority to the defendant to draw on your banking-house?

Miss Burdett Coutts.—Certainly not; nor am I indebted to him in any way.

Sir F. Thesiger (handing to Miss Coutts the doggerel verses upon which the defendant rested his authority to draw on the bank).—Did you ever write that?

Miss Burdett Coutts.—I did not. I never wrote any letter to this person.

Mr. Dunn.—Did you ever receive two letters from me, of which these are copies?

Sir F. Thesiger.—I object to this line of examination. I protest against your putting in copies of letters.

Mr. Dunn.—I want to show that Miss Coutts received letters from me, of which these are copies.

Miss Burdett Coutts (addressing herself to the Jury).—I received a great many letters from this person.

Mr. Dunn.—Did you receive two letters from me when you were staying at the Queen's Hotel, Harrogate?

Miss Burdett Coutts.—I received

two letters from a stranger, signed with this person's name.

Mr. Dunn.—What did you do with them?

Miss Burdett Coutts.—I tore them up, and threw them away amongst other waste paper. (*Great laughter.*)

Mr. Dunn.—Did you make any communication to Mr. Marjoribanks about me?

Miss Burdett Coutts.—I consulted him as a friend, and requested him to rid me from the annoyance I was under from this person's conduct.

Lord Denman.—How do you mean to apply this evidence?

Mr. Dunn.—I mean to show that the two letters to which I have referred were in existence when I wrote to Mr. Marjoribanks, requesting that they might be returned, and that Miss Coutts refused to give them up. If I prove that, do I not raise the question, that I had a right to presume they were retained from regard to the writer? (*Great laughter.*) I may be laughed at by the Court, but I think this is a just assumption.

Lord Denman.—I don't see how what took place at Harrowgate can apply to this case.

Mr. Dunn (to the witness).—Will you have any objection to write the authority for me that I have shewn you? (*Loud laughter*, which lasted for some time, and at the close of which Mr. Dunn most composedly repeated his request, to the great amazement of Miss Coutts and every one who heard him.)

Sir F. Thesiger.—Really this is a most novel request.

Mr. Dunn.—I only wish the lady to do so for the satisfaction of the jury relative to her handwriting.

Miss Burdett Coutts.—I have no objection to do so, if the Jury or his Lordship wish it.

The Jury unanimously replied, —No, no!

Sir F. Thesiger.—I am your counsel, Miss Coutts, and I must beg you will not do so.

Mr. Dunn.—What did you do with the letters you received from me?

Miss Burdett Coutts.—I sent them all to my solicitor; he had general instructions to take the necessary steps to rid me of the annoyance which I was receiving from this person. I did not read all the letters which I received from this person; for, when I ascertained them to be from him, I forwarded them to Mr. Humphreys, unopened.

Mr. Dunn repeated several times the following question:—Did you tell Mr. Humphreys to repudiate the authority which I said I had received from you to draw on your bank?—I cannot say that I did. I repeat, that I gave him general instructions to take the necessary steps.

Mr. Dunn.—Don't you think now, as a lady, that my letter to Mr. Marjoribanks was one that required an answer?

Sir F. Thesiger.—That depends very much upon the person who wrote it. (*Laughter.*)

Mr. Dunn.—I think you had better get into the witness-box at once, Sir Frederick. (*Much laughter.*) [To the witness]—How long did you wait before giving Mr. Humphreys instructions to prosecute me?

Miss Burdett Coutts.—I gave no instructions respecting an indictment; my instructions were general.

Mr. Dunn then asked Miss Coutts
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her opinion as to the handwriting of several persons in letters which he produced; and among these was one from her late father, Sir Francis Burdett, the handwriting of which he asked her to speak to.

At this last question, which was put by the defendant in the most unfeeling manner, and amidst the disgust of the whole Court, Miss Coutts became much agitated, and, after struggling for a minute or two to conceal her emotion, drew down her veil to conceal her tears.

Lord Denman turned with great indignation of manner towards the defendant, and said to him, "Your conduct, sir, is extremely improper."

Mr. Dunn thereupon gave up his cross-examination, and sat down.

The partners and clerks of the banking-house proved the circumstances detailed in the opening speech of the counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Dunn cross-examined these parties in a manner which drew upon him the repeated animadversion of the Court.

Mr. Dunn then addressed the Jury, and made a strange rambling defence, which, though delivered in a calm manner, was filled with most extraordinary asseverations of his firm belief that he was acting in accordance with the wishes of the prosecutrix, and of the *bona fides* which had actuated all his proceedings; if any person had been practising upon his credulity, was he to blame? He wrote letters and received answers to them. Could any man rationally doubt that these letters were genuine? He implored the Jury, as they valued their own honour, to protect his.

The defendant then called witnesses to prove that, during his confinement in the Fleet Prison,

letters were delivered to him purporting to come from Miss Burdett Coutts.

Lord Denman summed up the case. First, the Jury had to say whether it was the intention of the defendant to make Miss Coutts a bankrupt, as that was laid in the indictment. The rest of the indictment imputed to the defendant that he falsely swore to those verses being the composition of Miss Coutts. That the oath was false, he (Lord Denman) held to be completely proved, and the only question was as to the defendant's knowledge of its untruth.

The Jury at once returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

Lord Denman, in a tone of great severity, and amidst the most profound silence, said,—“Richard Dunn, you have been convicted upon the clearest evidence of a most base and malignant act, founded on the most corrupt motives, and tending to the persecution of an individual who appears to be in the highest degree entitled to respect, and evidently incapable of doing that which you have imputed to her in this affidavit; because, if there was nothing but the appearance of the paper itself, no man in the possession of his senses could doubt that Miss Coutts never wrote that paper. I cannot entertain the smallest doubt that that paper was fabricated by yourself.”

Mr. Dunn exclaimed,—“As I stand before Almighty God, my Maker, I never did nor do I know whom it came from. May I never enter into the kingdom of God if I know who wrote it.” (*Great sensation.*)

Lord Denman.—“It is very shocking to hear a man uttering such horrid imprecations. But you

must remember that a person convicted of perjury does not obtain much credit for what he says."

Mr. Dunn. — "I know that; but" —

Lord Denman (with increased emphasis). — "Nobody can doubt but that you have done it yourself, or put somebody to do it for you. You had no ground for supposing that it was hers. You have constantly persecuted her. I cannot forget what I particularly know. Although legal defects may have prevented your continuing in confinement, I do not forget the facts that were brought before us, and the deep regret with which the judges of the land felt themselves bound to deprive that lady of the protection of the law. That matter has been long before the public, and has gained a disgusting sort of familiarity. A person during the course of eight years, from some evil imagination and perverted judgment, but also from most corrupt feeling throughout towards a pecuniary object, seeks to persecute an individual by legal instruments. This conduct no one throughout the country can think of without some degree of shame. I hope we shall eradicate it, and, in the present instance, I think it is most desirable that the sentence should be immediately passed. I have doubts whether it is not my duty to pronounce sentence of transportation; but upon consideration, and particularly out of respect to the feeling of the public mind with regard to that punishment, I shall pronounce a sentence of imprisonment, but that must be severe. The sentence is, that you be imprisoned for 18 months in the Queen's Prison, and give securities at the end of that time, yourself in 100*l.*, and two sureties in 50*l.* each, for two years, and that you

be imprisoned until those sureties be entered into."

The tipstaff instantly removed Mr. Dunn from Court.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

York, July 19 and 20.

(Before Mr. Justice Wightman.)

THE MIRFIELD MURDERS.

Patrick Reid, aged 20, was arraigned for having, on the 12th day of May, 1847, at Mirfield, in the West Riding, feloniously and of his malice aforethought killed and murdered James Wraith.

The Grand Jury had found two similar bills of indictment against the prisoner; one for the murder of Mrs. Ann Wraith, the wife of the deceased James Wraith; and another for the murder of Caroline Ellis, their female servant.

This case excited the utmost interest throughout the country. Great crowds of persons at an early hour were seen making vain endeavours to gain admission into the court, and down to the last moment of the proceedings the large space within the castle and opposite to the court-house was thronged with people.

Mr. Bliss, with whom were Mr. Ingham and Mr. Overend, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, with Mr. Seymour, appeared for the prisoner's defence.

Mr. Bliss said, that the prisoner was now on trial for the wilful murder of Mr. James Wraith, who at the time of his death inhabited a farmhouse called Wateroyd Hall, near Mirfield. He was about 77 or 78 years of age, his wife about 68, and they had living with them a young female servant named Caroline Ellis. These three were

the whole family dwelling in that house. The old man had been steward to a gentleman in the neighbourhood, and was possessed of a small property at the place where he lived. The family dinner-time was between the hours of twelve and one, and it would appear that they had dined at that usual time on the day in question, which was the 12th of May last. The ground floor of the house consisted of two parlours in front, divided by a passage, and these fronted towards a garden and some fields. At the back there was one kitchen with one window, and from which there was a back door to the outside, and near that door another which led into the passage, and so into the parlours. From the passage a staircase went up stairs, and from the up-stairs landing there was a window, out of which one might command a view of any one approaching the kitchen outer door. A lane, called Wateroyd Lane, led, in a short distance, to the high road. At the back of the house was a yard, and in it a well. There was no other house within about 100 yards. On Monday the 10th, which was market-day, Mr. Wraith had been seen by his stepson to wear a best hat, which had not since been found. On the next day a plumber in the neighbourhood had seen some money in his possession; and on the morning of the 12th the stepson of the deceased saw him with some money, and saw him drop a sovereign from his hand. This last-mentioned person was the last who saw all the three deceased persons alive. Subsequently, however, on the 12th, one of his nephews saw Mr. Wraith, who had gone to the house, at a short distance, to request the nephew to come to his (Mr. Wraith's) premises to pick up

some stones. This nephew, Joshua Green, went accordingly, and knocked at the door of the house, but found all fast, and no one within to answer. He knocked at the kitchen door, and obtaining no answer proceeded round to the front door, and there noticed that the window blinds of the parlour were drawn close, and saw blood flowing from under the front door. The boy having gone away and given the alarm to his mother, others came to the house, and upon entering the window of the kitchen, the young woman, Caroline Ellis, was discovered lying on her back, with her head very near to the outer door, she being then quite dead, though still warm, with her throat cut and her skull fractured. The body of Mrs. Wraith was found in almost exactly the same state, lying in the passage, near the front door; and that of Mr. Wraith in the same state, lying in the parlour, where the table was spread as for dinner, having the remains of a meat pie, two knives and forks, a napkin, and a silver pint cup upon it. There was blood upon the tablecloth, as upon the napkin; and some beer in the pint cup, the handle and other parts of which were bloody. One of the dinner knives was also bloody, having apparently been used as an instrument of murder by those concerned in the deed. Mr. Wraith's pockets were partly turned inside out, though a half-sovereign was found in one of them. His best hat was gone from the house, and no money was to be found there besides the half-sovereign. His watch had also been carried off; and two drawers had been left open, the contents of which seemed to have been rifled. The wedding-ring of the old lady had been taken

from off her finger. One of Mr. Wraith's own razors was found lying on his breast. From the nature of the fractures and of the wounds in the throats of the three deceased persons, it was clear that not one of the three could have committed suicide; and, therefore, their deaths must be presumed to have been caused by some other hand than that of either of themselves. To strengthen that conclusion was this fact in addition, that, while the house was fast locked up, the key of the kitchen outer door was afterwards found at the bottom of the well in the yard. From the evidence it would appear that all this had been done between twelve and half-past one o'clock on that day. Michael M'Cabe (the person now a witness for the Crown) had been apprehended shortly after, the same day. He lived at a place called High Town, about three miles off, and was a hawker, dealing in pots or crockery-ware, and buying bones and old rags. Patrick Reid, the prisoner, was, on Friday the 14th, at Daw Green; and he lived with his father and mother, at about two miles from the house of Mr. Wraith, and was also a hawker. On Wednesday, the 19th, the well in the yard was pumped dry, and in it were found the key before mentioned, together with a soldering iron, which latter had a wooden handle. The iron and handle were separated when found. The iron and handle fitted, and the key so found unlocked the kitchen door. The soldering iron had been seen in the possession of Reid only the night before the murders; and upon both the key and this iron there were marks found which, from the evidence of a chemist, would seem, although the things had been partly

washed in the well, to indicate certain component parts of blood. The clothes of Reid were found to have some blood on them, and perhaps there was a spot of blood on a coat worn by M'Cabe. The latter had been seen in the immediate neighbourhood very shortly before the murders, and the prisoner was also seen there about the same time, at the Shoulder of Mutton, a house kept by one Shadwick. Reid came to that house at about ten minutes after the other, and was then seen passing some houses going towards Reid's house. They were both seen standing near the house of the deceased, and somewhere near that same time there had been a loud shout heard in the direction of Mr. Wraith's residence. Reid was first seen with a cap on, and then again seen going towards his home with a hat. Reid, when before the magistrates, had made a statement, in which he said that he had been at the house about the time in question, carrying his hawker's basket, that he had knocked at the door, when nobody answered, and then he went away. He proceeded to describe the route he had taken across some footpaths, and his meeting with "a woman," as he expressed it; and it would appear that that "woman" was in fact his own mother. The evidence of Michael M'Cabe would be, that he (the witness) being on his business as a hawker, and carrying his basket of pots, went to the house of the Wraiths, knocked and rattled at the door, and received no answer from within, but, repeating his knock, heard some footsteps pass as from the passage up stairs, and then along the landing, from the window at which the kitchen door

may be viewed. He then heard, apparently, the same step descending the staircase, and come towards the kitchen door, at which he stood. That the door was opened, and by the prisoner at the bar. That he could see the prisoner's face, though the latter opened the door only partially, when he (M'Cabe) heard a moaning or groaning noise within, and on looking down saw just within the threshold (close to which the body of Caroline Ellis was found lying) some marks of blood on the floor. Upon that, M'Cabe went away. It would further be shown that the prisoner used to be on good terms at one time with the family of Mr. Wraith, but had since quarrelled with them. He charged the young woman, Ellis, with having taken a tea-caddy from him, and in consequence of that Mr. Wraith had turned him out of the house. He had then been heard to say he would be revenged; and, on one occasion, pointing to the house and referring to Caroline Ellis, he said he would "serve her out." A person named Kilty would speak to the soldering iron as having been the prisoner's. Kilty had borrowed it, and the prisoner had come and taken it from him only the night preceding the murder. There was also a statement to be laid before the Jury, made by Reid to Mr. Noble, the governor of the gaol, since his committal to prison. Upon the facts, therefore, of which the above are an outline, Mr. Bliss left it to the Jury to say, whether there was not evidence sufficient to maintain the charge independently of the testimony of M'Cabe; and, secondly, if not enough, without his testimony, they would have to determine whether what he said, corroborated as it was by the cir-

cumstance of the soldering iron, might not warrant them in regarding the case as fully made out against Reid.

Very carefully prepared models and plans of the premises and neighbourhood were produced; and Joshua Green, nephew of the deceased, and John M'Kinnall, landlord of the King's Head public-house, proved the circumstances of the discovery of the murders.

Mr. Henry John Watkinson and Mr. Uriah Bradbury, surgeons, of Mirfield, were examined with great minuteness respecting the appearances of the three bodies. The throats of all three were dreadfully lacerated by the use of some sharp instrument; and, in the instance of the old man, it appeared that something less sharp, as a common knife, had been first used, and the sharper instrument afterwards had recourse to. The skull of each had several severe fractures. A poker was found in the parlour, and that was bent, and had blood on it; and the surgeons agreed in the opinion that the fractures, and some of the wounds, might probably have been inflicted by the use of that or the soldering iron. Mr. Watkinson stated that the servant maid had one garter on when her body was discovered. He (witness) had gone on Saturday, the 15th, with two constables, to the house of M'Cabe, and there, in an open box, was found a part of another broken garter, corresponding in appearance with that found upon the person of Caroline Ellis.

Richard Green, superintendent constable of the Dewsbury division, went to Mirfield and to the Shoulder of Mutton public-house on the 12th. He there found Michael M'Cabe in the custody

of two officers, Leadbitter and Howard. He stripped M'Cabe quite naked, and examined all his clothes, and found a little blood on one of his stockings. M'Cabe had laced-up boots, and they were a little wet, there having been a shower of rain. His stockings were very wet. He made a statement to witness the next morning. On Friday, the 14th, witness took the prisoner into custody. He told him he was suspected of the murder, and that there was information that he had been seen near the house. He said, "Well, I was there about the time you mention with my basket, selling things. I knocked at the door, but no one answered, and I walked on." Witness then said, "Do you choose to say where you went to afterwards?" and the prisoner replied, "Mr. Wraith's house is the last one I was at; I went along other footpaths till I came to the town gate in Mirfield. When I got there I went over a style, and up a path which leads to Mirfield Church. When I was in that footpath I saw a woman with a basket, and waited till she overtook me, and we then went on together. We parted at Barras Lane, and I went home." Witness asked him which way he went home, and he stated the way. He asked him, further, if he chose to say what dress he had on the Wednesday. The prisoner answered, The same that he then had on. Witness then took that dress off him.

Cross-examined. — Was twice with M'Cabe yesterday (18th of July), in the Castle of York, but only spoke with him once; the first time about noon, and the second about two o'clock. At noon he made a statement. Had no con-

versation with him the second time, but believes that the statement he made the second time enlarged the first. Had no doubt that M'Cabe's stockings had been washed at the time he was apprehended. They were wet a little above his ankles.

Michael M'Cabe, an Irishman by birth, stated that he was thirty-five years old, as near as he could think. On the 12th of May he lived at High Town, and is a married man. Had lived there perhaps a month. Was a hawker, and dealt in glass and old rags. Was for about five years in that neighbourhood. Knew Mr. Wraith's house, and had been there hawking from six to a dozen times in all, but had not been there for twelve months before the 12th of May. On his way there, on that day, called at Charles Flint's, at between eight and nine o'clock, as he thought, and called at a house near a coal-pit. Also at one Smithson's, and at Hallis's, in "the City," or Little London, as it is called; and then called at the Shoulder of Mutton, some time "convenient" to dinner-time. Saw Reid that day. He was at Chadwick's (the Shoulder of Mutton) when witness went in, but did not speak to him. From Chadwick's, witness went to buy some rags, on the opposite side of the road, being called by a lad to do so, but did not know at whose house it was. Witness then bought an old rag and a large bone, for which he gave a yellow basin and a plate, articles in which he dealt. He then went to Hallis's house, and after that to Lockwood's, and after that again to Mr. Wraith's. While at Hallis's saw the master and mistress and the young woman. Went to the back door at Mr.

Wraith's, having laid his basket down in the yard. It was the kitchen door he went to. Put his back against the wall near the door, and then heard a foot move up stairs, but had knocked before he heard that foot. Then heard a foot come, step by step, towards him. It seemed to come first down, and then into the kitchen, and away from the door towards the fireplace. Then witness knocked a third time, and the foot then moved towards the door, and the door was unlocked and opened about six inches, so that a man's face might come out; then witness asked if they wanted any thing in his way; and a low voice said, "No, sir." Witness at the same time heard something like an exhausted sigh. Could see something, on the door being opened, white on the floor, and sprinkled with blood; and, when the man who opened the door saw him (witness) looking down at that on the floor, he shut the door to. Witness was then leaving; and, as he put up his hands to put the basket on his head, he saw that the shutters of the kitchen window were put to. At about thirty or forty yards off he heard a noise at the house, but he did not know what it might be. Had supposed it was the man shutting the door. Saw the man's face in the doorway about two or three minutes. It might be more or less.

Being asked who was the man whose face he saw there, the witness answered, Patrick Reid's.

Witness went to M'Kinnall's from Mr. Wraith's house, and then to Smithson's, where he stopped a few minutes, and smoked a bit of tobacco. Next went to Flint's, and remained there from three quarters of an hour to an hour, and then went

straight home, about a mile. Was afterwards apprehended on his way to Chadwick's. Had heard, while at Flint's, of the murder; and, upon hearing of it, witness made a statement. That was after he had been at Wraith's, and before he had been to his (witness's) home. Had known prisoner by sight for about five months, but did not know his name. Knew him "by the look," well.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Wilkins.—Witness came into this court from the gaol. Was sent to gaol along with Reid, but didn't know if it was on the charge of murdering these people. Was examined three or four times as a prisoner. Left home on the 12th between eight and nine o'clock, and first went to Flint's to get some pots and glasses, in which they are wholesale dealers. Then went to several other places before going to Mr. Wraith's. First told witness's own lawyer that Patrick Reid was the man he saw. Told him on the 19th or 20th of June. Never heard before to-day that a reward had been offered, and had never been told that he (witness) would be pardoned if he told what he had been telling. (The witness was then cross-examined as to what was the account which he had given at Flint's, after hearing of the murder, of what he had seen and heard at Mr. Wraith's.) Flint asked him if he had seen any thing else. He (witness) did not say that he had seen "lots of blood" on the floor. Did say that he had seen blood sprinkled down under the door latch. Did not say that he had heard groans and heavy groans. Did say that he had heard an "exhausted moan." On the morning after he (witness)

was apprehended, Mr. Green, the police inspector, came to witness in the lock-up at about four o'clock. Witness did not then say to Green, "Mr. Green, I wish to tell you how it was that I was at that house where the murder was committed." Did not tell Green that he was a pot-hawker, and that the people there knew him very well. He might have told them that he had sold them some pots before, because he had done so. Told Green that he had knocked at the door, and listened; that he heard some one trampling about up stairs, and then knocked again, and heard some one coming down stairs, and so on, repeating what he had just stated in evidence. Did not tell Green that the man whose face he saw was a tall, good-looking man. Did not say that the man kept the door open about three inches; said six inches. Did not know what he did say to Green. Did not tell him that he was alarmed, and thought that the man would knock his head off. Had said that Mr. Flint stated that it was not certain if it was a murder, or whether they were not all killed by a thunder-storm. Was asked by Green if he had not mentioned what he saw until he heard them talking at Flint's, and witness said that he did not want to "expose the house." He also said that he thought the blood might have been caused by their killing fowls for a feast; and also the moans that he had heard might have been those of the old lady in illness, and the strange man who opened the door the person attending on her. But witness did not in fact think they were killing fowls for a feast, nor did he think the strange man to be an attendant, because there was

a servant in the house. When at Chadwick's, after being at Mr. Wraith's, witness did strike his hands on the table, exclaiming, "I have missed it—I have missed it—I have missed it; that man is gone, and I am here." Did not at first tell Green of the prisoner being the man, because he was not then sure of the man. Was not sure it was Reid until the evening of the 12th. Required time to consider, though he knew the prisoner's face. Could not see the whole of his face when he opened the door at Wraith's in the morning. Only saw one side of it. Did tell the officer, Green, when the prisoner was first brought, that he (witness) did not know him. First told Mr. Watts, his own attorney, on the 19th or 20th of June, that he knew the prisoner to be the man. [The witness was here asked about the piece of garter found in the box in his house.] He denied all knowledge of it, and declared that he had never had it in his hand before now. Made two statements to Mr. Green, the policeman, yesterday (18th July), and did mention the prisoner in the first statement so made. Told Green that he (witness) had seen Reid standing at the Two-lane Ends, near Wraith's, with two other men, on the day of the murder, and before he (witness) went to Wraith's. Never mentioned this to any body until yesterday.

Re-examined.—The first time he saw Green yesterday, it was in the presence of Mr. Noble, the governor of the prison; the second time, in the presence of the attorney for the prosecution. He (witness) had sent for Mr. Green. Witness had been twenty years in England, and twelve years in Huddersfield.

By the Judge.—Did at one time tell Green that he did not know who Reid was, when in fact he did know.

By Mr. Bliss.—Could not say when that was, and was not sure whether he ever did so at all.

Green, the police inspector, was then recalled, and cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Wilkins.—On the morning after the murder witness, at about four in the morning, was at the lock-up, and saw M'Cabe; and, as he was leaving, M'Cabe called to him and told him he had often been at Wraith's house selling pots, and that they would know him very well there. He said that the man who opened the door was a tall, good-looking man; that the man kept the door open about three inches for three minutes, and that he saw a deal of blood on the floor. He said that he was alarmed at the time, and thought that the man was going to knock his head off. Also, that as he was going away to M'Kinnall's he looked back two or three times to see if any one was after him. Witness apprehended Reid on Friday, the 14th of May. Two other constables went with witness to take him. He was taken to the Dewsbury lock-up. Believes that prisoner and M'Cabe were first confronted when before the magistrates on the Saturday following. Witness was not sure whether M'Cabe ever told him he did not know Reid, but thinks he never did. It was at the first of the two interviews yesterday that M'Cabe said Reid was the man, and at about twenty minutes after he had been in witness's company.

John Heyworth, constable of Mirfield, produced the razor which was found lying upon the breast of Mr. Wraith. Witness discovered

in a drawer a razor case containing another razor. The two appeared to form a pair, and both had the name of Mr. Wraith upon them. Witness found a half-sovereign in the left trowsers' pocket of the murdered man, but no other money was found. The pockets of Mr. Wraith were turned partly inside out. On the 19th of May witness, Leadbitter, and others, were there engaged pumping the water out of the well, which was about twenty feet deep. A man, named Jonathan Ashton, went down by a ladder, and a bucket was sent down to him, and he sent up a key from the bottom of the well. Witness tried the key to the kitchen door lock, and it fitted. A soldering iron was also sent up from the well, the handle first, and then the iron itself.

Several witnesses were examined, and proved the finding of the key and the soldering iron in the well; that the key fitted the lock of the deceased's house; they established a very close connection between M'Cabe and the prisoner; that they were seen immediately before the hour of the murders, either together or but a short distance apart, and always going in the same direction; that in the morning the prisoner wore a cap, but in the afternoon he had a hat, and that a cap resembling that which he had worn was found at his lodgings; but Mr. J. Ellis, a manufacturer, stated that the garter found in M'Cabe's box was not of the same material as that found on the murdered girl. Charles Flint and other witnesses proved that M'Cabe had made the several statements which he now denied in his cross-examination.

William West, a member of the Society of Friends, stated that

he is a member of the Royal Society, and a chemist at Leeds. After the 14th of May last, witness received some clothes, and a green coat on the 14th. These he received from Richard Green, and some stockings, trowsers, a cap, a basket, and a piece of brown paper. Examined the green coat chemically and by the microscope, to see if there was blood on it, and found six spots, or "sets of spots" of blood on it. Subjected several of them to chemical tests, and from his experiments ascertained that they were blood. Of that witness felt certain. Was of opinion that they were very fresh, and had not been on the cloth a week, namely, on the 15th, when he was "in the heart" of his experiments. From the microscope witness thought that the spots were those of human blood; but the blood being dry the microscope would not so easily ascertain the difference between that blood and other blood. Examined the fustian trowsers, and found no blood on them. Found what appeared to him to be a small spot of blood on the basket; also what appeared to be blood on the piece of paper, and some on the cap. There was one small spot of blood on the brown coat, which he thought was recent. Examined a pair of blue stockings, and found no blood on them, and a pair of gray stockings and some shoes; no blood on these. Examined the key and the soldering iron, and found, from experiment, that there was animal matter on these. Made three different experiments on the iron. Supposing the iron to have blood on it when thrown into the water, the matter detected might have remained on the iron. The blood would not be totally dissolved if

not thrown into the water till after coagulation, which might take place perhaps in the course of a quarter of an hour or so. The fibrin was what resisted the action of the water.

The officer Green was recalled, and stated that the brown coat and blue stockings came off M'Cabe; the shoes also. The green coat came from the prisoner's person, and the plaid cap. The basket was found at Reid's house, and the piece of paper also.

Mr. Noble, governor of the gaol, York Castle, being called, stated that Mr. Watts, solicitor, having come to see M'Cabe, he (witness) had some conversation with prisoner afterwards, prisoner wishing to learn what had passed between Mr. Watts and M'Cabe. Witness told prisoner that it was thought by the public that there must have been more than two persons engaged in the offence, and that the police were looking out. The prisoner then said either that there "were no others in it, or none knew about it, but them two." He used the word "them." He (witness) had begun by telling prisoner that they said he had had a quarrel with the girl about a tea-caddy, and that he had said he would "do for her." He replied to that, that it was all lies, and he had had no such quarrel. The conversation began by prisoner saying, "Do you know what M'Cabe has said to Mr. Watts?" He (prisoner) said in one part of the conversation, "What do you think of the case?" The words he used were, "None knew of it but us two." That was witness's impression of what prisoner said; but, not expecting to be a witness, he had not been so careful to observe or remember the very words.

Wraith Green, great-nephew of the deceased, and Rose Ann Hallas, made a statement of the quarrel between the prisoner and the servant girl, and the threats of revenge uttered by the prisoner.

Thomas Kilty, hawker, living at Daw Green, about thirty yards from the prisoner's father, borrowed a soldering iron from Reid's father several times, and the last time on the 11th of April last. Saw Reid on the 11th of May; and the soldering iron was then in a corner of the house. He came for the iron, saying his father wanted it. Witness's wife said it was in the corner, and he might go for it. He went and got it, and witness saw him carry it away. Witness gave a description of it to several persons, since the 12th, before seeing it again. [The iron was here produced to witness.] The witness then said, "This is the self and same soldering iron," and he proceeded to point out several peculiar marks by which he said he could distinguish it.

Cross-examined.—Witness is a dealer in spectacles, and hawks them about for sale. Had been in Wakefield gaol, and in Manchester gaol, and at Gloucester. Perhaps he had sometimes thrashed his wife; but the witness hesitated to say whether she had not taken refuge in the prisoner's house. Never had accused the prisoner of being too intimate with his (witness's) wife, nor accused his wife of it. There were only himself and his wife present when prisoner came for the iron. Did not know whether there was any one else now present who had ever seen that iron at witness's house. Mary Waldon, who had lived with the witness, had seen the iron there. Was committed at Wakefield for

fourteen days for desertion, and taken thence to Gloucester for six months for the same offence.

Catherine Kilty, wife of the last witness, corroborated his statement relating to the prisoner's coming for the iron. The iron produced was the same. Witness knew it perfectly well.

This was the case for the prosecution. There were no witnesses called for the prisoner.

Mr. Serjeant Wilkins addressed the Jury at great length for the defence, speaking for nearly three hours, and having in that space of time a great number and variety of adverse facts to contend with.

His Lordship went through the evidence, and, the Jury having remained in their retiring room until nearly nine o'clock, they came into court, and the foreman said that they were desirous of being informed whether, if they acquitted the prisoner, he could again be tried on the charge of murdering the two women if additional evidence should be obtained? They did not think the evidence sufficient.

His Lordship declined answering that, and told the Jury that it was a question with which they could not with propriety be engaged in the case now under their consideration.

The Foreman said, "Then, my lord, I think we shall never be agreed at all."

His Lordship regretted their difficulty, but said that he was apprehensive that they had been under some mistake upon the point, because they were not now to consider the case in reference to the two women. They were only trying the prisoner on one charge.

The Jury then went back into their room for a very few minutes,

and returning into court returned their verdict—*Not Guilty*.

On the following day an application was made to the Court to postpone the trial of Reid on the indictments for the murders of Mrs. Wraith and Caroline Ellis, it being probable that further evidence could be obtained if time were allowed.

Mr. Justice Wightman, after taking some time for consideration, directed that these two indictments should stand over until the next general gaol delivery.

In the meanwhile the activity of the officers of justice succeeded in obtaining further evidence of such a nature as to render it probable that M'Cabe, who had been admitted a witness at the former trial, was more deeply implicated in the horrible transaction than his own admissions went to show, and that his evidence was not true. He was therefore placed at the bar on an indictment charging him with being an accessory to the murders. The trial took place at York, on the 20th December, and two following days, before Mr. Justice Patteson. The intense interest exhibited on the former trial had not abated, and the Court and its environs were crowded by an anxious multitude.

It is only necessary to repeat so much of the evidence given at the former trial as is essential to show the nature of the proof, and to complete the chain of evidence.

York, Monday, December 20.

(Before Mr. Justice Patteson.)

Patrick Reid was charged with the wilful murder of Caroline Ellis, at Mirfield, on the 12th day of May, 1847, and Michael M'Cabe was charged with being an aider and abettor in the commission of the said murder.

Mr. Ingham, with Mr. Overend and Mr. Pickering, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Seymour defended the prisoner Patrick Reid, and Mr. Matthews was assigned as counsel for the prisoner M'Cabe.

It will be remembered that Caroline Ellis, the subject of the present charge against the prisoner, was servant maid to Mr. James Wraith, who, together with his wife, lived in a house called Wateroyd Hall, near Mirfield. His age was seventy-six years, Mrs. Wraith being sixty-five, and the servant girl only twenty. Mr. Wraith had been steward to a gentleman, in whose service he had acquired a competency. The house in which he lived was his own; he had also seven acres of land, besides some personalty. It appeared, that on the day of the murder Mr. Wraith and his wife had dined at their usual dinner hour, which was between twelve and one o'clock. The ground floor of the house consisted of two parlours in front, which fronted a garden and some fields. A passage ran between the parlours. At the back was a kitchen with one window, and from which there was a back door to the outside; and near that door another, which led into the passage, and so into the parlour. From the stairs landing was a window, out of which might be commanded a view of any one approaching the kitchen outer door. At the back of the house was a back yard, which communicated by a door with the garden in front, and in this back yard was a well. There was no other house within about 100 yards. The three inmates of the house were last seen alive about nine o'clock on the morning of the 12th of May. At half-past eleven o'clock on that day Mr. Wraith went to

Cripplegate, to request his nephew (Joshua Green) to go to his farm to pick up stones. About one o'clock a thunder shower came on, and the nephew did not arrive at the house till half-past one o'clock. He knocked at the door, but nobody came. He shouted, but received no answer; he heard nothing but the ticking of the clock. He went round to the kitchen window; the shutters were shut; in the parlour the blinds were drawn, and the curtains were fastened by a pin. From under the front door he saw blood streaming, and then he ran and gave an alarm. Others came to the house, and got in through the kitchen window, and there they found Caroline Ellis lying upon her back, with her head towards the outer door, quite dead, though warm. Her throat was cut and her skull fractured. Mrs. Wraith was found in the passage near the front door, dead, with her throat cut and skull fractured, and Mr. Wraith was in the parlour, dead, and in the same state as his wife and domestic. In the parlour the dinner things were on the table. A meat pie, a silver pint mug, which had blood upon it, two knives and forks, a napkin, and a table-cloth. There was blood upon one of the knives, as also upon the napkin. Mr. Wraith's pockets were turned inside out. In one a half-sovereign was found. His watch had been taken away, and money which he was seen with the day before, and the wedding ring from off Mrs. Wraith's finger. The drawers in this room had been broken open, and a razor taken out of its case, which was found on Mr. Wraith's breast, covered with blood. It was clear, from the nature of the wounds, that neither of them could have committed suicide, which was further confirmed

by the key of the kitchen door (which was locked) being found at the bottom of the well in the yard. On the 19th the well in the yard was pumped dry, and in it were found the key just alluded to and a soldering iron which belonged to the prisoner Reid, and which a witness to whom it had been lent had returned to him only the day before. The prisoner Patrick Reid lived at Daw Green, about three miles from Mr. Wraith's. He was a hawker of hardware. On the day in question he was seen at Shilbank Lane at eleven o'clock; at twelve at the Shoulder of Mutton public-house; at half-past twelve he called at Lockwood's; then he went towards Mr. Wraith's, and he was seen to go by a house belonging to people named Webster at a quarter to one. All these places are close to Mr. Wraith's. The prisoner M'Cabe was likewise a hawker, and lived at Huddersfield; but resided a month previous to the murder at High Town, near Robert Town. At a former trial he was admitted as evidence against Reid; but is now, from evidence which has since come to light, put upon his trial with Reid. He was seen on the 12th of May at a place called "the City," and other places; at twelve o'clock he was at the Shoulder of Mutton. He went down a footpath near Mr. Wraith's twenty minutes after Reid, and about one o'clock he was at the King's Head, all in the vicinity of Wateroyd Hall. A man named Morton, about one o'clock, was passing Wateroyd Lane, which is at the back of the house, and upon the private road leading up to Mr. Wraith's he saw Reid, and sixty yards further off from the house he saw M'Cabe. A boy, named Joshua Shipley, passed by

the back of the house about five minutes to one o'clock, and he saw that the kitchen door was open, which was of consequence, as it showed that the murders were committed between one and half-past one o'clock, as the nephew Green arrived at the house at half-past one, when he found the doors locked, and the curtains and shutters closed. A girl had likewise been discovered since the last trial, who got under a wall near the house, out of the thunder-storm, and between one and half-past one, when the shower had cleared up, she got upon the wall, from which she saw two men passing through the little door that divided the front and back of the premises; she walked on, got to a gate into the field, and then she saw the two men forty-five yards off, and those men were the prisoners at the bar. She then got upon some rubbish, looked over a wall towards the house, and saw Joshua Green come along the private road and rap at the door. At half-past one a woman, near Town-gate, saw a man coming at a sharp pace, who looked behind very often; the man passed, and a few yards off Reid was seen, and was met by his mother. When Reid was seen in the morning he had a cap on, when he was seen by the girl he had a hat on, and subsequently he had a hat again. At half-past one M'Cabe was seen 300 or 400 yards from an oat-field, which adjoined the houses, where he stopped ten minutes; he then went to the house of Charles Flint at Robert Town, where he arrived at about half-past three o'clock. Flint was out, but came in shortly, and said that there had been a dreadful murder at Mirfield. M'Cabe jumped up and said,

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"Why, there's nothing so sure. I was there. I went down the footpath, went into the back yard, and the blinds and shutters were shut. I rapped three times, heard footsteps come down stairs, a good-like young man came to the door, which he opened three or four inches. I (M'Cabe) said to him, 'Do you want any pots?' and the man said, 'No, Sir.'" He saw lots of blood on the floor, and heard heavy groans; but he afterwards observed, that he thought the blood might have come from killing fowls, that the groans might have come from old Mr. Wraith, who might have been ill, and that the man might have been in attendance upon him. To William Schofield and others he gave the same explanation, but added to Schofield, that he did not like to tell any body what he had seen, saying, "You see, I am a stranger, and I thought if I raised the neighbourhood, being a hawker, I should find myself awkwardly situated. I thought I would not mention it till I got to a place where I was known." When M'Cabe was taken into custody he thumped his hand and said, "I see where I've missed it: if I had given the alarm when I saw the man, he would have been taken, but now I'm taken, and he has escaped." When the surgeon examined Caroline Ellis, she had only one garter on, and in M'Cabe's house a portion of a garter was found. At the last trial a lady, who was mistress of a blind school, was in court, and it will be stated by her that the garter and piece of garter found in M'Cabe's house were knitted by the same hand, and that they had been worn about the same time. Reid was taken into custody at his house the day but one after the murder, and had

[Y]

on the same clothes, upon which were spots of blood. A cap was found, upon which spots of blood were also seen. When Reid was taken into custody, he stated that he was at the house at the time, that he knocked at the door, but nobody answered, and that he went in the direction of Mirfield Church.

Martha Ann Sheard.—My father's house is in the next field but one to Mr. Wraith's, and is about four or five yards from the Lea Green Road, which leads up to Mr. Wraith's. I know Reid by sight. The day of the murder I saw Reid at my father's house; it was about half-past twelve o'clock. He stayed three or four minutes, and then went away down the footpath towards Mr. Wraith's. After he had gone I saw M'Cabe. I knew him before; he came in about twenty minutes after Reid. He only came to the window. He had a basket. He went down the footpath towards Mr. Wraith's. There is no house between my father's house and Mr. Wraith's. Following that footpath, they must pass Mr. Wraith's.

Benjamin Morton.—I am a hawker, and live at Mirfield. I know Reid and M'Cabe. On the day of the murder I was walking from Cross-causeways down Wateroyd Lane. I passed the King's Head and the end of the road going into Wraith's house. I turned and looked round when I had got about thirty-five yards on, and saw Reid at the lane end, going towards the house. He had a basket. I did not see his face. He had a green coat, a light-coloured waistcoat, a pair of fustian trousers, and a hat on. I saw M'Cabe in the carriage road, about ten yards from M'Kinnell's garden. I saw M'Cabe's face; he had a

brown coat, a low-crowned hat, and a basket. He was about sixty yards behind Reid. He was going towards the house. It was as near one o'clock as I can speak. I went forward. Shortly after it rained; there was a flash of lightning, and it thundered. I saw his waistcoat, but did not see his face. They were going on the road that they have for the house. M'Cabe was nearest to me.

The evidence as to the fact of Reid being seen going towards Mr. Wraith's house about half-past twelve, or a quarter to one, was confirmed by Marmaduke Shipley and Harriet Webster.

Joshua Shipley proved that he worked for Mr. Binns; that on the day of the murder he returned from his dinner to the factory, and that in doing so he passed the back of Mr. Wraith's premises at ten minutes or a quarter before one o'clock, that the kitchen door was then open, and that he mentioned it to Mr. Binns, when the latter asked if he had passed Wraith's and observed any thing.

Dec. 23.

Mary Hallas.—I am thirteen years old. My father's name is Benjamin Hallas. He lives at Lea Green, and on the day Mr. Wraith was murdered he was working at Littlemore. On that day I carried his dinner to him. I left home at a quarter to twelve o'clock. It will take me ten minutes to go to Littlemore. I stopped there three quarters of an hour, and left to return home at a quarter to one. I returned home through Knowle Lane, and before I got to Knowle Cottage I went up through the fields. A flash of lightning came as I was in the second field, just going on to the

end of Tyas's field. I went behind this wall. A crack of thunder came, and then it rained. It struck one by the church clock as it began to rain. The shower lasted a quarter of an hour. When it was over I got on the top of the wall, near the upper end. I walked on the top of the wall a little way, and then I turned me round to see two men in Mr. Wraith's front garden. They were under the apple-tree, which is not many yards from Mr. Wraith's front door. The men had their baskets. I got off the wall, and walked towards Mr. Wraith's. When I got to the other stile, they were just going on to the front door. When I saw them from the wall, they had their faces towards me. When passing the front door, they had their backs towards me. I then saw them go out of the door at the end of Mr. Wraith's house, going on towards the necessary. At the time I was going on the other field. I went on the footpath by the side of the garden wall on to the kitchen door of Mr. Wraith's house. I did not go into the yard till after these two men had got over the wall. I was standing by the gate that went into the field. When I saw them there, the gate was open. The men then were in the middle of the oat-field. I know those two men; they were Patrick and Michael. I knew Patrick before; he used to come with accordions to Ann Wormald's, and he once swapped her one. He hawked breast-pins, prints, teacaddies and trays, and razors. His name is Patrick Reid. I have known him a good while. I have known Michael too; he used to come with oranges; they called him Michael M'Cabe. I called him Michael.

I see him here. In the oat-field they were each a land off one another, about as far as the gallery. Patrick had on a green coat, a pair of fustian trousers, and a hat; his basket was on his arm; Michael's was the same. I saw them get over the wall by the new school into Duke Shepley's field. I saw them no more after they got over the wall. I stopped there until Josh Green came. I stood by the old gate in the oat-field. I then got atop of this wall, and Josh Green was by the kitchen door. This was about ten minutes after the men got over the wall which was in the oat-field. I saw Josh Green. He shouted "Holloa," and "poised" the kitchen door. I saw him run on to John M'Kinnell's. John M'Kinnell and Thomas Green came, and they got in at the kitchen window. I went further on, and got into the fold almost by the kitchen window. I stopped while my mother came, which was about half an hour after John M'Kinnell had come down. I told something to my mother as soon as she came to the place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Seymour.—The wall is sloped at the top like the roof of a house. When atop of the wall, I kept a bit standing, and then I looked, and then I walked a bit. I had my face towards home when I was walking, and then I stood and looked round. The apple-tree was in leaf. The men were on the side of the apple-tree, nearest the wall. I thought the men were sheltered from the rain.

Cross-examined by Mr. Matthews.—The men had baskets on their arms. Reid had a cap on in the garden, and a hat on in the oat-field. I told my mother as

soon as she came. She scolded me for not coming home. I told Ann Wormald I was going to tell Mr. Maude and Mr. Ingham, the magistrate, and Mr. Haworth, when I saw them at the house, what I had seen; but Betty Johnson said they would take no notice of little girls' tales. Nobody since has told me about the times and the hours.

Re-examined by Mr. Ingham.—The wall is broad on the top. I recollect Mr. Maude and Mr. Ingham, Mr. Watkinson, Mr. Haworth, and another in the kitchen. I did not tell them, because Betty Johnson would not let me go to the window. I tried to get to the window. My mother and Ann Wormald were there. I told them.

Mr. Clapham, surveyor, recalled.—A girl could walk on Tyas's wall. The apple-tree is in a hollow; the ground from Tyas's wall is a slope.

Ann Hallas.—On the day of Mr. Wraith's murder I sent my daughter to Littlemore with my husband's dinner. She was absent so long that I went out after her, and found her at the old gate, near Mr. Wraith's. I heard of Mr. Wraith's murder as I went along. My daughter made a statement to me. Neither my daughter nor myself was here last assizes.

Ann Wormald.—I know Patrick Reid. I went to Mr. Wraith's at two o'clock on the day of the murder. I saw Mary Hallas. I heard her tell something to her mother. I saw Betty Johnson push Mary Hallas away from the kitchen window.

Maria Canning.—I live at Lea Green. I remember Mary Hallas coming into my house on the day of the murder, after dinner. I

had heard of the murder. Mary Hallas told me something.

Jane Oakes and several other witnesses were called to show that from about a quarter to two o'clock to a little after three, on the day in question, Patrick Reid was coming at a quick pace from the direction of Wraith's, as if he were avoiding the houses, and was seen at different places until he got to his residence at Daw Green.

Richard West, chymist, repeated the evidence given at the last trial, as to his chymical examination of the blood spots on the dress of the prisoners, and on the soldering iron; and Wraith Green, Rose Ann Hallas, and Grace Shepley, as to the quarrel and revengeful threats of the prisoner Reid against Caroline Ellis.

Esther Lambert, mistress of the Gray-Coat Girls' School at York.—There are a good many girls. I am well acquainted with the art of knitting. I teach it. [Caroline Ellis's garter and the piece of garter found in M'Cabe's house shown to witness.] One is knitted of rather finer cotton than the other. I see no difference in the appearance of the knitting. I should say they were knitted by the same person. I should say they were knitted by hand. I should say they had been worn as pairs. The material is not the same. The one has seventeen stitches, and the other thirteen. I will swear they were not knitted by machinery. I should not allow my girls to send out garters like these as pairs.

Thomas Kilty and Catherine Kilty again identified the soldering iron as belonging to Reid's father, and repeated their statement, that the day before the murder Reid had come to his house and taken

it away, alleging that his father wanted it.

George Wild.—I was convicted of horse-stealing at the last assizes. Before the assizes I was kept in the same ward with M'Cabe. I saw Reid in the mess-room the morning after the last trial. I said to Reid, "I understand that M'Cabe can do you no harm?" He replied, "No, he cannot." I said, "I understand he is giving evidence against you?" Reid said, "If I thought he was, I'd confess and tell all about it." I said to him, "Then you mean to say you're guilty of this murder?" He said, "Yes, we did the murder. About a month before we made up our minds to rob the house; but you'll see he'll never give any evidence to do me any harm." This was before the trial. When I said it was after, I made a mistake. About the assizes I talked with Reid about the soldering iron in the mess-room. I do not remember when it was. I told Reid that M'Cabe said the soldering iron was his. He said that I might tell M'Cabe he was both the man that helped to use it, and put it in the well.

John Noble, Governor of York Castle.—Mr. Watts was at one time the attorney for M'Cabe. Mr. Watts came to see M'Cabe in June. After Mr. Watts had gone, Reid sent to say he wished to see me, and when I saw him he said, "Do you know what M'Cabe has said to Mr. Watts?" Witness said, "No; attorneys see prisoners in private." Reid then said, "What do you think of the case?" Witness replied, "You stand in a very awkward position, and whether you are guilty or not guilty, if the Jury find you guilty, you will be

executed, and you had better prepare yourself for another world. It is thought that one man could not murder three persons in so short a time, and I understand that the police are after two other men." Reid replied, "There's no others in it." I then said, "It is reported that you had a quarrel with the murdered girl; and that you were heard to say you would be revenged on her or serve her out." Reid then said with emphasis, "It's all lies, I never had a quarrel with that girl." I communicated this conversation to the visiting magistrate.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Seymour addressed the Jury for the prisoner Reid, and contended that the evidence did not substantiate the case against him; that M'Cabe was really the murderer; and that the fresh evidence which had been adduced did not alter the position of Reid from that in which he was when tried and acquitted at the last assizes.

Mr. Matthews then addressed the Jury for the prisoner M'Cabe, contending that, although M'Cabe was at the house at the time of the murder, yet that that was consistent with innocence.

Dec. 24.

The learned Judge commenced his summing up of the evidence on the third morning of the trial; his charge to the Jury occupied three hours. His lordship went through and explained all the evidence as it affected each of the prisoners, more especially with regard to the prisoner M'Cabe; showing that, if the witness John

M'Kinnell* and the little girl Hallas were both correct as to time, it would hardly be possible for M'Cabe to have been the man in company with Reid, as she described. There was nothing to show that the two prisoners had known each other; and it was a remarkable fact, that two strangers should be found committing a murder in concert. He urged that little reliance should be placed on the evidence of Mr. West with regard to the chymical experiments, and the evidence respect-

ing the garters was quite ridiculous.

The Jury retired for about two hours, and then returned a verdict of *Guilty* against both prisoners.

His lordship then put on the black cap, and, after alluding to the horrid manner in which the murder had been perpetrated, urged the wretched men to make the best use of the time which yet remained to them in preparing themselves for another world. His lordship then pronounced sentence of death in the usual manner.

Reid maintained his firmness till the last, but M'Cabe fainted whilst his lordship was pronouncing the sentence.

* The evidence of this witness is omitted in the reports of the trial.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS

CLASS I. PUBLIC INCOME.

II. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

III. DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

I.—PUBLIC INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT.	Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, and Bounties in the Nature of Drawbacks; and Allowances for Paper and Parchment to stamp on.	NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting REPAYMENTS, &c.
ORDINARY REVENUES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	21,834,010 5 5½	108,348 4 1	21,655,662 1 4½
Excise	14,430,925 11 5½	511,273 12 5½	13,919,651 19 0
Stamps (including Hackney Coach and Hawkers' and Pedlars' Licences)	7,905,931 7 6½	234,607 0 6½	7,671,324 7 0½
Taxes, Land and Assessed	4,589,044 7 11½	5,184 1 6½	4,583,860 6 5½
— Income and Property	5,703,790 5 5½	91,136 17 0	5,612,654 8 5½
Post Office	2,229,229 12 8	48,273 16 7½	2,181,016 16 0½
One Shilling in the Pound, and Sixpence in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pensions	4,811 14 2	.. ..	4,811 14 2
Crown Lands	430,763 1 2½	.. ..	430,763 1 2½
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue	8,18 6 3	.. ..	8,187 6 3
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	106,880 5 2	.. ..	106,880 5 2
TOTALS of Ordinary Revenues	87,203,633 17 4½	1,058,821 12 3½	86,144,812 5 1½
OTHER RESOURCES.			
Money received from the East India Company, on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c. of Her Majesty's Forces serving in India, per Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 71	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0
From the Trustees of the King of the Belgians, the Amount repaid into the Exchequer for the use of the Consolidated Fund out of the Annuity granted to Prince Leopold	36,000 0 0	.. ..	36,000 0 0
Imprest Money, repaid by sundry Public Accountants, and other Monies paid to the Public	109,468 16 10	.. ..	109,468 16 10
Totals of the Public Income of the United Kingdom, exclusive of Money raised by Loan	87,409,098 14 2½	1,058,821 12 3½	86,350,273 1 11½
Money received on Account of the Loan of 8,000,000 <i>l.</i> , per Act 10 Vict. c. 9	7,963,574 10 5	.. ..	7,963,574 10 5
TOTALS, including Money raised by Loan	95,372,671 4 7½	1,058,821 12 3½	94,313,847 12 4½

FOR THE YEAR 1847.

CLASS IV. UNFUNDED DEBT.

V. PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

VI. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5TH JANUARY, 1848.

TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES.	TOTAL Payments out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and BILLS Outstanding on 5th January, 1848.	TOTAL Discharge of the Income.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22,173,351 5 1½	1,650,390 6 5	20,034,431 1 9	408,629 16 11½	22,173,351 5 1½
14,276,887 3 3½	1,090,083 3 1½	12,883,677 12 1	373,126 8 1½	14,276,887 3 3½
7,861,226 7 10	163,830 18 2	7,527,543 2 10	169,822 6 10	7,861,226 7 10
10,322,846 14 10½	264,004 16 11	{ 4,334,561 4 4 } { 5,450,800 7 7 }	83,480 6 0½	10,322,846 14 10½
2,454,691 9 6	1,196,520 1 6½	923,000 0 0	336,171 7 11½	2,454,691 9 6
4,811 14 2	90 16 10	4,730 17 4	.. ..	4,811 14 2
470,903 17 7½	322,645 2 3½	77,000 0 0	61,258 15 3½	470,903 17 7½
8,187 6 3	.. ..	8,187 6 3	.. ..	8,187 6 3
106,880 5 2	.. ..	106,880 5 2	.. ..	106,880 5 2
57,599,796 3 10½	4,727,465 5 3½	51,340,801 17 4	1,521,519 1 3½	57,599,796 3 10½
60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0
36,000 0 0	.. ..	36,000 0 0	.. ..	36,000 0 0
109,462 16 10	.. ..	109,462 16 10	.. ..	109,462 16 10
57,795,249 0 8½	4,727,465 5 3½	51,546,364 14 2	1,521,519 1 3½	57,795,249 0 8½
7,963,574 10 5	.. ..	7,963,574 10 5	.. ..	7,963,574 10 5
63,758,823 11 1½	4,727,465 5 3½	59,509,839 4 7	1,521,519 1 3½	63,758,823 11 1½

II.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Of the UNITED KINGDOM, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of the NATIONAL DEBT, in the Year ended 5th January, 1848.

<i>Payments out of the Income in its Progress to the Exchequer.</i>						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charges of Collection	3,963,539	10	5½			
Other Payments	763,925	14	9½			
Total Payments out of the Income in its progress to the Exchequer				4,727,465	5	3½
<i>Funded Debt.</i>						
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,799,259	11	5			
Terminable Annuities	3,905,973	18	2			
Total Charge of the Funded Debt, exclusive of the Interest on Donations and Bequests	27,705,233	9	7			
<i>Unfunded Debt.</i>						
Interest on Exchequer Bills	436,298	5	0	28,141,531	14	7
Civil List	393,962	10	0			
Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Naval, Military and Judicial Services charged by various Acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund	529,804	6	7			
Salaries and Allowances	260,811	1	8			
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	171,345	18	6			
Courts of Justice	1,046,593	15	2			
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	310,976	6	3	2,713,513	18	2
Army	7,540,404	15	0			
Navy	8,013,873	1	6			
Ordnance	2,947,869	0	0			
Miscellaneous Charges on the Annual Grants of Parliament	3,561,066	15	1			
Distress in Ireland	1,525,000	0	0	23,568,213	11	7
Money paid to the Bank of England to supply Deficiencies on the Balance reserved for Unclaimed Dividends, per Act 56 Geo. 3, c. 97				59,688	17	11
	£			59,290,418	7	6½

III.

DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

An Account showing how the MONIES given for the SERVICE of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND for the Year 1847 have been disposed of; distinguished under the several Heads; to the 5th January, 1848.

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.		SUMS Paid.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
NAVY	7,747,156	6 9	6,455,280	6 9
ARMY	6,913,816	0 0	5,540,000	0 0
ORDNANCE	2,679,124	0 0	1,968,000	0 0
To defray the Expenses incurred for the Relief of Distress in Ireland to the 31st day of March, 1847	500,000	0 0	500,000	0 0
Towards defraying the Expense which will probably be incurred for the Relief of Distress in Ireland during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1848	600,000	0 0	600,000	0 0
Towards defraying the Expenses which will probably be incurred for the Relief of Distress in Ireland during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1848	600,000	0 0	425,000	0 0
To defray the Charge of Civil Contingencies to the 31st day of March, 1848	100,000	0 0	90,000	0 0
Class 1.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
To defray the Expense of the Works at the New Houses of Parliament to the 31st day of March, 1848	150,000	0 0	150,000	0 0
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1848, the Expense of Works and Repairs of Public Buildings, for Furniture for various Public Departments, and for certain Charges for Lighting and Watching, and for Rates and Taxes; also for the Maintenance and Repairs of Royal Palaces and Works in the Royal Gardens, formerly charged on the Civil List	117,989	0 0	105,000	0 0

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.	SUMS Paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To defray, in the year 1847, the Expense of Works for enlarging and improving Buckingham Palace	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
To defray, to the 31st of March, 1848, the Expense of erecting a Palm House in the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0
To defray the Expense of providing temporary Accommodation for the Houses of Parliament, Committee Rooms, Offices and temporary Official Residences for the Speaker of the House of Commons, and other Officers of that House; to the 31st day of March, 1848	17,709 0 0	10,000 0 0
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1848, the Expense of taking down and rebuilding the Home Office, and for altering and enlarging the Board of Trade and Council Offices	11,435 0 0	11,485 0 0
For the services of the Holyhead Harbour and Shrewsbury and Holyhead Roads, to the 31st day of March, 1848	4,429 0 0	4,429 0 0
To defray, in the year 1847, the Expense of constructing Harbours of Refuge	140,000 0 0	...
On account of the Works carrying on at the Caledonian Canal in the year 1847	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
To defray the Expense of maintaining and repairing the several Public Buildings in the Department of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland; also the Expense of Inland Navigation and other Services under the direction of the said Commissioners; to the 31st day of March, 1848	20,476 0 0	818 8 6
To defray the Expense of Works and Repairs at Kingstown Harbour; to the 31st day of March, 1848	8,200 0 0	1,500 0 0
To defray, in the year 1847, the Expense of providing temporary Accommodation for the Houses of Parliament	3,515 0 0	...
On account of Port Patrick Harbour, in the year 1847	10,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Class 2.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.		
To pay Salaries and Expenses of the Two Houses of Parliament, and Allowances to Retired Officers of the Two Houses; to the 31st day of March, 1848	25,000 0 0	...
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of Her Majesty's Treasury; to the 31st day of March, 1848	56,900 0 0	40,058 10 4
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department; to the 31st day of March, 1848	16,400 0 0	4,715 7 0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary		

SERVICES— <i>continued</i> .	SUMS Voted or Granted.	SUMS Paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
of State for Foreign Affairs, and also of the Queen's Messengers and extra Couriers attached to that Department; to the 31st day of March, 1848	71,000 0 0	37,355 10 1
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies; to the 31st day of March, 1848	18,000 0 0	10,134 9 9
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and Committee of Privy Council for Trade; to the 31st day of March, 1848	37,700 0 0	29,137 15 11
To pay the Salary of the Lord Privy Seal; to the 31st day of March, 1848	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0
To defray the Charge of the Office of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General; to the 31st day of March, 1848	26,722 0 0	19,000 0 0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Departments of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, the Paymasters of Exchequer Bills, and the Paymaster of Civil Services; to the 31st day of March, 1848	15,823 0 0	7,696 5 0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the State Paper Office; to the 31st day of March, 1848	2,650 0 0	554 8 5
Towards defraying the Expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England; to the 31st day of March, 1848	3,440 0 0	1,720 0 0
To defray the Expenditure of the Mint; to the 31st day of March, 1848	77,806 0 0	60,000 0 0
To defray the Charge of the Office of the Commissioners of Railways; to the 31st day of March, 1848	17,000 0 0	13,697 0 2
To pay Salaries and Expenses connected with the Public Records, and Compensation to Keepers of Records and others whose Offices have been abolished; to the 31st day of March, 1848	12,812 0 0	5,012 16 5
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Inspectors of Factories, Mines, &c.; to the 31st day of March, 1848	13,034 0 0	2,968 16 3
To pay the Salaries of certain Officers in Scotland, and other Charges formerly paid from the Hereditary Revenue; to the 31st day of March, 1848	1,755 0 0	124 3 5
To defray the Charge of the Salaries of the Officers and Attendants of the Household of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1848	6,464 0 0	1,944 8 0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in Dublin and London, and the Privy Council Office in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1848	22,788 0 0	9,923 0 0

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.		SUMS Paid.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To defray the Charges of the Office of the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1848	5,185	0 0	2,901	0 0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Board of Public Works in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1848	27,028	0 0	20,304	7 2
To defray the Charge of Her Majesty's Foreign and other Secret Services; to the 31st day of March, 1848	39,000	0 0	10,215	4 0
To defray the Expenses of Stationery, Printing and Binding for the several Public Departments, including the Expense of the Stationery Office; to the 31st day of March, 1848	295,513	0 0	227,000	0 0
To defray Expenses connected with the Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor; to the 31st day of March, 1848 . .	182,200	0 0	54,861	6 5
Class 3.—LAW AND JUSTICE.				
To pay Expenses connected with the Prosecution of Offenders against the Laws relating to the Coin; to the 31st day of March, 1848	9,600	0 0	5,000	0 0
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1848, the Expenses incurred by Sheriffs, the Deficiency in the Fees in the Office of the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, the Salaries and Ancient Allowances to certain Officers of the Court of Exchequer, and certain Expenses of the Queen's Prison	16,100	0 0	16,100	0 0
To defray the Salaries and Expenses of the Insolvent Debtors' Court; to the 31st day of March, 1848	13,368	0 0	5,932	0 0
To defray Law Expenses in Scotland; to the 31st day of March, 1848	61,060	0 0	40,065	3 10
To defray the Expense of Criminal Prosecutions and other Law Charges in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1848	71,259	0 0	45,155	8 3
To defray, in the year 1847, certain Charges formerly paid out of the County Rates, &c. . . .	388,000	0 0	...	...
To defray the Expenses of the Prison for Juvenile Offenders at Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight; to the 31st day of March, 1848	14,349	0 0	10,537	0 0
To defray the Expenses of the Prison at Pentonville; to the 31st day of March, 1848	18,307	0 0	15,000	0 0
To defray the Expenses of the Milbank Prison; to the 31st day of March, 1848	33,985	0 0	25,169	16 7
To defray the Expense of the General Prison at Perth; to the 31st day of March, 1848	8,812	0 0	6,775	0 0

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.	SUMS Paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Towards defraying the Expense of altering, maintaining and repairing Convict Depôts in Dublin, and the Constabulary Barracks in the Phoenix Park; to the 31st day of March, 1848	8,228 0 0	... ..
Towards defraying the Expense of erecting a General Prison for Convicts in Ireland, in the year 1847	10,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
To defray the Expense of confining and maintaining Criminal Lunatics in the Buildings attached to Bethlehem Hospital; to the 31st day of March, 1848	4,202 0 0	... ..
Towards defraying the Expense of erecting a Prison for Criminal Lunatics in Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1848	6,298 0 0	... ..
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of Inspectors of Prisons of the Prison Board in Scotland, and of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1848	11,100 0 0	740 11 7
Towards defraying the Expense of the Metropolitan Police of Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1848	85,900 0 0	34,000 0 0
To defray the Expense of the Convict Establishment at Home, at Bermuda and at Gibraltar; to the 31st day of March, 1848	118,780 0 0	4,576 1 4
To defray the Expense of Convicts in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land; to the 31st day of March, 1848	200,000 0 0	57,000 0 0
To defray Expenses for the maintenance of Convicts in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1848	12,000 0 0	... ..
Class 4.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.		
To defray the Charges of the British Museum, for the year ending on the 25th day of March, 1848	48,518 0 0	36,388 10 0
For Public Education in Great Britain, in the year 1847	100,000 0 0	... ..
To enable the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to issue Money for the advancement of Education in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1848	100,000 0 0	40,000 0 0
To defray the Expenses of the School of Design, and for Aid to Provincial Schools; to the 31st day of March, 1848	6,500 0 0	8,291 7 7
To defray the Charge of the Salaries and Allowances to certain Professors in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; to the 31st day of March, 1848	2,006 0 0	2,006 0 0
To defray the Expenses of the University of London; to the 31st day of March, 1848	4,536 0 0	1,027 2 1
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1848, Grants to Scottish Universities, formerly defrayed from the hereditary Revenues of the Crown	7,480 0 0	2,194 16 11

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.	SUMS Paid.
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Irish Academy; to the 31st day of March, 1848	£ s. d. 300 0 0	£ s. d. 300 0 0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Hibernian Academy; to the 31st day of March, 1848	300 0 0	300 0 0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Dublin Society; to the 31st day of March, 1848	6,000 0 0	4,500 0 0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Belfast Academical Institution; to the 31st day of March, 1848	3,900 0 3	1,991 13 4
To defray the Expenses of New Buildings and Fittings at the British Museum; to the 31st day of March, 1848	47,959 0 0	35,000 0 0
To enable the Trustees of the British Museum to defray the Expenses incurred in procuring Antiquities for the Museum	3,152 0 0	3,152 0 0
To defray, in the year 1847, the Expenses of the National Gallery, and for the purchase of Pictures	5,537 0 0	4,437 10 0
To defray the Expense of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Museums of Practical Geology in London and Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1848	8,961 0 0	8,961 0 0
To defray the expense of Magnetic Observatories at Toronto, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope and Van Diemen's Land, also for Observations and Services carrying on under the direction of the Astronomer Royal, and other Scientific Works and Publications; to the 31st day of March, 1848.	4,094 0 0	... ..
Towards defraying, in the year 1847-48, the Expense of completing the Monument erected in Trafalgar-square to the Memory of Lord Nelson	2,000 0 0	... ..
Class 5.—COLONIAL and CONSULAR SERVICES.		
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of the Bahama Islands; to the 31st day of March, 1848	3,410 0 0	... ..
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of the Bermudas; to the 31st day of March, 1848	4,049 0 0	36 5 5
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of Prince Edward's Island; to the 31st day of March, 1848	3,070 0 0	1,535 2 2
To defray the Charge of the Establishment at Sable Island, for the Relief of Shipwrecked Persons; to the 31st day of March, 1848	400 0 0	... ..
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment on the Western Coast of Africa; to the 31st day of March, 1848	13,680 0 0	... ..

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of St. Helena; to the 31st day of March, 1848	11,500	0	0	5,327	4	4
To defray the Charge of the Settlement of Western Australia; to the 31st day of March, 1848	7,219	0	0	...	...
To defray the Charge of the Settlement at Port Essington; to the 31st day of March, 1848	1,240	0	0	...	...
To defray the Charge of the Government of the Falkland Islands; to the 31st day of March, 1848	5,500	0	0	2,020	0	0
To defray, in the year 1847, the Charge of the Colony of New Zealand	36,000	0	0	...	...
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of Heligoland; to the 31st day of March, 1848	1,023	0	0	...	...
To defray the Charge of the Salaries of the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, and others in the West India Colonies; to the 31st day of March, 1848	18,394	0	0	4,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the British North American Provinces; to the 31st day of March, 1848	11,578	0	0	...	...
To defray the Charge of the Indian Department in Canada; to the 31st day of March, 1848	15,000	0	0	...	...
To defray the Charge of the Colonial Land and Emigration Board, and other Expenses connected with Emigration; to the 31st day of March, 1848	33,815	0	0	12,532	11	0
To defray the Charge of the Salaries, Allowances and Contingencies of the Stipendiary Justices in the West India Colonies and the Mauritius; to the 31st day of March, 1848	41,600	0	0	...	...
To defray Expenses incurred for the support of Captured Negroes and Liberated Africans, and other Charges, under the Acts for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; to the 31st day of March, 1848	10,000	0	0	...	...
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1848, the Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Mixed Commissions established on the part of Her Majesty, under the Treaties with Foreign Powers for suppressing the Traffic in Slaves	23,000	0	0	...	...
To defray the Charge of the Consular Establishment Abroad; to the 31st day of March, 1848	118,970	0	0	95,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of the British Settlement at Hong-Kong, and of the Consular Establishments at the Five Ports open to British Trade in China; to the 31st day of March, 1848	50,000	0	0	
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SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.	SUMS Paid.
For payment of the extraordinary Disbursements of Her Majesty's Missions abroad; to the 31st day of March, 1848 . . .	£ s. d. 20,000 0 0	£ s. d. 16,268 10 0
Class 6.—SUPERANNUATIONS AND CHARITIES.		
To defray the Charge of Superannuation Allowances and Compensations to Persons formerly employed in the Public Service; to the 31st day of March, 1848 . . .	87,200 0 0	52,400 0 0
To enable Her Majesty to grant Relief; to the 31st day of March, 1848, to Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, Dutch Naval Officers' Widows, St. Domingo Sufferers, American Loyalists, and others who have heretofore received Allowances from Her Majesty . . .	5,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
To defray the Expense of the National Vaccine Institution; for the year 1847 . . .	2,295 0 0	2,295 0 0
Towards the support of the Refuge for the Destitute; for the year 1847 . . .	3,000 0 4	3,000 0 0
For payment of the Subsistence of the Polish Refugees, and Allowances to Distressed Spaniards; to the 31st day of March, 1848 . . .	11,000 0 0	2,176 0 0
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1848, Miscellaneous Allowances formerly defrayed from the Civil List, the Hereditary Revenues, &c., for which no Permanent Provision has been made by Parliament . . .	6,772 0 0	... ..
To defray the Expense of the Foundling Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1848 . . .	4,286 0 0	1,286 18 2
Towards defraying the Expense of the House of Industry, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1848 . . .	14,026 0 0	9,282 0 11
Towards defraying the Expense of the Female Orphan House, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1848 . . .	1,000 0 0	600 0 0
To defray the Expense of the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1848 . . .	2,500 0 0	1,960 16 0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1848 . . .	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Towards defraying the Expense of Doctor Stevens' Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1848 . . .	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Fever Hospital and House of Recovery, Cork Street, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1848 . . .	3,800 0 0	3,800 0 0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Hospital for Incurables, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1848 . . .	500 0 0	500 0 0

SERVICES—continued.	SUMS Voted or Granted.	SUMS Paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To defray the Expense of Non-conforming, Seceding, and Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1848	36,214 0 0	27,099 19 5
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1848, Charitable Allowances charged on the Concordatum Fund in Ireland, and other Allowances and Bounties	7,256 0 0	6,167 2 1
Class 7.—SPECIAL and TEMPORARY OBJECTS.		
To defray, for one year, the Expenses of the Commission for digesting the several Statutes relating to the Criminal Law	3,400 0 0	151 3 0
To defray the Expenses of the Commission for inquiring into the Criminal Laws in force in the Channel Islands	1,500 0 0	... ..
To defray, in the year 1847, one Moiety of the Cost of Certain Works of Navigation in Ireland connected with Drainage	33,000 0 0	... ..
To defray, in the year 1847-48, the Charge of Works and Repairs to the British Ambassador's House at Paris	1,662 0 0	1,662 0 0
Towards defraying the Expense of Steam Communication to India by way of the Red Sea, to the 31st day of March, 1848	50,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
To defray, in the year 1847-48, the Expense of Militia and Volunteers in Canada	16,000 0 0	... ..
On account of the Expense of erecting Lighthouses at Newfoundland and at the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1847	4,000 0 0	... ..
To pay Rewards for Services in the Suppression of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa	7,750 0 0	7,750 0 0
To defray, in the year 1847, one Moiety of the Cost of executing further Works of Navigation in Ireland connected with Drainage	5,500 0 0	... ..
	£ 22,822,709 6 9	17,223,733 8 4
To pay off and discharge any Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies for the year 1847	18,310,700 0 0	9,215,100 0 0
	£ 41,133,409 6 9	26,443,833 8 4

**PAYMENTS FOR OTHER SERVICES,
NOT BEING PART OF THE SUPPLIES GRANTED FOR THE
SERVICE OF THE YEAR.**

	PAID.	Estimated further Payments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenses of the Office of the Commissioners for Building additional Churches, per Act 58 Geo. III. c. 45	6,000 0 0	
For Interest on Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies	226,771 3 8	369,109 13 4
	232,771 3 8	369,109 13 4 232,771 3 8
Total Services not voted		601,880 17 0
Amount of Sums voted		41,133,409 6 9
		41,735,290 3 9

WAYS AND MEANS

FOR ANSWERING THE FOREGOING SERVICES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sums to be brought from the Con- solidated Fund, per Act 10 Vict. c. 8	8,000,000 0 0
Ditto, per Act 10 & 11 Vict., c. 107	15,342,090 18 8
Surplus of Ways and Means	80,618 8 1
		23,422,709 6 9
Exchequer Bills voted in Ways and Means, per Act 10 Vict., c. 19	18,810,700 0 0
		41,793,409 6 9
Total Grants, and other Services not voted .		41,735,290 3 9
Deficiency of Ways and Means		1,880 17 0

IV.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the UNFUNDED DEBT of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the demands outstanding on the 5th January, 1848.

—		PROVIDED.		UNPROVIDED.		TOTAL.	
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Exchequer Bills				17,946,500	0 0	17,946,500	0 0
Sums remaining unpaid charged upon Aids granted by Parliament.		6,284,147	17 6	.....		6,284,147	17 6
TOTAL Unfunded Debt and Demands Outstanding		6,284,147	17 6	17,946,500	0 0	24,210,647	17 6
Ways and Means		6,521,134	17 3				
SURPLUS of Ways and Means		256,986	19 9				
Deduct the Amount of Exchequer Bills paid off out of Ways and Means, Money Grants, but which it is not proposed to replace by the issue of Exchequer Bills		215,200	0 0				
SURPLUS of Ways and Means remaining at the disposal of Parliament		41,786	19 9				
Exchequer Bills to be issued to complete the Charge upon the Consolidated Fund to 5th of January, 1848				.....			.....

DEBT.

	CAPITALS,	CAPITALS Transferred to the Commissioners.	CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GREAT BRITAIN.			
Debt due to the South } at 3 per cent.	3,668,784 8 6½	.. ..	3,668,784 8 6½
Sea Company			
Old South Sea Annuities ditto.	3,304,578 9 10	9,417 12 1	3,195,160 17 9
New South Sea Annuities ditto.	2,303,784 9 5	7,916 12 8	2,195,867 16 9
South Sea Annuities, 1751 ditto.	504,000 0 0	3,219 8 3	500,780 11 9
Debt due to the Bank of } ditto.	11,015,100 0 0	.. ..	11,015,100 0 0
England			
Bank Annuities created } ditto.	751,275 1 7	870 3 1	750,404 18 6
in 1796			
Consolidated Annuities . ditto.	372,636,455 6 ½	811,473 10 2	371,894,981 15 1½
Reduced Annuities . ditto.	123,052,958 14 0	1,186,730 5 5	121,824,219 8 7
Total at 3 per cent.	517,030,936 9 6½	1,961,636 11 8	515,069,299 17 9½
Annuities at 3½ per cent.	216,049,916 11 8	349,367 6 7	215,700,549 5 1
New 5 per cent. Annuities	430,076 3 2	.. ..	430,076 3 2
Total, Great Britain	739,510,929 4 3½	2,311,003 18 3	731,199,925 6 0½
IN IRELAND.			
Irish Consolidated Annuities, at 3 } per cent.	6,194,874 15 2	.. ..	6,194,874 15 2
Irish Reduced Annuities, ditto	128,295 16 9	.. ..	128,295 16 9
Annuities at 3½ per cent.	32,244,312 10 9	.. ..	32,244,312 10 9
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, } at 3½ per cent.	2,630,769 4 8	.. ..	2,630,769 4 8
New 5 per cent. Annuities	3,673 11 2	.. ..	3,673 11 2
Total, Ireland	41,201,925 18 6	.. ..	41,201,925 18 6
Total, United Kingdom	774,712,855 2 9½	2,311,003 18 3	772,401,851 4 6½

The Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27, which came into operation at the 5th July, 1839, enacts, "That the Sum thenceforth annually applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom, shall be the Sum which shall appear to be the amount of the whole actual annual surplus Revenue, beyond the Expenditure of the said United Kingdom; and the following Sums have been accordingly received by the Commissioners, to be applied to the Reduction of the said Debt, including Sums on account of Donations and Bequests," viz. :—

ON ACCOUNT OF

	The Sinking Fund	Donations and Bequests.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Applicable between		
5th April and 5th July, 1847	711,576 19 9	1,320 12 7
5th July and 10th October, 1847	691,297 15 11	3,615 1 0
10th October, 1847, and 5th January, 1848 . . . . .	.. ..	1,434 19 3
5th January and 5th April, 1848 . . . . .	.. ..	3,615 1 0
	1,402,874 15 8	10,015 13 10

FUNDED DEBT

Charge thereupon, at the 5th Jan. 1848.

CHARGE.

	IN GREAT BRITAIN.		IN IRELAND.		TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE. of Unredeemed Debt.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Due to the Public Creditor. Payable at the National Debt Office.	Annual Interest on unredeemed Capital	22,423,850 13 1½	1,329,895 17 6			
	Long Annuities, expire 1860	1,248,195 14 10	45,662 18 10			
	Annuities per 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, expire 1867	595,740 0 0				
	Annuities for a limited term of years, per 50 Geo. 3, c. 341, Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, which expire at various periods	209,532 19 5	106,307 1 0			
	Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and Will. 4, c. 14	896,977 10				
	Tontine and other Life Annuities, per various Acts. } English	16,019 13 7				
Management	Irish		6,524 2 3			
			26,169,546 19 6½	1,490,269 19 7		
Total Annual Charge.		26,263,373 11 4½	1,490,269 19 7		27,753,663 10 11½	

ABSTRACT.

* * * Shillings and Pence omitted.

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS. transferred to the Commissioners.	CAPITALS. unredeemed.	ANNUAL CHARGE.		
				Due to the Public Creditor.	Management.	TOTAL.
Great Britain	£ 733,510,929	£ 2,311,003	£ 731,199,925	£ 26,169,546	£ 93,826	£ 26,263,373
Ireland	41,901,925	..	41,901,925	1,490,269	...	1,490,269
Total	774,712,855	2,311,003	773,401,851	27,659,836	93,826	27,753,663

* On account of Donations and Bequests	£	s. d.
Ditto of Stock Unclaimed 10 years or upwards	336,428	4 10.
	420,861	8 11
	20,553	13
Ditto of Unclaimed Dividends	1,490,390	
	40,770	11 6
	£2,311,003	18 3

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AN Account of the VALUE of the IMPORTS into, and of the EXPORTS from, the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, during each of the three Years ending the 5th of January, 1848; calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported:—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.

YEARS ending 5th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS into the United Kingdom, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	VALUE OF EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			VALUE of the Produce and Manu- factures of the United Kingdom Exported there- from, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
1846	£ 85,281,958	£ 194,599,116	£ 16,280,870	£ 150,879,986	£ 60,111,081
1847	75,953,875	192,288,945	16,296,162	148,584,507	57,786,875
1848	90,921,866	126,157,919	20,036,160	146,194,079	58,971,166

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH FOREIGN PARTS.

AN Account of the Value of the IMPORTS into, and of the EXPORTS from, GREAT BRITAIN, during each of the Three Years ending the 5th of January, 1848; calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and stated exclusively of the Trade with Ireland; distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported:—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Great Britain, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.

YEARS ending 5th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS into Great Britain, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	VALUE OF EXPORTS from GREAT BRITAIN, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			VALUE of the Produce and Manu- factures of the United Kingdom, Exported from Great Britain, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
1846	£ 83,330,609	£ 134,385,892	£ 16,259,126	£ 150,645,018	£ 59,837,660
1847	78,057,696	132,041,651	16,291,204	148,332,855	57,545,985
1848	82,886,971	125,907,063	19,999,344	145,906,407	58,738,945

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NEW VESSELS BUILT.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, that were Built and Registered in the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, in the Years ending 5th January, 1846, 1847, and 1848 respectively.

	Year ending 5th January, 1846.		Year ending 5th January, 1847.		Year ending 5th January, 1848.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom	853	123,280	809	125,350	933	145,894
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	37	1,689	32	2,148	48	4,090
British Plantations	636	90,696	745	113,558	560	116,487
TOTAL	1,526	215,615	1,586	241,056	1,541	266,411

Note.—The Account rendered for the Plantations for the Year ending 5th January, 1847, is now corrected; and as several Returns for that part of the Empire are not yet received for the last Year, a similar correction will be necessary when the next Account is made up.

VESSELS REGISTERED.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and Boys usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, on the 31st December, 1845, 1846, and 1847 respectively.

	On the 31st December, 1845.				On the 31st December, 1846.				On the 31st December, 1847.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	
United Kingdom	23,621	3,078,537	177,761		24,002	3,148,923	180,653		24,409	3,254,353	183,278	
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	767	49,643	5,405		769	51,462	5,516		791	53,568	5,708	
British Plantations	7,429	580,681	41,784		7,728	617,827	43,107		7,788	644,603	43,906	
TOTAL	31,817	3,714,061	224,900		32,499	3,817,112	228,276		32,988	3,952,524	232,890	

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnages, and the Number of Men and Boys employed in Navigating the same (including their repeated voyages), that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the several Ports of Great Britain, from and to all parts of the World, during each of the Three Years ending the 5th of January, 1848:—Also showing the Number and Tonnage of Shipping entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, during the same Period, exclusive of the Intercourse with IRELAND.

Years ending 5th Jan.	Shipping entered Inwards in Great Britain, from all parts of the World.									
	Shipping entered Inwards in Great Britain, from all parts, except Ireland.					Shipping cleared Outwards from Great Britain, to all parts, except Ireland.				
	British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.			British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1846 ..	31,453	5,575,527	308,552	11,471	1,708,734	90,473	42,894	7,581,561	339,025	435,404
1847 ..	30,768	5,362,175	297,618	12,170	1,731,016	94,984	41,535	7,175,235	392,602	418,694
1848 ..	30,084	5,349,509	311,381	13,636	2,013,651	107,413	45,330	7,856,620	418,694	
Years ending 5th Jan.	Shipping entered Inwards in Ireland, from all parts of the World.									
	Shipping entered Inwards in Ireland, from all parts, except Great Britain.					Shipping cleared Outwards from Great Britain, to all parts, except Great Britain.				
	British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.			British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1846 ..	39,323	6,160,148	336,409	12,149	1,773,361	93,474	51,472	7,933,500	439,883	520,144
1847 ..	36,768	5,862,175	332,473	13,059	1,869,496	100,531	52,587	8,231,571	435,404	50,144
1848 ..	36,740	6,458,015	368,163	14,362	2,113,570	110,469	53,102	8,566,565	435,404	30,564
Years ending 5th Jan.	Shipping entered Inwards in Ireland, from all parts of the World.									
	Shipping entered Inwards in Ireland, from all parts, except Great Britain.					Shipping cleared Outwards from Ireland, to all parts, except Great Britain.				
	British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.			British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1846 ..	20,140	2,894,637	131,602	1,314	20,330	2,330,983	123,916	1,059	246,435	10,694
1847 ..	21,575	2,544,367	145,067	378	75,366	2,619,653	146,625	1,240	366,643	11,751
1848 ..	19,030	2,383,075	131,450	1,153	20,775	2,633,353	146,333	2,109	366,067	18,134
Years ending 5th Jan.	Shipping entered Inwards in Great Britain, from all parts, except Ireland.									
	Shipping entered Inwards in Great Britain, from all parts, except Ireland.					Shipping cleared Outwards from Great Britain, to all parts, except Ireland.				
	British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.			British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1846 ..	12,336	1,932,321	101,579	12,149	1,773,361	93,474	51,472	7,933,500	439,883	520,144
1847 ..	10,477	1,686,175	99,157	13,059	1,869,496	100,531	52,587	8,231,571	435,404	50,144
1848 ..	10,110	1,678,414	96,159	14,362	2,113,570	110,469	53,102	8,566,565	435,404	30,564
Years ending 5th Jan.	Shipping entered Inwards in Ireland, from all parts of the World.									
	Shipping entered Inwards in Ireland, from all parts, except Great Britain.					Shipping cleared Outwards from Ireland, to all parts, except Great Britain.				
	British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.			British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1846 ..	12,336	1,932,321	101,579	12,149	1,773,361	93,474	51,472	7,933,500	439,883	520,144
1847 ..	10,477	1,686,175	99,157	13,059	1,869,496	100,531	52,587	8,231,571	435,404	50,144
1848 ..	10,110	1,678,414	96,159	14,362	2,113,570	110,469	53,102	8,566,565	435,404	30,564

THE SAME RETURN FOR IRELAND.

A TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

Passed in the SEVENTH Session of the FOURTEENTH Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

9^o & 10^o VICT.

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

- I. **A**N Act to suspend, until the First Day of *September* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, the Duties on the Importation of Corn.
- II. An Act to allow, until the First Day of *September* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, the Importation of Corn from any Country in Foreign Ships.
- III. An Act to suspend, until the First Day of *September* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, the Duties on the Importation of Buck Wheat, Buck Wheat Meal, Maize or *Indian* Corn, *Indian* Corn Meal, and Rice.
- IV. An Act for abolishing Poundage on *Chelsea* Pensions.
- V. An Act to allow the Use of Sugar in the brewing of Beer.
- VI. An Act to further encourage the Distillation of Spirits from Sugar in the United Kingdom.
- VII. An Act for the temporary Relief of destitute Persons in *Ireland*.
- VIII. An Act to apply the Sum of Eight Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.
- IX. An Act for raising the Sum of Eight Millions by way of Annuities.
- X. An Act to render valid certain Proceedings for the Relief of Distress in *Ireland*, by Employment of the Labouring Poor, and to indemnify those who have acted in such Proceedings.
- XI. An Act to explain and amend the Act authorizing the Advance of Money for the Improvement of Land by Drainage in *Great Britain*.
- XII. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.
- XIII. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore.
- XIV. An Act for consolidating in One Act certain Provisions usually contained in Acts for constructing or regulating Markets and Fairs.
- XV. An Act for consolidating in One Act certain Provisions usually contained in Acts authorizing the making of Gasworks for supplying Towns with Gas.
- XVI. An Act for consolidating in One Act certain Provisions usually contained in Acts with respect to the Constitution and Regulation of Bodies of Commissioners appointed for carrying on Undertakings of a public Nature.
- XVII. An Act for consolidating in One Act certain Provisions usually contained in Acts authorizing the making of Waterworks for supplying Towns with Water.
- XVIII. An Act to indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to extend the Time limited for those Purposes respectively until the Twenty-fifth Day of *March* One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.
- XIX. An Act for raising the Sum of Eighteen millions three hundred and ten thousand seven hundred Pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.
- XX. An Act to authorize the Application of certain Sums received on account of the Fees payable to the Office of Director in Chancery in *Scotland* towards the Payment of Debts incurred in completing the General Register House at *Edinburgh*.
- XXI. An Act to regulate the Stations of Soldiers during Parliamentary Elections.

- XXII. An Act to amend, and continue until the First Day of *November* One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, an Act for making Provision for the Treatment of poor Persons afflicted with Fever in *Ireland*.
- XXIII. An Act to alter certain Duties of Customs.
- XXIV. An Act to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to purchase Land for the Purposes of a Harbour of Refuge and Breakwater in the *Isle of Portland* in the County of *Dorset*.
- XXV. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands, in pursuance of the Second Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.
- XXVI. An Act for enabling the Commissioners of Public Works in *Ireland* to purchase Land for Prisons in *Ireland*.
- XXVII. An Act for consolidating in One Act certain Provisions usually contained in Acts authorizing the making and improving of Harbours, Docks, and Piers.
- XXVIII. An Act to amend the Acts relating to County Buildings.
- XXIX. An Act to limit the Hours of Labour of young Persons and Females in Factories.
- XXX. An Act for extending the Period of Service of Boys in Her Majesty's Navy.
- XXXI. An Act to make further Provision for the Relief of the destitute Poor in *Ireland*.
- XXXII. An Act to facilitate the Improvement of Landed Property in *Ireland*.
- XXXIII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Removal of poor Persons from *England* and *Scotland*.
- XXXIV. An Act for consolidating in One Act certain Provisions usually contained in Acts for paving, draining, cleansing, lighting, and improving Towns.
- XXXV. An Act to continue until the Thirty-first Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and to the End of the then Session of Parliament, certain Acts for regulating Turnpike Roads in *Ireland*.
- XXXVI. An Act for allowing the Subscriptions to the Loan of Eight Millions raised in the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven to be paid up under Discount.
- XXXVII. An Act for limiting the Time of Service in the Army.
- XXXVIII. An Act to facilitate the Drainage of Lands in *England* and *Wales*.
- XXXIX. An Act to amend an Act to enable Burghs in *Scotland* to establish a general System of Police, and another Act for providing for the Appointment and Election of Magistrates and Councillors for certain Burghs and Towns of *Scotland*.
- XL. An Act to continue until the Thirty-first Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, an Act of the Fifth and Sixth Years of Her present Majesty, for amending the Law relative to private Lunatic Asylums in *Ireland*.
- XLI. An Act to continue until the Thirty-first Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, certain of the Allowances of the Duty of Excise on Soap used in Manufactures.
- XLII. An Act to transfer the Collection and Management of the Duties in respect of Stage Carriages, Hackney Carriages, and Railway Passengers from the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes to the Commissioners of Excise.
- XLIII. An Act for the Amendment of the Laws relating to the Provision and Regulation of Lunatic Asylums for Counties and Boroughs in *England*.
- XLIV. An Act to render permanent certain Parts of the Act for Amending the Constitution of the Government of *Newfoundland*.
- XLV. An Act to authorize for One Year, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the Removal of Prisoners from the several Gaols in *Ireland* in Cases of epidemic Diseases.
- XLVI. An Act to facilitate the temporary Investment of Trust Monies in the Improvement of Landed Property in *Ireland*.
- XLVII. An Act to amend the Law and Practice in *Scotland* as to the Service of Heirs.
- XLVIII. An Act to facilitate the Transference of Lands and other Heritages in *Scotland* not held in Burgage Tenure.
- XLIX. An Act to facilitate the Trans-

- ference of Lands and other Heritages in *Scotland* held in Burgage Tenure.
- L. An Act to facilitate the Constitution and Transmission of Heritable Securities for Debt in *Scotland*, and to render the same more effectual for the Recovery of Debts.
- LI. An Act to amend the Practice in *Scotland* with regard to Crown Charters and Precepts from Chancery.
- LII. An Act for the Correction of certain Abuses which have frequently prevailed at the Elections of Representative Peers for *Scotland*.
- LIII. An Act to continue until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, an Act to amend the Laws relating to Loan Societies.
- LIV. An Act to amend the Acts for rendering effective the Service of the *Chelsea* and *Greenwich* Out-Pensioners.
- LV. An Act to authorize a further Advance of Money for the Relief of destitute Persons in *Ireland*.
- LVI. An Act to make legal the Collection of certain Duties at *Port Natal*.
- LVII. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Fourth, for granting certain Powers and Authorities to the *Van Diemen's Land* Company.
- LVIII. An Act to remove Doubts as to Quakers' and Jews' Marriages solemnized before certain Periods.
- LIX. An Act for amending an Act, intitled *An Act for amending, explaining, and reducing into One Act of Parliament the Laws relating to the Government of His Majesty's Ships, Vessels, and Forces by Sea*.
- LX. An Act to abolish One of the Offices of Master in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery.
- LXI. An Act to amend the Act for the Establishment of public Baths and Wash-houses.
- LXII. An Act for the Establishment of Naval Prisons, and for the Prevention of Desertion from Her Majesty's Navy.
- LXIII. An Act for limiting the Time of Service in the Royal Marine Forces.
- LXIV. An Act to suspend until the First Day of *March* One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight the Duties on the Importation of Corn, Maize, Rice, Grain, Meal, Flour, Biscuit, and certain other similar Articles.
- LXV. An Act for consolidating in One Act certain Provisions usually contained in Acts authorizing the making of Cemeteries.
- LXVI. An Act for extending the Provisions of the Law respecting Threatening Letters and accusing Parties with a view to extort Money.
- LXVII. An Act to amend the Law as to the Custody of Offenders.
- LXVIII. An Act to suspend until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight the making of Lists and the Ballots and Enrolments for the Militia of the United Kingdom.
- LXIX. An Act for the more effectual Taxation of Costs on Private Bills in the House of Commons.
- LXX. An Act to amend the Law as to the School Attendance of Children employed in Print Works.
- LXXI. An Act to authorize Her Majesty to assent to a certain Bill of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of *Canada*, for granting a Civil List to Her Majesty; and to repeal certain Parts of an Act for reuniting the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, and for the Government of *Canada*.
- LXXII. An Act for the further Amendment of the Laws relating to Turnpike Roads in *South Wales*.
- LXXIII. An Act to authorize the Advance of Money out of the Consolidated Fund for Loans towards defraying the Expense of making certain Railways in *Ireland*.
- LXXIV. An Act to provide for the Re-payment of Sums due by the County of the City of *Limerick* for Advances of public Money for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River *Shannon*.
- LXXV. An Act for the further Improvement of the Fishery Piers and Harbours of *Ireland*.
- LXXVI. An Act to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to purchase Lands for the Purpose of a Harbour of Refuge at or near *Holyhead* in the County of *Anglesea*.
- LXXVII. An Act to continue until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the Exemption of Inhabitants of Parishes, Townships, and Villages from Liability to be rated as

such in respect of Stock in Trade or other Property to the Relief of the Poor.

LXXXVIII. An Act to amend an Act for the Registration, Incorporation, and Regulation of Joint Stock Companies.

LXXXIX. An Act to continue for a limited Time the Provisions for summary Proceedings contained in an Act of the last Session to amend the Acts for promoting the Drainage of Lands, and for other Purposes; and to amend the said Act.

LXXX. An Act to amend an Act of the last Session, for facilitating the Employment of the labouring Poor in the distressed Districts in *Ireland*, so far as relates to Compensation for Damages.

LXXXI. An Act to limit the Time for taking the Poll at Elections of Members to serve in Parliament for Counties of Cities, Counties of Towns, and Boroughs in *Ireland*.

LXXXII. An Act for the more speedy Trial and Punishment of Juvenile Offenders.

LXXXIII. An Act for the Naturalization of Aliens.

LXXXIV. An Act to make Provision for the Punishment of Vagrants and Persons offending against the Laws in force for the Relief of the destitute Poor in *Ireland*.

LXXXV. An Act for giving further Facilities for the Transmission of Letters by Post, and for the regulating the Duties of Postage thereon, and for other Purposes relating to the Post Office.

LXXXVI. An Act to allow until the First Day of *March* One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight the Importation of Corn, Maize, Rice, Grain, Potatoes, Meal, Flour, Biscuit, and certain other similar Articles, from any Country, in any Ships.

LXXXVII. An Act to facilitate the Recovery of Public Monies advanced for the Relief of Distress in *Ireland* by the Employment of the labouring Poor.

LXXXVIII. An Act to defray until the First Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quarter-mas-

ters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Surgeons' Mates, and Serjeant Majors of the Militia; and to authorise the Employment of the Non-commissioned Officers.

LXXXIX. An Act for consolidating in One Act certain Provisions usually contained in Acts for regulating the Police of Towns.

XC. An Act to provide for the Execution of the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in *Ireland*.

XCI. An Act to increase the Number of Trustees for the Herring Fishery, and to direct the Application of the Funds granted for the Promotion of Manufactures and Improvements, in *Scotland*.

XCII. An Act for the Protection of Mussel Fisheries in *Scotland*.

XCIII. An Act to continue until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, an Act for authorizing the Application of Highway Rates to Turnpike Roads.

XCIV. An Act to amend an Act to enable Canal Companies to become Carriers upon their Canals.

XCv. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Protection in the Colonies of Works entitled to Copyright in the United Kingdom.

XCVI. An Act for better securing Trust Funds, and for the Relief of Trustees.

XCvII. An Act for the Discontinuance of the Attendance of the Masters in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery in the Public Office, and for transferring the Business of such Public Office to the Affidavit Office in Chancery.

XCvIII. An Act to amend the Law as to Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in *England*.

XCIX. An Act to authorize a further Advance of Money for the Relief of destitute Persons in *Ireland*.

C. An Act to regulate the Superannuation Allowances of the Constabulary Force in *Ireland* and the *Dublin* Metropolitan Police.

CI. An Act to continue the Copyhold Commission until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament.

CII. An Act to abolish the Court of Review in Bankruptcy, and to make Alterations in the Jurisdiction of the

Courts of Bankruptcy and Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

CIII. An Act to amend the Passengers Act, and to make further Provision for the Carriage of Passengers by Sea.

CIV. An Act to explain the Acts for the Commutation of Tithes in *England* and *Wales*, and to continue the Officers appointed under the said Acts until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament.

CV. An Act to continue until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, certain Turnpike Acts.

CVI. An Act to provide additional Funds for Loans for Drainage and other Works of public Utility in *Ireland*, and to repeal an Act of the last Session, for authorizing a further Issue of Money in aid of Public Works of acknowledged Utility.

CVII. An Act to apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund, and certain other Sums, to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven; and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

CVIII. An Act for establishing the Bishopric of *Manchester*, and amending certain Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for *England*.

CIX. An Act for the Administration of the Laws for Relief of the Poor in *England*.

CX. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Removal of the Poor, until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

CXI. An Act to extend the Provisions of the Act for the Inclosure and Improvement of Commons.

CXII. An Act to promote Colonization in *New Zealand*, and to authorize a Loan to the *New Zealand* Company.

CXIII. An Act to facilitate the Drainage of Lands in *Scotland*.

CXIV. An Act for improving the Harbour and Docks of *Leith*.

CXV. An Act to vary the Priorities of the Charges made on "The *London Bridge* Approaches Fund."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS,

Declared Public, and to be judicially noticed.

- i. AN Act to change the Name of the Protestant Dissenters and General Life and Fire Insurance Company to the General Life and Fire Assurance Company, and to extend to the Company, by its new Name, the Powers of the Act enabling the Company to sue and be sued in the Name of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, or any One of the Directors, or of the Secretary of the Company.
- ii. An Act for regulating Proceedings by or against "The *Llynvi* Iron Company," and for granting certain Powers thereto.
- iii. An Act for the continued Repair and Maintenance of the Road from or near *Whiteburn* in the County of *Berwick* to the Town of *Kelso* in the County of *Roxburgh*; and to authorize the Transfer of a Portion of the said Road to the Trustees of the Road from *Lauder*, to and through *Kelso*, to the *Marchburn*.
- iv. An Act for incorporating the District Fire Insurance Company of *Birmingham*, by the Name of "The District Fire Insurance Company;" for enabling the said Company to sue and be sued; and for other Purposes relating to the said Company.
- v. An Act for lighting with Gas the Township of *Shipley*, the Village of *Windhill*, and the Neighbourhood thereof, in the West Riding of the County of *York*.
- vi. An Act for extending and enlarging a certain Pier in *Pile Harbour* in the Parish of *Dalton-in-Furness* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, and to alter the Act relating thereto.
- vii. An Act to alter, amend, and enlarge the Powers and Provisions of an Act passed in the Second Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for lighting with Gas the Town and Borough of Ipswich in the County of Suffolk*.
- viii. An Act for authorizing the *Cheltenham* Waterworks Company to raise a further Sum of Money.
- ix. An Act for more effectually maintaining the Harbour of *Newhaven* and the Navigation of the River *Ouse* be-

- tween *Newhaven* and *Lewes*, and for draining the Low Lands lying in *Lewes* and *Laughton Levels*, all in the County of *Sussex*.
- x. An Act for making a Railway from *Smithstown* to *Dalmellington* in the County of *Ayr*.
- xi. An Act to enable the *Colchester, Stour Valley, Sudbury and Halstead* Railway Company to make an Extension of their Railway from *Sudbury* to *Melford*, *Lavenham*, and *Clare*, in the County of *Suffolk*.
- xii. An Act to enable the *Newmarket and Chesterford* Railway Company to extend their Line of Railway to *Bury Saint Edmunds*, with a Branch to the City of *Ely*.
- xiii. An Act for repealing certain Provisions of the *Newmarket and Chesterford* Railway Act, 1846.
- xiv. An Act to amend some of the Provisions of the *Manchester Markets* Act, 1846.
- xv. An Act to enlarge the Powers of "The *Wolverhampton* Gaslight Company," and to authorize the Union of such Company with "The *Wolverhampton* New Gas Company."
- xvi. An Act to enable the *Hartlepool* West Harbour and Dock Company to construct additional Docks; and for repealing an Act passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, relating to the said *Hartlepool* West Harbour and Dock Company, and for granting new Powers and Provisions in lieu thereof.
- xvii. An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Bolton* in the County of *Lancaster* to improve such Borough, and to take a Lease of and to purchase the Works of the *Bolton* Waterworks Company.
- xviii. An Act to enable the *Colchester, Stour Valley, Sudbury, and Halstead* Railway Company to make an Extension Railway from *Lavenham* to *Bury Saint Edmunds* in the County of *Suffolk*.
- xix. An Act for authorizing the Sale of the *Eastern Union and Hadleigh Junction* Railway to the *Eastern Union* Railway Company.
- xx. An Act to enable the *Newmarket and Chesterford* Railway Company to extend their Line of Railway to *Thetford* in the County of *Norfolk*.
- xxi. An Act to enable the *Colchester, Stour Valley, Sudbury, and Halstead* Railway Company to grant a Lease of their Undertaking to the *Ipswich and Bury Saint Edmunds* Railway Company.
- xxii. An Act to enable the *Caledonian* Railway Company to make an Extension of the *Motherwell* Branch of the *Clydesdale Junction* Railway to *Auchinheath* Mineral Field, with Branches therefrom.
- xxiii. An Act to enable the *Caledonian* Railway Company to make Branch Railways to *Wilsontown*, to *Fauldhouse*, and to *Biggar* and *Broughton*.
- xxiv. An Act to enable the *Caledonian* Railway Company to make Branches from the *Clydesdale Junction* Railway to the *Douglas* and *Lesmahagow* Mineral Fields, and to *Strathavon*.
- xxv. An Act to abolish, reduce, equalize, and consolidate the Rates and Duties leviable at the Harbour and Docks of *Leith*.
- xxvi. An Act for better supplying with Water the Inhabitants of the Town and Borough of *Rochdale*, and of several Townships and Places, all in the Parish of *Rochdale* in the County of *Lancaster*.
- xxvii. An Act for granting further Powers to the *Bristol and Clifton* Oil Gas Company.
- xxviii. An Act for better supplying with Gas and Water the Royal Burgh of *Inverness*, Suburbs, and Places adjacent.
- xxix. An Act for amending the *Ryde* Improvement Act.
- xxx. An Act for better assessing the Poor Rates, Highway Rates, County and Police Rates, and other Parochial and Local Rates, on small Tenements in the several Townships of *Wolverhampton*, *Bilston*, *Willenhall*, and *Wednesfield*, in the County of *Stafford*.
- xxxi. An Act to enable the Shipowners Towing Company to sue and be sued.
- xxxii. An Act to alter and amend an Act, intitled *An Act for providing in or near the Burgh of Cupar more extensive Accommodation for holding the Courts and Meetings of the Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, and Commissioners of Supply of the County of Fife; and for the Custody of the Records of the said County*; and to authorize the Commissioners acting under the Authority of that Act to provide a Court House at *Dunfermline* for the Accommodation of the Courts of the Sheriff and Justices of

- the Peace in the Western District of the said County.
- xxxiii. An Act for better assessing and collecting the Poor, Church, and Highway Rates within the Parish of *Kingston-upon-Thames* in the County of *Surrey*.
- xxxiv. An Act to enable the *Scottish Union Insurance Company* to purchase Annuities and invest Money on Securities in *England* and *Ireland*; and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- xxxv. An Act for incorporating the *Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society*, for confirming the Rules and Regulations thereof, for enabling the said Society to sue and be sued, to take and to hold Property; and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- xxxvi. An Act for regulating legal Proceedings by or against "*Claridge's Patent Asphalte Company*," and for granting certain Powers thereto.
- xxxvii. An Act to enable the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London* to raise a Sum of Money for paying off the Monies now charged on the Bridge House Estates by Authority of Parliament, and to raise further Monies upon the Credit of the said Estates, and of their own Estates and Revenues, for effecting Public Works and Improvements in and near the said City.
- xxxviii. An Act for enabling the Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company to alter the Line of their Works; and for other Purposes.
- xxxix. An Act to authorize the Purchase by the *Aberdeen Railway Company* of a Piece of Ground at the upper Part of the Inches and upper Part of the Harbour of *Aberdeen* now vested in the *Aberdeen Harbour Commissioners*, and to enable such Commissioners to make certain Alterations and new Works connected with such Harbour.
- xl. An Act for better lighting with Gas the Town of *Runcorn* otherwise called *Higher Runcorn* and *Lower Runcorn*, and also certain Townships and Hamlets in the Vicinity.
- xli. An Act for lighting with Gas the Town and Neighbourhood of *Bingley* in the West Riding of the County of *York*.
- xl.ii. An Act for rendering more efficient the *Dublin Consumers' Gas Company*.
- xl.iii. An Act for extending the Powers
- of the Imperial Continental Gas Association.
- xliv. An Act to amend and extend the Provisions of an Act passed in the Third Year of the Reign of King *George the Fourth*, intituled *An Act for incorporating the Warrington Gaslight Company*.
- xlv. An Act for removing the Market between *King Street* and *Castle Street* in the Town of *Sheffield*, and for providing a new Market Place in lieu thereof, and for regulating and maintaining the Markets and Fairs of the said Town.
- xlvi. An Act for better and more effectually ascertaining, assessing, collecting, and levying the Poor Rate and all other Rates and Assessments in the Parish of *Ewell* in the County of *Surrey*; and for the better Management of the Business and Affairs of the said Parish; and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- xlvii. An Act for repealing the Acts relating to the Roads leading from the Lower Market House in *Tavistock* to *Old Town Gate* in the Borough of *Plymouth*, and from *Manadon Gate* to the *Old Pond* near *Devonport* in the County of *Devon*, and making other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- xlviii. An Act to enlarge and improve the Meal, Corn, and Grain Markets of the City of *Edinburgh*; and for other Purposes in relation thereto.
- xl.lix. An Act for establishing a Market and Market Place in the Town and Borough of *Wakefield*.
1. An Act to repeal the *Waterford Road Act*.
- li. An Act for the better Maintenance, Improvement, and Repair of the *Glasgow and Shotts Turnpike Roads*.
- lii. An Act for the Amendment of the Port and Harbour Acts of *Belfast*, for making further Improvements and new Works there, and for the Amendment of the *Belfast and Cavehill Railway*, and *Belfast Town Improvement Acts*.
- liii. An Act for incorporating the Commercial Gaslight and Coke Company.
- liv. An Act for better supplying with Water the Town and Neighbourhood of *Over Darwen* in the County of *Lancaster*, and for affording a more regular and constant Supply of Water to the Mill Owners and others on the River *Darwen*.
- lv. An Act to incorporate a Company by

- the Name of "The London Sewage Chemical Manure Company."
- lvi. An Act for amending an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *William the Fourth*, intituled *An Act for granting certain Powers to the British American Land Company*, and for granting further Powers to the said Company.
- lvii. An Act for making a Railway from *Staines* to join the *London and South-western Railway* near *Farnborough*, with a Branch to *Chertsey*.
- lviii. An Act for making a Railway from *Richmond* to *Windsor*, with a Loop Line through *Brentford* and *Hounslow*.
- lix. An Act to authorize an Extension of the *Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway* to *Monkstown*, and to amend the Act relating thereto.
- lx. An Act to authorize certain alterations of the Line of the *Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway*.
- lxii. An Act to authorize certain Alterations of the Line of the *Waterford, Wexford, and Wicklow Railway*, and to amend the Act relating thereto.
- lxiii. An Act to enable the *Liskeard and Caradon Railway Company* to raise a further Sum of Money.
- lxiii. An Act for making a Railway from the Town of *Killarney* in the County of *Kerry* to the Harbour of *Valencia* in the same County.
- lxiv. An Act to empower the *Norfolk Railway Company* to make a Railway from the *Lowestoft Railway* near *Reedham* to join the *Norwich Extension of the Ipswich and Bury Saint Edmund's Railway* near *Diss*, with a Branch therefrom to *Halesworth*.
- lxv. An Act to alter and amend several of the Powers and Provisions of the Act relating to the *Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway*.
- lxvi. An Act for rating to the Relief of the Poor and other Parochial and Local Rates the Owners of certain Property within the Parishes of *King's Norton, Northfield* and *Beoley* in the County of *Worcester*, *Edgbaston* in the County of *Warwick*, and *Harborne* in the County of *Stafford*, in lieu of the Occupiers thereof.
- lxvii. An Act to repeal Two several Acts relating to the *Liverpool Gaslight Company* and to substitute other Provisions in lieu thereof, and to enable the said Company to raise a further Sum of Money.
- lxviii. An Act for reducing the Dues of the Harbour of the Borough and Town of *Weymouth* and *Melcombe Regis* in the County of *Dorset*, and consolidating the Trusts created by the Acts relating to such Harbour and the Bridge of the said Borough, and for other Purposes.
- lxix. An Act to amend certain Acts for making and maintaining Roads and converting the Statute Labour in the Counties of *Ross* and *Cromarty*, and Part of *Nairn* locally situate in the County of *Ross*.
- lxx. An Act to explain and amend the Laws of Sewers relating to the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, and Part of *Middlesex*.
- lxxi. An Act for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts and Demands within the City of *London* and the Liberties thereof.
- lxxii. An Act to authorize an Alteration in the Line of the *Cornwall Railway*, and to amend the Act relating thereto; and for other purposes.
- lxxiii. An Act to authorize the Right Honourable *Francis Egerton*, Earl of *Ellesmere*, to sell, and the *London and North-western Railway Company* to purchase, the Estate and interest of the said Earl in the *Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway*.
- lxxiv. An Act for enabling the *Vale of Neath Railway Company* to construct certain new Lines of Railway in connection with the *Vale of Neath Railway*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxv. An Act to enable the *General Terminus and Glasgow Harbour Railway Company* to make Branch Railways to the *Caledonian* and other adjoining Railways, and to amend the Act relating to such Railway.
- lxxvi. An Act to authorize the *Gloucester and Dean Forest Railway Company* to construct a Dock or Basin at *Gloucester* in connection with the said Railway.
- lxxvii. An Act for the better supplying the Town of *Dunfermline* and Places adjacent thereto with Water.
- lxxviii. An Act to enable the *Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston and Eastern Junction Railway Company* to alter the Line of their Railway, and to construct a Branch Railway therefrom into the Town of *Nottingham*.

- lxxxix. An Act to enable the *Llwydi Valley* Railway Company to make an Extension of their Railway to *Newcastle* in the County of *Glamorgan*, and to amend the Act relating to their said Railway, to be called "*The Llwydi Valley Railway Extension*."
- lxxx. An Act to enable the *Shrewsbury and Birmingham* Railway Company to make Branch Railways to *Madeley* and *Ironbridge*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxxi. An Act to enable the *Bristol and South Wales Junction* Railway Company to improve and maintain the *Aust* or *Old Passage Ferry* across the River *Severn*.
- lxxxii. An Act to enable the *Caledonian* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway from the *Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge* Railway to *Glasgow*, and to enlarge the Station in that City.
- lxxxiii. An Act to enable the *Caledonian and Dumbartonshire Junction* Railway Company to make certain Deviations and Branches.
- lxxxiv. An Act to repeal an Act of the Second Year of His late Majesty King *William* the Fourth, intituled *An Act to enable the British Commercial Insurance Company to sue and be sued in the Name of One of the Directors or of the Secretary for the Time being of the Company*, and to enable the said Company to sue and be sued in the Name of One of their Directors or of their Secretary for the Time being.
- lxxxv. An Act to alter and amend the *Newry and Enniskillen* Railway Act, 1845.
- lxxxvi. An Act for amending the *Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford* Railway Act, 1846, and to authorize Deviations from the Line of the said Railway, and for making Branches and Extensions therefrom.
- lxxxvii. An Act for making a Railway from *Herne Bay* to a Junction with the *Canterbury and Whitstable* Railway, to be called "*The Herne Bay and Canterbury Junction Railway*."
- lxxxviii. An Act to enable the *London and South-western* Railway Company to widen and improve the *London and South-western* Railway from the Junction thereof with the *Richmond* Railway to the Terminus at *Nine Elms*, and to enable them to enlarge their intended Station at the *York Road, Lambeth*,
- lxxxix. An Act to enable the *Dundee and Perth* Railway Company to alter and extend their Line near to *Perth*, and to make Branches therefrom to *Inchturre, Polgavie, and Inchmichael*.
- xc. An Act to enable the *Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct* Railway Company to alter a Portion of their Line; and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- xc. An Act for making Branch Railways from the *Great Western* Railway and from *Hammersmith* to join the *West London* Railway, for widening a Portion of the *West London* Railway, and for extending the same so as to join the *London and South-western* Railway in the Parish of *Saint Mary, Lambeth*, in the County of *Surry*.
- xcii. An Act to authorize the Purchase by the *Eastern Counties* Railway Company of the *Maldon, Witham, and Braintree* Railway.
- xciii. An Act to enable the *Great Southern and Western* Railway Company to make a Railway from *Portarlinton* to *Tullamore*.
- xciv. An Act to empower the *Norfolk* Railway Company to make a Railway from *Wymondham* to *Diss*.
- xcv. An Act to authorize the Purchase of the *Glasgow Southern Terminal* Railway by the *Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct* Railway Company, and to amend the Acts relating to the said Company.
- xcvi. An Act for making an Alteration in the Line of the *Southampton and Dorchester* Railway, and Branches therefrom to *Lymington* and *Eling*; and for other Purposes.
- xcvii. An Act for making a Branch Railway from the *Southampton and Dorchester* Railway at *Moreton* to *Weymouth*, and for other Purposes.
- xcviii. An Act to authorize an Alteration in the Line of the *Lowestoft* Railway, and to amend the Act relating to the *Lowestoft* Railway and Harbour Company.
- xcix. An Act to enable the *Norfolk* Railway Company to extend their Railway to the Town of *Great Yarmouth*; and for other Purposes.
- c. An Act to enable the *Dublin and Drogheda* Railway Company to make a Railway from the *Navan* Branch of the *Dublin and Belfast Junction* Railway in the county of *Meath* to the Town of *Kells* in the same County.

- ci. An Act for making a Railway from *Abercrave* Farm in the Parish of *Ystradgunlais* in the County of *Brecon* to *Swansea* in the County of *Glamorgan*, with Branches, to be called "*The Swansea Valley Railway*."
- cii. An Act to authorize a Deviation in the Line of the *Manchester and Lincoln Union Railway*.
- ciii. An Act to enable the *Manchester and Leeds Railway* Company to make an Extension of the *Holmfirth Branch* of the *Huddersfield and Sheffield Junction Railway*.
- civ. An Act to enable the *South-eastern Railway* Company to make a Railway to connect the *London and Greenwich Railway* and the *North Kent Line* of the *South-eastern Railway* with the *Bricklayers' Arms Branch Railway*.
- cv. An Act for making a Railway from the *Liverpool and Bury Railway* near *Liverpool*, through *Crosby*, to the Town of *Southport*, to be called "*The Liverpool, Crosby, and Southport Railway*."
- cvi. An Act for widening, altering, and improving the *Dundee and Newtyle Railway*.
- cvi. An Act to empower the *London and North-western Railway* Company to make a Railway from the *London and North-western Railway* near *Bletchley* to *Newport Pagnel, Olney, and Wellingborough*.
- cvi. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the *North Staffordshire Railway* Company, and to authorize certain Alterations of and the Formation of certain Branches and additional Works in connection with their Undertaking.
- cix. An Act for making certain new Lines of Railway in connection with the *South Wales Railway*, and certain Alterations in the Line of the said Railway; and for other Purposes.
- cx. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway from *Cannock* in the County of *Stafford* to *Uttoxeter* in the same County, to join the *North Staffordshire Railway* Potteries Line, by a Company to be called "*The Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Worcester-shire Junction Railway* Company."
- cx. An Act to authorize the Sale to the *Dublin and Drogheda Railway* Company of the *Navan Branch* of the *Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway*, and to enable the *Dublin and Drogheda, the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway* Company with a Branch from *Drogheda* to *Navan*, the *Ulster*, and the *Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway* Companies, or any of them, to amalgamate with one another.
- cxii. An Act to empower the *Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham Railway* Company to make a Railway from the *Syston and Peterborough Railway* at or near *Peterborough* to the *Stamford and Wisbech Line* of the *Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham Railway* in the Parish of *Thorney and Isle of Ely*.
- cxiii. An Act to authorize the *East Lincolnshire Railway* Company to purchase an existing Lease of the *Louth Navigation*.
- cxiv. An Act to empower the *London and North-western Railway* Company to admit certain Parties as Shareholders in their Undertaking for making a Railway from *Coventry* to *Nuneaton* in the County of *Warwick*; and for other Purposes.
- cxv. An Act to enable the *London and South-western Railway* Company to make Railways from *Andover* to join their *Salisbury Branch Railway* at *Michaelmarsh*, and from the same Branch at *Romsey* to join the *Southampton and Dorchester Railway* at *Redbridge*, all in the County of *Southampton*, to be called "*The Andover and Southampton Junction Railway*."
- cxvi. An Act for enabling the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway* Company to make a Railway at *Bugsworth*, and for amending the Acts relating thereto.
- cxvii. An Act for the Enlargement of the *Wearmouth Dock*, and the Construction of new Works in connection therewith; and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- cxviii. An Act to empower the *London and North-western Railway* Company to make a Branch Railway from the *London and North-western Railway* near *Atherstone* to the *Midland Railway* at *Whitacre* in the County of *Warwick*.
- cxix. An Act to enable the *Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and Ardsrossan Railway* Company to make certain Branch Railways, and to make certain Deviations from the Line and Levels of the said Railway; and to amend

- the Act relating to the said Railway.
- cxix. An Act to authorize a certain Alteration in the Line of the *Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley* Railway, and to amend the Act relating thereto; and for other Purposes.
- cxxi. An Act to authorize a Lease of the Undertaking of the *Shropshire Union* Railways and Canal Company to the *London and North-western* Railway Company.
- cxxii. An Act to enable the *Midland* Railway Company to alter the Line of the *Leicester and Swannington* Railway, and to make certain Branches therefrom; and for other Purposes.
- cxxiii. An Act for constructing and maintaining Docks and other Works at or near the South Side of the Town of *Swansea* in the Town and Franchise of *Swansea* in the County of *Glamorgan*.
- cxxiv. An Act for lighting with Gas the Town of *Croydon* and its Vicinity in the County of *Surrey*.
- cxixv. An Act to amend the *East Lincolnshire* Railway Act, 1846, and to authorize the Construction of a Branch Railway to join the *Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction* Railway near *Grimsby*.
- cxixvi. An Act to construct Waterworks for supplying with Water the Town of *Falmouth* and certain Parishes adjacent thereto in the County of *Cornwall*.
- cxixvii. An Act for improving and maintaining the Harbour of *Macduff* in the County of *Banff*.
- cxixviii. An Act to repeal the Acts relating to *Warkworth* Harbour in the County of *Northumberland*, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- cxixix. An Act for extending and enlarging the Provisions of the Act for regulating Buildings and Party Walls within the City and County of *Bristol*, and for forming certain Streets, and for widening other Streets within the same.
- cxixx. An Act to enable the *Midland Great Western* Railway of *Ireland* Company to make certain Deviations in the authorized Line of the said Railway; and to amend the Acts relating thereto.
- cxixxi. An Act to amend and enlarge the Powers and Provisions of the *Westminster* Improvement Act, 1845, and to authorize the Application of certain Rates in aid of the Improvements.
- cxixxii. An Act to empower the *London and North-western* Railway Company to make a Railway from the *London and North-western* Railway near *Watford* to *St. Alban's, Luton, and Dunstable*.
- cxixxiii. An Act to authorize the Consolidation into One Undertaking of the *York and Newcastle* and the *Newcastle and Berwick* Railways.
- cxixxiv. An Act for enabling the *York and Newcastle* Railway Company to make certain Branch Railways in the Counties of *Durham* and *York*; and for other Purposes.
- cxixxv. An Act to enable the *Midland* Railway Company to make a Railway from near *Leicester*, via *Bedford*, to *Hitchin* and to *Northampton* and *Huntingdon*, with Branches; to enlarge the *Leicester* Station of the *Midland* Railway; and for other Purposes.
- cxixxvi. An Act to empower the *North British* Railway Company to extend the *Haddington* Branch of the *North British* Railway, to make certain Alterations in the *Hawick* and *Kelso* Branches of the same Railway; and for other Purposes.
- cxixxvii. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Ipswich and Bury Saint Edmund's* Railway Company, and to enable the Company to construct a Railway from the *Ipswich and Bury Saint Edmund's* Railway near *Ipswich* to *Woodbridge*.
- cxixxviii. An Act to enable the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway from the *Market Rasen and Lincoln* Line of their Railway in the Parish of *Stainton-by-Langworth* to the Town of *Wragby* in the County of *Lincoln*.
- cxixxix. An Act for enabling the *London and North-western* Railway Company to make a Railway from *Birmingham* to *Lichfield*, and for amending the former Acts relating to the said Company.
- cxl. An Act for enabling the *York and North Midland* Railway Company to extend the Line of their *Harrogate* Branch Railway, and make a Station at *Harrogate*.
- cxli. An Act for enabling the *York and North Midland* Railway Company

- to make a Railway to form their Line *Burton Salmon to Knottingley*, with a Branch therefrom; and for other Purposes.
- cxli. An Act to enable the *Aberdeen Railway Company* in part to alter Branch Railway to *Brechin*.
- cxlii. An Act to enable the *Great Northern Railway Company* to alter the Line of their Railway near *Doncaster*.
- cxliii. An Act to authorize the *Shrewsbury and Chester Railway Company* to make certain Branches, and to provide Station Room and other Conveniences in the City of *Chester*, and to raise additional Capital for these Purposes; and for amending the former Acts relating to the said Company.
- cxliv. An Act for enabling the *London and South-western Railway Company* to make Extensions of the *Guildford Extension and Portsmouth and Fareham Railway* near *Portsmouth*, and a Deviation in the authorized Line thereof near *Godalming*.
- cxlv. An Act to enable the *Great Northern Railway Company* to make certain Alterations in the Line of their Railway as already authorized between *Grantham and York*.
- cxlvi. An Act to authorize an Extension of and the Construction of a Station in connection with the *Chester and Holyhead Railway at Chester*; and for other Purposes.
- cxlvii. An Act to enable the *Great Northern Railway Company* to take a Lease of or to purchase the *East Lincolnshire Railway*, and the *Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham Railway*.
- cxlix. An Act for enabling the *Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley Railway Company* to purchase Lands for additional Station Room at *Birmingham*, and for authorizing the Sale of the Undertaking of the said Company to the *Great Western Railway Company*.
- cl. An Act to enable the *Midland Railway Company* to enlarge their Stations at *Masbrough and Normanton* respectively, and to construct additional Sidings or Branch Railways.
- cii. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway Company* to make a Branch Railway to the *Upper Drawbridge* in the Town of *Leith*.
- ciii. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway Company* to make a Branch Railway from *Bonnington to Trinity Villa*; to acquire certain pieces of Land; and to shut up and use certain Roads or Streets for the Purposes of the said Railway.
- ciii. An Act for making a Railway from *Portadown* in the County of *Armagh* to *Dungannon* in the County of *Tyrone*; to be called "*The Portadown and Dungannon Railway*."
- civ. An Act for making a Railway from the *Great Western Railway at Cheltenham* to join the *Oxford and Rugby Railway* near *Oxford*, with a Branch therefrom; and for other Purposes.
- clv. An Act to empower the *Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham Railway Company* to make a Railway from *Wisbach to Sutton Bridge*, with a Branch to *Sutton Saint Mary*, and to improve the Harbour at *Sutton Bridge*.
- clvi. An Act to authorize the Purchase by the *Eastern Counties Railway Company* of the *North Woolwich Railway*, and the Lease of the *Pepper Warehouses and Wharfs of the East and West India Dock Company*.
- clvii. An Act to enable the *Eastern Counties Railway Company* to enlarge their *London and Stratford Stations*; and to amend some of the Provisions of the Acts relating to the *Eastern Counties Railway Company*.
- clviii. An Act to enable the *Eastern Counties Railway Company* to make a Railway from the *Eastern Counties Railway* near *Cambridge* to the *Bedford and Blechley Railway* at or near *Bedford*, with Branches.
- clix. An Act to incorporate the *Huddersfield and Manchester Railway and Canal Company* and the *Leeds, Dewsbury, and Manchester Railway Company* with the *London and North-western Railway Company*.
- clx. An Act to enlarge the Powers of the *Dublin, Dundrum, and Rathfarnham Railway Act, 1846*, and to enable the Company to make an Extension to *Stephen's Green*.
- clxi. An Act for enabling the *Huddersfield and Manchester Railway and Canal Company* to alter a Portion of the Line of their *Oldham Branch*; and for other Purposes.
- clxii. An Act for making a Railway from *Mold* in the County of *Flint* to join the *Chester and Holyhead Railway* in the Parish of *Hawarden* in the same County, with Branches, to be called "*The Mold Railway*."

- clxiii. An Act to enable the *Manchester and Leeds* Railway Company to make certain Branches, Extensions, and other Works, and to alter the name of the Company.
- clxiv. An Act for enabling the *Blackburn, Darwin, and Bolton* Railway Company to make certain Alterations in the Line of their Railway in the Parishes of *Blackburn* and *Bolton-in-the-Moors*; and for amending the Acts relating thereto.
- clxv. An Act for enabling the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire* Railway Company to make a Coal Branch from their *Thurgoland* Station to the Township of *Stainborough*.
- clxvi. An Act to enable the *Manchester and Leeds* Railway Company to alter the Line and Levels of the *Brighouse* Branch of the *West Riding Union* Railways, and to make a new Line into *Leeds*.
- clxvii. An Act to enable the *Direct London and Portsmouth* Railway Company to make an Approach to the Town of *Dorking*, and a Deviation in the Line and certain Alterations in the Levels of their Railway and in the *Croydon and Epsom* Railway.
- clxviii. An Act to enable the *Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock* Railway Company to make a certain Branch Railway to the *Caledonian* Railway at *Glasgow*, and to divert Part of the *Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan* Canal.
- clxix. An Act to amalgamate the *Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock* Railway with the *Caledonian* Railway, and to authorize the raising of additional Money by the said last-mentioned Company.
- clxx. An Act for making a Deviation in the Line of the *Lynn and Ely* Railway, and for forming Docks within the Borough of *King's Lynn*.
- clxxi. An Act to enable the *Lynn and Ely* Railway Company to make a Navigation from *Lynn* to *Wormegay*, all in the County of *Norfolk*.
- clxxii. An Act to enable the *Caledonian* Railway Company to make certain Branch Railways in the Counties of *Dumfries* and *Cumberland*.
- clxxiii. An Act for making a Railway from the *North British* Railway at *East Linton* to *Ormiston*, to be called "The *East Lothian Central* Railway."
- clxxiv. An Act to amalgamate the *Eastern Union* and *Ipswich and Bury Saint Edmund's* Railway Companies.
- clxxv. An Act to enable the *Chard* Canal and Railway Company to extend their Railway from *Ilminster* to *Chard*, all in the County of *Somerset*.
- clxxvi. An Act to enable the *Midland Great Western* Railway of *Ireland* Company to make a Railway from *Athlone* to *Galway*.
- clxxvii. An Act to enable the *Newport, Abergavenny and Hereford* Railway Company to extend their Railway from the Neighbourhood of *Pontypool* to the *Taff Vale* Railway.
- clxxviii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Northampton and Peterborough* Branch of the *London and North-western* Railway to the Town of *Banbury*, to be called "The *Northampton and Banbury* Railway;" and for other Purposes.
- clxxix. An Act for making a Railway from the *Swansea Vale* Railway at *Ynysymond* in the Parish of *Cadoxton* to *Nantmelyn* in the Parish of *Llangefelach*, both in the County of *Glamorgan*, with Branches.
- clxxx. An Act to authorize the Purchase by the *Dublin and Drogheda* Railway Company of the *Navan* Branch of the *Dublin and Belfast Junction* Railway, and to authorize the *Dublin and Drogheda*, the *Dublin and Belfast Junction* Railway, with a Branch from *Drogheda* to *Navan*, the *Ulster*, and the *Dundalk and Enniskillen* Railway Companies, or any of them, to amalgamate with one another.
- clxxxi. An Act to amend some of the Provisions of the *Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle* Railway Act, 1846.
- clxxxii. An Act to amend the Act relating to the *Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle* Railway Company, and to authorize the Company to make a Branch Railway to *Kirkcudbright*, with diverging Lines therefrom; and for other Purposes.
- clxxxiii. An Act to amend the Acts and alter the Terms of Amalgamation of the *Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle* Railway Company, and of the *Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr* Railway Company.
- clxxxiv. An Act to enable the *Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr* Railway Company to make certain Branch Railways in the County of *Ayr*, and to alter the Line of the *Glasgow and*

- Belfast Union Railway* ; and for other Purposes.
- clxxxv. An Act to authorize the Construction of certain Branch Railways in the County of *Ayr* in connection with the *Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmar-nock and Ayr Railway* ; and for other Purposes.
- clxxxvi. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Glasgow, Paisley, Kil-marnock, and Ayr Railway*, and to provide additional Station Accommodation ; and for other Purposes.
- clxxxvii. An Act for making a Railway from *Parkgate* in the Parish of *Great Neston* in the County of *Chester* to join the *Chester and Birkenhead Railway* in the Parish of *Bebington* in the same County.
- clxxxviii. An Act for enabling the *London and North-western Railway Company* to make a Branch Line of Railway from *Portobello* to *Wolverhampton* ; and for other Purposes.
- clxxxix. An Act to empower the *South Staffordshire Railway Company* to make divers Branch Railways ; and for other Purposes.
- cxc. An Act to incorporate the *Manchester and Lincoln Union Railway and Chesterfield and Gainsborough Canal Company* with the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company*.
- cxc. An Act to enable the *Midland Railway Company* to purchase the *Mansfield and Pinxton Railway*, and to alter the same, and to make a Railway from the *Erewash Valley Railway* to the *Nottingham and Mansfield Railway*, with Branches to *Mansfield*, and also to the *Alfreton Ironworks*.
- cxcii. An Act to vest in the *Edinburgh and Northern Railway Company* the Undertaking of the Low water Pier at *Burntisland*, and of the Ferry between the same and *Granton*, and to enable the said Company to extend and improve the said Pier.
- cxciil. An Act to empower the *Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham Railway Company* to make a Branch Railway from the *Stamford and Wisbech Line* of the *Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham Railway* at *Wisbech* to *Wisbech Harbour*, and to construct certain Works at *Wisbech Harbour*.
- cxci. An Act to authorize an Alteration in the Line of the *Cork and Bandon Railway*, and an Extension thereof into the City of *Cork*, and to amend the Act relating to the said Railway.
- cxcv. An Act to consolidate the *Aberdeen and Great North of Scotland Railway Companies*.
- cxcvi. An Act for improving, regulating, and maintaining the Haven of *Sandwich* in the County of *Kent*.
- cxcvii. An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Wisbech*, as Guardians of the Port and Harbour of *Wisbech*, to raise a sum of Money ; and for other Purposes.
- cxcviii. An Act for amending two Acts of Parliament, passed respectively in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George the Fourth*, and the Fourth and Fifth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King *William the Fourth*, for erecting a Bridge across the River *Shannon*, and a Floating Dock and other Works for the Improvement of the Port of *Limerick*.
- cxcix. An Act for better supplying with Gas the Parish and Neighbourhood of *Wakefield* in the West Riding of the County of *York*.
- cc. An Act for making perpetual the Provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act for the Regulation of the Legal Quays within the Port of London*.
- cc. An Act for better supplying with Gas the Town of *Ashton-under-Lyne* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, and the Neighbourhood thereof.
- ccii. An Act for better supplying with Water the City of *Edinburgh* and Places adjacent.
- cciii. An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Manchester* in the County of *Lancaster* to construct Waterworks for supplying the said Borough and several Places on the Line of the said intended Works with Water ; and for other Purposes.
- cciv. An Act for supplying with Water certain Parts of the *Staffordshire Potteries* and the Town of *Newcastle-under-Lyme*, and several Places adjoining or near thereto.
- ccv. An Act for building a Bridge across the River *Ouse* in the City of *York*, with Approaches thereto, and for widening, altering, and improving certain Streets or Thoroughfares within the said City ; and for other Purposes.
- ccvi. An Act for the more effectually assessing, collecting, and levying the

- Poor and other Rates in the City and County of the City of *Norwich*, and Liberties of the same.
- ccvii. An Act for amending the Acts relating to the Police and Improvement of the Burgh of *Kilmarnock*; and for other Purposes in relation thereto.
- ccviii. An Act for extending the Municipal Boundaries of the Burgh of *Inverness*; establishing a general System of Police therein, and regulating the Petty Customs; and for other Purposes relating to the said Burgh.
- ccix. An Act for deepening, enlarging, improving, and maintaining the Port and Harbour of *Inverness*, and the Navigation of the River *Ness*, and the Quays and Piers and other Works connected therewith; for regulating the Anchorage and Shore Dues of the said Port and Harbour; and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- ccx. An Act for enabling the *Leeds and Thirst* Railway Company to deviate the Main Line of their Railway in *Crimple Valley*, to alter the proposed Junction with the *York and Newcastle* Railway, and to divert the *Leeds, Wortley, and Stanningley* Turnpike Road.
- ccxi. An Act to confirm an agreement between the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench of the Honourable Society of *Lincoln's Inn* in the County of *Middlesex* and the joint Vestry of the joint Parishes of *Saint Giles-in-the-Fields* and *Saint George, Bloomsbury*, in the same County and the Rector and Vestry of the separate Parish of *Saint Giles-in-the-Fields*.
- ccxii. An Act for incorporating the Landowners' Drainage and Inclosure Company, and for enabling the Owners of settled Estates, drained, irrigated, inclosed, and improved by the said Company, to charge the same for the Purposes of such Drainage, Inclosure, and Improvement.
- ccxiii. An Act for repairing and keeping in repair the Turnpike Roads in the County of *Ayr*: for making and maintaining new Roads, and altering and improving existing Roads; for rendering Turnpike certain Parish Roads; and for regulating the Statute Labour and Bridge Money in the said County.
- ccxiv. An Act to empower the *Midland* Railway Company to extend the Line of their *Nottingham and Lincoln* Railway at *Lincoln*, and to make a Branch Railway to their *Lincoln* Station.
- ccxv. An Act to authorize certain Deviations in the Line of the *Syston and Peterborough* Branch of the *Midland* Railway, and the Formation of a Road or Approach to the intended *Manton* Station thereof.
- ccxvi. An Act to authorize the Purchase by the *York and North Midland* Railway Company of the Interests of the Shareholders in the *Market Weighton* Canal, and the Purchase of the Canal communicating therewith called *Sir Edward Vavasour's* Canal, of the *Pocklington* Canal, and of the *Leven* Canal, all in the East Riding of the County of *York*.
- ccxvii. An Act to facilitate the effectual Drainage of certain Districts within the Commission of Sewers for the Limits extending from *East Moulsey* in *Surrey* to *Ravensbourne* in *Kent*.
- ccxviii. An Act for enabling the *York and North Midland* Railway Company to make a Station at *Hull*, and certain Branch Railways connected with their Railways and the said Station; and for other Purposes.
- ccxix. An Act for enabling the *York and North Midland* Railway Company to make a Railway from their *Church Fenton and Harrogate* Branch to *Knaresborough and Boroughbridge*.
- ccxx. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh and Northern* Railway Company to make a Deviation and Extension of their Branch Railway to *Dunfermline*, to make another Railway from their *Strathearn* Deviation Railway to the *Scottish Central* Railway, and to make an Alteration in the Manner of constructing the said Branch and *Strathearn* Deviation across certain Roads.
- ccxxi. An Act for making a Railway from *Southport* through *Wigan* to *Pendleton* near *Manchester*, with several Branches, to be called "*The Manchester and Southport Railway*."
- ccxxii. An Act to incorporate the *Chester and Birkenhead* Railway with the *Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction* Railway.
- ccxxiii. An Act for enabling the *Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction* Railway Company to make a Deviation in the *Chester* Branch of their Railway; and for other Purposes.
- ccxxiv. An Act to enable the *East of Fife* Railway Company to make a Deviation in their Main Line, and to improve the Junction with the *Edin-*

- burgh and Northern Railway near *Markinch*.
- ccxxv. An Act to empower the *Eastern Union Railway Company* to make a Railway from the *Eastern Union Railway* at *Manningtree* to *Harwich*, with Branches thereout; and for other Purposes.
- ccxxvi. An Act for making Branch Railways from the *Great Western Railway* to *Henby* and to *Radstock*; to widen certain Portions of the *Great Western Railway*; to enable the *Great Western Railway Company* to purchase or amalgamate with the *Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley Railway*, and to purchase the *Wycombe and Great Western and Uxbridge Railways*; and for other Purposes.
- ccxxvii. An Act to authorize certain Alterations in the Line of the *Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne Junction Railway*; and for other Purposes.
- ccxxviii. An Act to empower the *London and North-western Railway Company* to enlarge their Stations at *Liverpool* and *Crewe*; and for other Purposes.
- ccxxix. An Act to authorize the Sale of the *Paisley and Renfrew Railway* to the *Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway Company*, and the Improvement of the said Railway by that Company.
- ccxxx. An Act to enable the *South-eastern Railway Company* further to widen the *London and Greenwich Railway*, and to enlarge their *London Bridge Station*.
- ccxxxi. An Act to authorize certain Alterations in the Line of the *Waterford and Limerick Railway*; and to amend the Act relating thereto; and for other Purposes.
- ccxxxii. An Act for making certain Lines of Railway in the County of *Lancaster*, to be called "*The Oldham Alliance Railway*."
- ccxxxiii. An Act for making a Railway and Branch Railways in the County of *Chester*, to be called "*The Manchester and Birmingham and North Staffordshire Junction Railway*."
- ccxxxiv. An Act to enable the *Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock and Ayr Railway Company* to make certain Branch Railways in the County of *Renfrew*; and for other Purposes.
- ccxxxv. An Act to enable the *Eastern Counties Railway Company* to make a Railway from *Wisbech* to *Spalding*.
- ccxxxvi. An Act to authorize the Consolidation into One Undertaking of the *Oxford and Blatchley Junction Railway Company* and the *Buckingham and Brackley Junction Railway Company*, and to enable the Company so to be consolidated to make Extension Lines to *Banbury* and *Aylesbury*, and an Alteration of the Line into the City of *Oxford*.
- ccxxxvii. An Act to enable the *Caledonian Railway Company* to extend their Station in *Edinburgh*, and to make Branch Railways to *Granton* and to the *Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway*.
- ccxxxviii. An Act to enable the *Chester and Holyhead Railway Company* to extend their Line of Railway to the proposed new Harbour at *Holyhead*, and to contribute towards the Expense of constructing the said Harbour.
- ccxxxix. An Act to incorporate the *Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway Company* with the *Edinburgh and Northern Railway Company*.
- ccxl. An Act to enable the *Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne Junction Railway Company* to make a Railway from the *Burnley Branch* of the *Manchester and Leeds Railway* in the Township of *Haborgham Eaves* in the Parish of *Whalley* in the County of *Lancaster* to the *East Lancashire Railway* in the same Township; and for other Purposes.
- ccxli. An Act to authorize a certain Alteration in the Line of the *Reading, Guildford, and Reigate Railway*, and to amend the Act relating thereto.
- ccxlii. An Act to enable the *South Devon Railway Company* to extend the Line of the *South Devon Railway* to *Torquay* and to *Brixham*; and for other Purposes.
- ccxliii. An Act to amend the *Exeter and Exmouth Railway Act, 1846*, and to enable the *London and South-western Railway Company* to subscribe towards, lease, or purchase the said Railway.
- ccxliv. An Act for authorizing the Sale of Part of the *Brighton and Chichester (Portsmouth Extension) Railway* to the *London and South-western* and the *London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Companies*, and the Use by the last-mentioned Company of Part (*Wandsworth to London*) of

- the *London and South-western Railway*.
- ccxlv. An Act for making a Branch Railway from the *Glasgow, Airdrie, and Monklands Junction Railway* at or near *Whitevale Street, Glasgow*, to the *Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway* at or near *Cowlairs*; and to amend the Acts relating to such Railways.
- ccxlv. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh and Bathgate Railway Company* to deviate a Portion of their Main Line; and for other Purposes.
- ccxlvii. An Act to make certain Deviations in the authorized Line of the "*Manchester, Buxton, Matlock, and Midlands Junction Railway*," and to amend the Act relating thereto.
- ccxlviii. An Act to enable the *Royston and Hitchin Railway Company* to lease or sell their Line, and to authorize the said Company to enter into Contracts and complete Arrangements with the *Great Northern Railway Company*.
- ccxlix. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *London and South-western Railway*.
- col. An Act to repeal an Act passed in the Fifty-fifth Year of His late Majesty King *George the Third*, for building a new Church and also a Workhouse in the Parish of *Bathwick* in the County of *Somerset*, and another Act passed in the Fifty-seventh Year of His said late Majesty to amend the said Act, and to provide for the future Administration and Exercise of the Trusts and Powers thereby respectively created.
- coli. An Act for paving, lighting, watching, draining, cleansing, regulating, and otherwise improving the Town of *Lytham* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, for supplying the Inhabitants thereof with Water, and for establishing and regulating a Market and Market Places therein.
- colii. An Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and otherwise improving the Town and Neighbourhood of *Tunstall* in the County of *Stafford*, and for improving and regulating the Market Place and Markets therein.
- coliii. An Act for better paving, cleansing, draining, regulating, lighting, and improving the District of *Rathmines, Mount Pleasant, Ranelagh, Cullenswood, Milltown, Rathgar, and Haroldscross*, and such other Portions of the Parish of *Saint Peter* within the Barony of *Uppercross* in the County of *Dublin*, and for otherwise promoting the Health and Convenience of the Inhabitants.
- coliv. An Act for the further Improvement of the Borough of *Belfast*.
- colv. An Act for improving the Streets and public Places, and erecting a Town Hall, and improving the Markets, in the Township of *Blackburn* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.
- colvi. An Act for paving, lighting, watching, draining, cleansing, and improving the Town of *Saint Ives* and the Neighbourhood thereof in the County of *Huntingdon*.
- colvii. An Act for paving, lighting, cleansing, watering, regulating, and otherwise improving the Town of *Portsmouth* in the County of *Southampton*, and for removing and preventing Nuisances and Annoyances therein.
- colviii. An Act for lighting, paving, cleansing, sewerage, draining, regulating, and improving the Town and Neighbourhood of *Bingley* in the West Riding of the County of *York*, and for other Purposes connected therewith.
- colix. An Act for constructing and maintaining a Bridge across the River *Slaney* near the Town of *Wexford*, with Approaches, and for taking down the present Bridge there.
- colx. An Act to amend the several Acts relating to *Swansea Harbour*.
- colxi. An Act for better supplying with Water the Borough of *Liverpool* and the Neighbourhood thereof, and for authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the said Borough to purchase the *Liverpool and Harrington Waterworks* and *Liverpool Waterworks*.
- colxii. An Act for better supplying with water the Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood of *Leeds* in the County of *York*.
- colxiii. An Act for making Docks at *Jarrow Slake* in the River *Tyne*.
- colxiv. An Act to authorize the *Birkenhead Dock Commissioners* to construct an additional Dock and other Works at *Birkenhead* in the County of *Cheshire*, and for other Purposes.
- colxv. An Act to alter and amend the Acts relating to the *Birkenhead Commissioners' Docks*, and to make further Provision with respect to the Construction of the Sea or Wharf Walls

- along *Wallasey Pool*; and for other Purposes.
- colxvi. An Act for authorizing the Sale of the *Leominster Canal*, and other Property of the Company of Proprietors of the *Leominster Canal Navigation*, and for winding up and adjusting the Concerns of the same Company.
- colxvii. An Act for the better Drainage of Lands called *Crowland Washes* and *Fodder Lots*, *Cowbit Wash*, and *Deeping Fen Wash*, in the several Parishes of *Crowland*, *Spalding*, and *Pinchbeck*, the Hamlets of *Cowbit* and *Peakhill*, and the extra-parochial Place or Lands called *Deeping Fen*, or *Deeping Fen Welland Washes*, all in the County of *Lincoln*.
- colxviii. An Act to change the Name of the *Liverpool Fire and Life Insurance Company*, and for other Purposes relating thereto.
- colxix. An Act to enable the National Mercantile Life Assurance Society to sue and be sued in the Name of a nominal Party, and for other Purposes relating to the said Company.
- colxx. An Act to enable the *Coventry, Nuneaton, Birmingham, and Leicester Railway Company* to sell and transfer their Railway, Works, and Interests to the *London and North-western and Midland Railway Companies*, or either of them; and for other Purposes.
- colxxi. An Act to enable the *Saint Helen's Canal and Railway Company* to make Branch Railways to *Warrington* and to *Blackbrook*, and to make certain Alterations in their Railway, and also to take a Lease of the *Rainford Branch* of the *London and North-western Railway*.
- colxxii. An Act to enable the *Great Northern Railway Company* to make a Railway from *Saint Alban's* to the *Great Northern Railway at Hatfield*, and thence to the Town of *Hertford*.
- colxxiii. An Act for making a Deviation in the Line of the *Taw Vale Railway*, for making Branches therefrom to the Towns of *Bideford* and *South Molton*, for enlarging the Dock, and for amending the Acts relating thereto.
- colxxiv. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh and Northern Railway Company* to improve the Ferry between *Ferry-Port-on-Craig* and the North Shore of the River *Tay*.
- colxxv. An Act for consolidating the *Lynn and Ely*, the *Ely and Hunting-*
- don*, and the *Lynn and Dereham Railway Companies* into One Company, to be called "The *East Anglian Railways Company*."
- colxxvi. An Act for enlarging the present Station of the *London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company* at or near *London Bridge*, and for the Division of the present Station between the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* and the *South-eastern Railway Companies*, for the separate Accommodation of the Traffic of such Two Railway Companies.
- colxxvii. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh and Northern Railway Company* to construct Branch Railways to *Saint Andrew's* and *Newburgh Harbour*, and to divert and alter the Levels of certain Turnpike Roads in the Line of the *Newport Railway Extension*.
- colxxviii. An Act to empower the *London and North-western Railway Company* to make a certain Branch Railway from *Kenilworth* to *Berkswell*, and to widen the Line from *Leamington* to *Coventry*, all in the County of *Warwick*; and for other Purposes.
- colxxix. An Act to enable the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company* to sell the water not required for their Canals called the *Peak Forest Canal* and *Macclesfield Canal*, and to make additional Works in connection with such Canals.
- colxxx. An Act for widening and improving *Cannon Street*, and for making a new Street from the West End of *Cannon Street* to *Queen Street*, and for widening and improving *Queen Street*, and for effecting other Improvements in the City of *London*.
- colxxxi. An Act to amend an Act for improving the Navigation from the *Hythe* at *Colchester* to *Wivenhoe* in the County of *Essex*, and for better paving, lighting, and improving the Town of *Colchester*; and for making a new Channel and deepening the River *Calne* from *Wivenhoe* to *Ram's Hard* leading towards the Sea.
- colxxxii. An Act for better supplying with Water the Inhabitants of the Borough of *Leicester*, and certain Parishes and Places adjacent thereto, in the County of *Leicester*.
- colxxxiii. An Act for removing Doubts as to the Purchase of Lands by the Dock Company at *Kingston-upon-Hull* in certain Cases.
- colxxxiv. An Act to purchase and define

the Manorial and Market Rights of *Stockport*, to establish public Parks, to purchase or lease Waterworks, to build Bridges, and to make other Communications within the Borough of *Stockport*.

celxxxv. An Act for establishing a general Cemetery at *Wolverhampton* in the County of *Stafford*, and for making certain direct Roads and Approaches to the said Cemetery from the Town of *Wolverhampton* and the Neighbourhood thereof.

celxxxvi. An Act to enable the *Great Northern Railway Company* to make a Branch Railway near *Sutton* in *Lincolnshire*.

celxxxvii. An Act to enable the *Great Northern Railway Company* to make certain Alterations in the Line and Levels of their Railway between *London* and the Neighbourhood of *Gratham*.

celxxxviii. An Act to enable the *East Lancashire Railway Company* to alter the Line and Levels of their Railway, and to make a Branch Railway therefrom; and for other Purposes relating thereto.

celxxxix. An Act to enable the *East Lancashire Railway Company* to extend the *Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston*, and the *Blackburn and Preston* Lines of their Railway, into *Preston*; and for other Purposes relating thereto.

ccxc. An Act to enable the *Northern Counties Union Railway Company* to make certain Alterations in their Railway in the Parishes of *Aysgarth* and *Wensley* in the North Riding of the County of *York*.

ccxci. An Act for making several Lines of Railway between *Penistone, Barnsley, Elsecar, and Doncaster*, in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, to be called "The *South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole Railway*;" and for authorizing the Purchase of Part of the *Sheffield, Rotherham, Barnsley, Wakefield, Huddersfield, and Goole Railway*, and of the *Dun Navigation and Dearne and Dove Canal*.

ccxcii. An Act for enabling the *Wear Valley Railway Company* to purchase or lease the *Bishop Auckland and Weardale Railway*, the *Wear and Derwent Railway*, the *Weardale Extension Railway*, and the *Shildon Tunnel*, and to raise an additional

Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.

ccxciii. An Act for establishing a general Cemetery for the Interment of the Dead in the Parish of *Newbury* near the Town of *Newbury* in the County of *Berks*.

ccxciv. An Act to empower the *London and North-western Railway Company* to make divers Branch Railways in the County of *Lancaster*; and for other Purposes.

ccxcv. An Act for the Consolidation of the *Duffryn Llynvi and Porth Cawl Railway Company* with the *Llynvi Valley Railway Company*.

ccxcvi. An Act for forming and regulating "The *Timber Preserving Company*;" and to enable the said Company to purchase and work certain Letters Patent.

ccxcvii. An Act for improving and regulating the Harbour of *Sutton Pool* within the Port of *Plymouth* in the County of *Devon*.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Printed by the Queen's Printer, and whereof the Printed Copies may be given in evidence.

1. AN Act to enable the Minister of the Parish of *Dalkeith* in the County of *Edinburgh* to feu his Glebe Lands lying in the said Parish.
2. An Act to empower the Devises of the Most Noble *Francis Duke of Bridgewater*, deceased, to appropriate to Building Purposes a Portion of *Cleveland Square* in the Parish of *Saint James, Westminster*, and to improve the Approaches thereto.
3. An Act to divide the Parish and Rectory of *Doddington* otherwise *Dornington* into Three separate and distinct Parishes and Rectories, and to endow the same out of the Revenues of that Rectory, and to make Provision for the further Division of such Rectories and Parishes; and for other Purposes connected therewith.
4. An Act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing certain Open Marshes and Waste Lands in the Township of *Ter-rington* in the County of *Norfolk*.
5. An Act for facilitating the Proof of the Will of the Right Honourable

- George Obrien*, late Earl of *Egremont* and Baron of *Cockermouth*, in certain Actions in *Ireland*.
6. An Act for exchanging Freehold Estates belonging to *Robert Kellett Long*, Esquire, for Freehold Estates settled by the Will of *Robert Churchman Long*, deceased, and for authorizing the leasing of the settled Estates.
 7. An Act for exchanging certain detached Portions situate in the County of *Sutherland* of the entailed Estate of *Poyntzfield*, belonging to Sir *George Gun Monro*, Knight, for the Lands of *Udale*, situate in the County of *Cromarty*, belonging to *James Matheson*, Esquire, contiguous to the said Estate of *Poyntzfield*, and for securing the Purchase of other Lands, to be entailed, and to form, along with the said Lands of *Udale*, Parts of the said entailed Estate of *Poyntzfield*.
 8. An Act to rectify an Error in an Act of the last Session, intituled *An Act to enable the Trustees appointed by Mrs. Jane Ferguson, deceased, to sell the Lands of Laverocklaw, and also certain Subjects situate in the Village of Ormiston, vested in them in trust, and to apply the Price to be obtained, and certain Trust Monies in their Hands, in the Purchase of other Lands, for the Purposes of the said Trust*.
 9. An Act for exchanging Hereditaments subject to Uses declared by the Will of *Anthony Compton*, Esquire, deceased, for Hereditaments belonging to the Right Honourable *Henry Earl Grey*, for selling and exchanging other Hereditaments subject to the same Uses, and for investing the net Proceeds to arise from such Sales and Exchanges in the Purchase of other Hereditaments, to be settled to the same Uses; and to authorize the granting of Leases of Part of the Hereditaments subject to the Uses of the said Will.
 10. An Act to enable *Edward Legh* and *Mary Anne* his Wife, and others, to make and authorize Sales, Exchanges, and also Building and other Leases, of Estates at *Newington* otherwise *Newington Lucies* and *Lewisham* respectively in the County of *Kent*; and for other Purposes.
 11. An Act to enable *Charles Gordon Duke of Richmond* and *Lennox* to borrow a certain Sum of Money upon the security of his entailed Estates, for Repayment to him of a Portion of the Monies laid out by him in the Improvement of these Estates.
 12. An Act for enabling certain Estates in *Ireland* of the Right Honourable *William Earl of Devon*, deceased, to be sold, and the Proceeds arising therefrom, after Payment of certain Charges and Incumbrances, to be applied in Payment or towards Reduction of the Charges and Incumbrances affecting the Family and other Estates in *England* late of the said Earl of *Devon*; and for authorizing the raising by Mortgage of the Estates in *Ireland*, until sold, of a limited Sum of Money, to be applied, under the Direction of the High Court of Chancery in *England*, in or towards permanently improving the said Estates in *Ireland*; and for making Provision for the Liquidation and Payment of the Principal Monies and Interest; and for other Purposes.
 13. An Act for enabling the Sale and Conveyance of certain Cottages, Gardens, and other improved Lands comprised in the Will of the Right Honourable *John William Earl of Dudley*, deceased, and for laying out the Sale Monies in the Purchase of Estates, to be settled to the Uses of the said Will; and for other Purposes.
 14. An Act for authorizing the Sale and Exchange of certain Lands, Collieries, Hereditaments, and Mining Stock, forming Part of the Estate of *John Bowes* late Earl of *Strathmore*, and for enabling the Trustees to shift the Charges affecting the Inheritance of the same Lands and Hereditaments; and for other Purposes.
 15. An Act to incorporate the President and Trustees of *Huggens's College* at *Northfleet* in the County of *Kent*, and to enable them the better to carry on the charitable Designs of the said College.
 16. An Act to increase the Number of Trustees for the Management of the *Dollar Institution* or *John M'Nabb's School*, and to incorporate the Trustees.
 17. An Act for enabling Conveyances to be made of the Estate and Interest of *Elizabeth Goddard* (who is of unsound Mind) in Lands and Tenements a Partition or Division whereof is directed by a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a Cause "*Whitmore v. Goddard*."

18. An Act to authorize the Sale of an Estate called *Morant's Court* otherwise *Morant's Court* otherwise *Madam's Court* in the County of *Kent*, late the Property of *John Fry*, Esquire, deceased, and for applying the Monies to arise by such Sale in Payment of Incumbrances affecting the said Estate, and for investing the Residue of such Monies for the Benefit of the Parties beneficially interested in the said Estate.
19. An Act for exonerating the Trustees of the deceased *George Paterson* of *Castle Huntly*, Esquire, the elder, of their Expenditure in making Improvements upon the entailed Estates left by him; for enabling them to acquire certain Lands contiguous thereto, and to grant Feus; and for certain other Purposes.
20. An Act for authorizing the Sale of so much of the entailed Lands and Estates of *Dundas* in the County of *Linlithgow*, belonging to *James Dundas*, Esquire, as may be required to pay the Debts affecting or that may be made to affect the said Estates; and for enabling the said *James Dundas* to borrow Money upon the security of the said Lands and Estates, for Repayment of a Portion of the Monies laid out in the Improvement of the said Lands and Estates, and in building a Mansion House and Offices for the same.
21. An Act for authorizing the granting of a new Lease of certain Coal Mines and Hereditaments in the County of *Durham*, late the Estate of *John Lyon*, Esquire, deceased.
22. An Act to vest in Trustees certain Lands in the Vicinity of *Glasgow* which belonged to the late *Colin Gillespie*, for the Purpose of selling a Portion thereof to pay off the Debt affecting the same, and of partitioning and feuing out the Remainder for the Benefit of his Heirs.
23. An Act for extending the Time for enrolling (pursuant to the Statute Third and Fourth of *William* the Fourth, Cap. Seventy-four,) a Deed executed in the Colony of *New South Wales* for the Purpose of enlarging a Base Fee in Hereditaments at *Mas-singham* in the County of *Lincoln* into an Estate in Fee Simple.
24. An Act for vesting in the Company of Proprietors of *Northam Bridge* and Roads certain Lands in the Town and County of *Southampton* and in the County of *Southampton*, and for empowering them to sell the same.
25. An Act for enabling the Trustees of the Will of *George Charles Rooke*, Esquire, deceased, to carry into effect a Contract for the Purchase of the Life Estate and Interest of *Hannah Rooke*, Widow, in the Real and Personal Estates of the said *George Charles Rooke*, respectively devised and bequeathed by his Will, and for raising Money for that Purpose; and for Payment of the Debts of the said *George Charles Rooke*, and of the Legacies and Arrears of Annuities bequeathed by his said Will; and for other Purposes incidental thereto.
26. An Act for enabling Leases, Sales and Partitions to be made of certain Estates in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, heretofore belonging to *John Penson* and *Molly* his Wife.
27. An Act to enable the Trustees of a Charity called the *Leeds Free Grammar School* to sell Parts of the Trust Estates belonging to the said Charity, and to Purchase other Lands, for the Uses and Purposes of the said Charity; and for other Purposes.
28. An Act to empower the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster* to sell and Exchange certain Lands and Hereditaments in the Parishes of *Paddington* and *Saint George Hanover Square* in the County of *Middlesex*, and to lay out the Monies to arise from such Sale in the Purchase of other Lands and Hereditaments; and for other Purposes.
29. An Act to vest certain Estates in the County of *York* in *England* in *Alexander William Robert Bosville* and *Godfrey Wentworth Bayard Bosville*, and in *Skye* and *North Uist* in *Scotland* in the Right Honourable *Godfrey William Wentworth Lord Macdonald*, and to enable the said Lord *Macdonald* to sell Parts of the said Estates in *Scotland*, for the Payment of Debts; and for other Purposes.
30. An Act for authorizing the Sale to the Right Honourable *William Baron Ward* of certain Freehold and Copyhold Hereditaments in the County of *Worcester* devised by the Will of *Thomas Pickernell*, Esquire, deceased, and for directing the Investment of the Purchase Money in other Hereditaments, to be settled in like Manner.

31. An Act for authorizing Leases to be granted for Quarrying and Mining Purposes of certain Estates in the *Isle of Purbeck* in the County of *Dorset*, subject to the Uses of the Will of *Maria Sophia Richards*, Spinster, deceased.
32. An Act for enabling the *Tunstall Market Company* to sell their Estate and wind up their Concerns, and for dissolving the Company.
33. An Act to enable the Trustees and Executors of the Will and Codicil of *Sir John Saint Aubyn*, Baronet, deceased, to raise a Sum of Money towards the Liquidation of his Debts, by Mortgage of his devised Estates in the County of *Devon*, instead of selling certain Leasehold Hereditaments in the County of *Cornwall*; and to enable the said Trustees to convey the Reversion in Fee Simple in the same Hereditaments, vested in them for that Purpose under the Will of the Reverend *John Moleworth Saint Aubyn*, deceased, to the Uses of the said Will and Codicil of the said *Sir John Saint Aubyn*, so as to convert such Lease holds into a Fee Simple Estate in possession; and for other Purposes.
34. An Act for the better Support and better Regulation of the Hospital of the Holy *Jesus*, founded in the *Manors* in the Town and County of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* at the Costs and Charges of the Mayor and Burgesses of the Town of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* in the County of the Town of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* aforesaid, and for con-

firming Sales and other Dispositions made of Estates formerly Part of the Possessions of the said Hospital; and for other Purposes; and for repealing an Act of the last Session of Parliament for the same Purposes.

35. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Canal on the Estates devised by the Will of the late Mr. *Jonathan Passingham*, for the Transport of Bricks manufactured on such Estates, and to enable the Trustees of the Will to complete the Purchase of an adjoining Estate contracted for by them; and for other Purposes.

PRIVATE ACTS.

Not Printed.

36. AN Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Robert Montgomery Martin*, Esquire, with *Jane Avis Frances Martin* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.
37. An Act to extend the Relief given by an Act of the Sixth and Seventh Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act to declare that certain Persons therein mentioned are not Children of the Most Honourable George Ferrars Marquis Townshend*.
38. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Thomas Brooks* with *Mary* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

PRICES OF STOCK IN EACH MONTH IN 1847.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	O. S. S. Annuities.	S. S. Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
January . . . {	207 204½	94½ 90½	93½ 90½	95½ 92½	9½ 9½	91 91	103½ 100	254 249	2½ pm. 8 pm.	15 pm. 2 pm.
February . . {	205 203½	91½ 90½	91½ 90½	93½ 92½	9½ 9½	90½ 89½	101½ 104½	251 249½	14 pm. 4 pm.	14 pm. 1 pm.
March . . . {	205½ 203½	91½ 89½	91½ 88½	93½ 89½	9½ 9½	... ...	... ...	251 247½	8 pm. 5 dia.	13 pm. 1 dia.
April . . . {	200½ 191	87½ 84½	88½ 85½	88½ 86½	9½ 9	85½ 83½	97½ 95½	246½ 242	2 pm. 7 dia.	4 pm. 4 dia.
May . . . {	193 188	87 85½	88½ 86½	88½ 87½	9½ 8½	86 84½	97 96½	246 240	10 pm. 1 pm.	10 pm. par.
June . . . {	197½ 195	89½ 86½	88½ 86½	91½ 88½	9½ 9	88 85½	98½ 98½	246 241	8 pm. 2 dia.	11 pm. 1 pm.
July . . . {	198 195	89½ 88½	89½ 88½	91½ 90½	9½ 9½	88½ 88½	98½ 97½	246½ 243	10 pm. 5 pm.	15 pm. 8 pm.
August . . . {	198 195	89½ 87½	87½ 86½	91 88½	9½ 9	86 85½	98½ 95½	244 240½	7 pm. 5 dia.	11 pm. 5 dia.
September . . {	197½ 196	88½ 87½	87½ 85½	89½ 89½	9½ 9	86½ 85½	... ...	241 236	3 pm. 7 dia.	10 pm. 2 pm.
October . . . {	187 181	82½ 78½	85½ 79½	84½ 79½	8½ 8	... ...	87½ 87½	228 221	3 dia. 50 dia.	3 pm. 97 dia.
November . . {	189 185	84½ 80½	86½ 82	86½ 82	8½ 8½	82½ 80½	98 91½	235 229	13 dia. 38 dia.	12 pm. 19 dia.
December . . {	189 186½	85½ 84½	86 85½	86½ 85½	8½ 8½	82½ 82½	92½ 92½	235 235	5 dia. 33 dia.	12 pm. 1 pm.

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AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.

FROM THE RETURNS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January	70	8	50	0	29	6	50	8	49	0	51	11
February	71	7	51	10	32	8	56	8	53	11	56	11
March	78	5	58	9	81	5	55	8	51	2	59	1
April	77	11	50	0	28	4	53	3	46	8	55	4
May	100	5	80	4	29	4	64	9	55	6	63	1
June	94	4	50	5	25	7	67	6	52	4	57	5
July	76	0	39	3	25	8	67	3	46	6	51	6
August	64	10	40	1	27	10	36	2	48	2	38	9
September	53	2	38	5	25	5	37	0	39	3	47	11
October	59	1	35	0	26	8	35	9	43	5	52	2
November	55	10	32	10	24	4	34	6	41	3	52	3
December	54	10	33	2	22	3	32	0	37	0	44	4

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, & CLOVER, $\frac{1}{2}$ LOAD.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hay { from to	45 76	45 75	45 75	52 76	52 76	45 74	40 80	45 75	48 75	50 72	50 70	50 72
Straw { from to	28 38	30 34	30 34	32 36	34 30	30 34	32 36	26 38	28 38	28 32	28 28	25 30
Clover { from to	65 95	65 95	65 95	74 98	70 96	65 95	60 100	60 90	72 105	72 95	70 88	70 92

AVERAGE PRICES OF BUTCHERS' MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8 lbs. in Smithfield Market, in 1847.

	Beef.				Mutton.				Veal.				Pork.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January ...	3	2	to	4	3	6	to	5	4	0	to	5	3	10	to	5
February ...	2	10	...	4	3	6	...	5	3	10	...	5	3	8	...	4
March	2	6	...	4	3	4	...	4	4	0	...	5	3	6	...	4
April	3	6	...	4	4	2	...	5	4	6	...	5	4	2	...	5
May	4	2	...	5	4	2	...	6	4	8	...	5	4	0	...	5
June	3	10	...	5	4	2	...	5	4	4	0	...	5	4	0	...
July	3	8	...	5	4	2	...	5	4	4	4	...	5	4	4	...
August	3	4	...	6	3	10	...	5	4	4	0	...	5	4	0	...
September .	3	2	...	4	3	8	...	5	2	3	10	...	5	0	3	8
October	3	4	...	4	3	8	...	4	8	3	8	...	4	8	4	0
November .	2	8	...	4	3	4	...	4	6	3	8	...	4	10	3	10
December .	3	4	...	4	3	2	...	4	8	3	8	...	4	8	3	8

SUMMARY of the WEEKLY TABLES of MORTALITY in the METROPOLIS for 1847.—*Published by Authority of the Registrar General.*

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE						
Population, 1841.		Quarter ending March 27th.	Quarter ending June 26th.	Quarter ending Sept. 25th.	Quarter ending Jan. 1, 1848.	Year.
Males.....	912,086					
Females.....	1,036,397					
Total	1,948,425	91 Days.	91 Days.	91 Days.	98 Days.	371 Days.
Districts.	West Districts	2146	1724	1936	2735	8541
	North Districts	2849	2424	2543	3023	11449
	Central Districts.....	2743	2164	2438	3586	10946
	East Districts	8480	9651	2948	4423	13442
	South Districts	4122	3398	3308	5239	16067
Ages.	0 to 15	5094	5058	6573	8967	96512
	15 to 60	5153	4467	4316	6125	19661
	60 and upwards	4906	2818	2379	4513	13915
	Males	7604	6407	6646	9690	30347
	Females	7685	5954	6541	9915	30085
	Total	15289	12361	13167	19606	60442

N. B.—The deaths in the district of Lewisham and the sub-district of Hampstead are now for the first time included in London.

Total Number of BANKRUPTS and DECLARATIONS of INSOLVENCY.

1847.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.	Declarations of Insolvency.
January . .	101	4	24	129	0
February . .	93	5	26	124	1
March . . .	126	4	34	164	1
April	101	8	36	145	0
May	157	4	38	199	2
June	148	5	35	188	0
July	182	0	29	161	1
August	119	7	45	171	0
September . .	114	6	40	160	1
October	136	8	63	202	0
November . . .	234	0	26	260	1
December . . .	194	5	34	233	1
Total	1865	51	490	2186	8

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1847.

Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer.		Number of Rainy and Snowy Days.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	In. Pts.	In. Pts.			
January	30.30	29.11	49°	19°	7
February	30.21	29.39	54	12	8
March	30.90	29.47	61	18	6
April	30.23	29.26	61	24	9
May	30.47	29.59	85	55	11
June	30.47	29.63	79	43	6
July	30.26	29.63	86	47	3
August	30.29	29.59	84	43	7
September . .	30.34	29.41	70	39	9
October	30.34	29.14	73	33	7
November	30.32	29.56	62	26	8
December	30.31	28.78	57	26	7

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM,—PASCHAL, 1847.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

Hichens, William, *St. John's*.
 Ross, Charles D. *Wadham*.
 Sellar, William Y. *Balliol*.
 Wodehouse, Lord, *Christ Church*.

CLASSIS II.

Colenso, Thomas B. *Exeter*.
 Cree, John A. *University*.
 Davey, William H. *Lincoln*.
 Howard, Edward J. *Lincoln*.
 Marriott, Wharton B. *Exeter*.
 Maynard, John H. P., A.M. *Pembroke*.
 Meyrick, Frederick, *Trinity*.
 Petch, George, *Lincoln*.
 Povah, Alfred, *Wadham*.
 Price, Thomas, *Magdalen Hall*.
 Southey, Thomas C. *Queen's*.
 Walter, Frank, *Worcester*.

CLASSIS III.

Baker, James, *University*.
 Bland, Philip D. *University*.
 Bullock, William T. *Magdalen Hall*.
 Field, Edmund, *Exeter*.
 Hearn, Thomas J. *New College*.
 Heygate, William U. *Merton*.
 Hull, John W. *Brasenose*.

Kewley, John W. *Brasenose*.
 Lowndes, Charles C. *St. Mary's Hall*.
 Marsh, Thomas, *St. Edmund Hall*.
 Milman, William, *Christ Church*.
 Ogilvy, Lord, *Christ Church*.
 Pinder, Edward, *Wadham*.
 Shebbeare, Charles H. *University*.
 Stapylton, William C. *Merton*.
 Tamplin, George, *St. John's*.
 Vickers, John C. H. *St. Mary's Hall*.
 Whitlock, George S. *Brasenose*.
 Witherby, Robert H. *Exeter*.

CLASSIS IV.

Alexander, William, *New Inn Hall*.
 Chalker, Frederick, *Corpus*.
 Compton, Berkeley D. *Merton*.
 Keene, Charles R. *Balliol*.
 King, Richard H. *Merton*.
 Langton, Stephen St. P. *Magdalen Hall*.
 Morgan, Hugh, *Jesus*.
 Orlebar, Augustus, *Wadham*.
 Peel, Robert K. *Balliol*.
 Ricketts, Martin H. *Exeter*.
 Roberts, John L. *Queen's*.
 Sanders, Arthur, *Balliol*.
 Sargent, Henry W. *Merton*.
 Woolley, Frederick, *St. Mary's Hall*.

Examiners.

Rowland Muckleston.
 Thomas F. Henney.

John E. Bode.
 William E. Buckley.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

Compton, Berkeley D. *Merton*.
 Cree, John, *University*.

CLASSIS II.

Davey, William H. *Lincoln*.
 Sanders, Arthur, *Balliol*.
 Smart, Groombridge N.G. *University*.

CLASSIS III.

Roberts, John L. *Queen's*.
 Southey, Thomas C. *Queen's*.

CLASSIS IV.

Bowles, Thomas, *Queen's*.

Chalker, Frederick, *Corpus*.
 Hinde, William, *University*.
 Hull, John, *Brasenose*.
 Incedon, Charles P. *Worcester*.
 Kittermaster, Frederick W. *Pembroke*.
 Knight, Robert H. *Brasenose*.
 Thorold, Arthur W. *Queen's*.
 Tonks, Edmund, *Queen's*.
 Woolley, Frederick, *St. Mary's Hall*.

CLASSIS V.

(*L. H. and M. and P.*)

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Examiners.

Robert Walker.

Bartholomew Price.

George Buckle.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM,—MICHAELMAS, 1847.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

Dodson, John G. *Christ Church*.
 James, John H. *University*.
 Morgan, George O. *Worcester*.
 Palgrave, Francis T. *Exeter*.
 Sanders, Thomas C. *Balliol*.
 Thornton, Robinson, *St. John's*.

CLASSIS II.

Benson, Richard M. *Christ Church*.
 Blackmore, Richard D. *Exeter*.
 Byrne, Henry B. *Oriel*.
 Campbell, Sir Arch. I. *Christ Church*.
 Lea, Arthur A. *Wadham*.
 Sclater, George, *Balliol*.
 Smith, Henry P. *Balliol*.
 Swaine, Frederick, *Worcester*.
 Wood, George, *University*.
 Wright, Robert B. *Worcester*.

CLASSIS III.

Baker, Henry G. *Exeter*.
 Birley, Robert, *Balliol*.

Blandford, Henry W. *Wadham*.
 Glascott, Cholmeley C. *Balliol*.
 Glyn, Richard St. L. *Balliol*.
 Harrold, William H. *Wadham*.
 Jackson, Henry G. *Brasenose*.
 Savory, Edmund, *Oriel*.
 Williams, David L. *Jesus*.

CLASSIS IV.

Banks, Frederick, *Magdalen Hall*.
 Ducane, Charles, *Exeter*.
 Harris, Samuel G. *Exeter*.
 Macnaught, John, *Wadham*.
 Mildmay, Humphrey F. *Christ Church*.
 Packe, Henry V. *Brasenose*.
 Phillott, Herbert, *Corpus*.
 Pigott, George W. *Exeter*.
 Prout, William S. *Worcester*.
 Trimmer, Charles, *Corpus*.
 Unwin, Walter M. *University*.
 Welsh, Thomas G. *Wadham*.
 Willis, William M. *Brasenose*.
 Windham, Baring W. *Christ Church*.

Examiners.

Rowland Muckleston.
 Thomas F. Henney.

J. E. Bode.
 J. J. B. Landon.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

Fraser, Simon J. G. *New Inn Hall*.
 Mildmay, Humphrey F. *Christ Church*.

CLASSIS II.

Benson, Richard M. *Christ Church*.
 Dale, Langham, *Queen's*.
 Douglas, Walter, *Christ Church*.
 Jenkinson, Henry T. J. *Balliol*.
 Lea, Arthur A. *Wadham*.
 Thornton, Robinson, *St. John's*.

CLASSIS III.

Willis, William M. *Brasenose*.

CLASSIS IV.

Dodwell, Henry J. *Exeter*.
 Ducane, Charles, *Exeter*.

CLASSIS V.

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Examiners.

Robert Walker.

Bartholomew Price.

George Buckle.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS. MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, 1847.

Moderators	{ John Couch Adams, M.A., <i>St. John's College.</i>
	{ George Gabriel Stokes, M.A., <i>Pembroke College.</i>
Examiners	{ John Sykes, M.A., <i>Pembroke College.</i>
	{ William Collings Mathison, M.A., <i>Trinity College.</i>

Wranglers.

Dr. Wilson, W. P.	<i>John's.</i>
Walker	<i>Trinity.</i>
Vinter	<i>John's.</i>
Hillier	<i>Trinity.</i>
Emery	<i>Corpus.</i>
Phear	<i>Pembroke.</i>
Hawkins	<i>John's.</i>
Hattersley	<i>John's.</i>
Pieters ...	{ <i>John's.</i>
Watson...	
Newton	<i>John's.</i>
Headlam	<i>John's.</i>
Boardman	<i>Caius.</i>
Luard	<i>Trinity.</i>
Ashwell	<i>Caius.</i>
Sutcliffe	<i>John's.</i>
Pollard	<i>Queen's.</i>
Lovell	<i>Caius.</i>
Fearnley	<i>John's.</i>
Edwards	<i>Pembroke.</i>
Ward	<i>John's.</i>
Cargill	<i>Sidney.</i>
Simpson, jun.	<i>Trinity.</i>
Tracy	<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Newham	<i>John's.</i>
Scott	<i>John's.</i>
Harrison	<i>Caius.</i>
Gunson	<i>Christ's.</i>
Mather	<i>Trinity.</i>
Wolstenholme	<i>Trinity.</i>
Perowne	<i>Corpus.</i>
Gurney	<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Parnell	<i>Peter's.</i>
Macgregor	<i>Trinity.</i>
Martyr	<i>Christ's.</i>
Goodwin	<i>Caius.</i>
Lomax	<i>Trinity.</i>
Ingram	<i>Trinity.</i>
Edlin	<i>Trinity.</i>
Gooch	<i>Magdalen.</i>
Sowerby	<i>Trinity.</i>
Holmes	<i>Pembroke.</i>
Leicester	<i>Clare.</i>

Senior Optimes.

Dr. Ewbank	<i>Caius.</i>
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Dr. Pennington	<i>Christ's.</i>
Goldie	<i>John's.</i>
Sykes	<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Smith, C. T.	<i>Caius.</i>
Blanchard	<i>Trinity.</i>
Newnham	<i>John's.</i>
Smythies	<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Hayward	<i>Trinity.</i>
Puckle	<i>John's.</i>
Gough	<i>John's.</i>
Davidson	<i>Trinity.</i>
Read	<i>John's.</i>
Beaumont	<i>Catherine.</i>
Gates	<i>Caius.</i>
Morgan	<i>Christ's.</i>
Medcalfe	<i>Sidney.</i>
Alder	<i>Trinity.</i>
Charlesworth	<i>John's.</i>
Welsh	<i>Corpus.</i>
Davies	<i>John's.</i>
Hewetson	<i>Corpus.</i>
Aston	<i>John's.</i>
Otley	<i>John's.</i>
Millard	<i>John's.</i>
Evans	<i>Trinity.</i>
Ogle	<i>Catherine.</i>
Milner	<i>Catherine.</i>
Penny	<i>Christ's.</i>
Vansittart	<i>Trinity.</i>
Plater	<i>Christ's.</i>
Clarkson	{ <i>Queen's.</i>
Wood	
Peach	<i>Christ's.</i>
Maudson	<i>John's.</i>
Bull	<i>Trinity.</i>
Wilson, J.	<i>Clare.</i>
Turner	<i>Caius.</i>
Roberts	<i>Magdalen.</i>
Rackham	<i>Corpus.</i>
Bickersteth	<i>Trinity.</i>
Ingleby	<i>Trinity.</i>
Graham	<i>Trinity.</i>
Blomefield	<i>Trinity.</i>
Hildebrand	<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Mackintosh	<i>John's.</i>
Holloway	<i>Trinity.</i>
Dykes	<i>Catherine.</i>
Wigram	<i>Trinity.</i>

Ds. Jackson	<i>Christ's.</i>
Charlton	<i>John's.</i>
Smith	<i>Queen's.</i>
Bolton	<i>Christ's.</i>
Benthall.....	<i>Clare.</i>
Simpson, sen. a }	<i>Trinity.</i>
Brett.....	<i>John's.</i>
Calthrop a }	<i>Trinity.</i>
Slater	<i>Catherine.</i>
Smith, H.	<i>Sidney.</i>
Prest β	<i>John's.</i>
Watson, J. S.	<i>John's.</i>
Monk β	<i>Trinity.</i>
Purton a	<i>Catherine.</i>
Luard, G. A.	<i>Jesus.</i>
Hole a	<i>John's.</i>
Anderson a	<i>John's.</i>
Day a	<i>Caius.</i>
Clayton β... }	<i>Caius.</i>
Wray	<i>Catherine.</i>

Ds. Manby	<i>John's.</i>
Longmore γ	<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Metcalf.....	<i>Corpus.</i>
Smith, F. R.....	<i>Queen's.</i>
Back a	<i>Trinity.</i>
Weir β	<i>Caius.</i>
Thomson	<i>John's.</i>
Ingle γ.....	<i>Caius.</i>
Woodhouse	<i>Trin. H.</i>
Sherlock	<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Carne	<i>Trinity.</i>
Montague.....	<i>Sidney.</i>
Baines	<i>Christ's.</i>
Beanlands	<i>Catherine.</i>
Girling γ	<i>Trinity.</i>
Hibbert.....	<i>John's.</i>
Bicknell	<i>Magdalen.</i>

CLASSICAL TRIPOS. 1847.

<i>Examiners.</i>	Francis France, M. A., <i>St. John's.</i>
	Francis Waley Harper, M. A., <i>St. John's.</i>
	Benjamin Wrigglesworth Beaton, M. A., <i>Pembroke.</i>
	John Alexander Freere, M. A., <i>Trinity.</i>

First Class.

Ds. Evans }	<i>Trinity.</i>
Vansittart }	<i>Trinity.</i>
Simpson	<i>Trinity.</i>
Gunson	<i>Christ's.</i>
Day' }	<i>Caius.</i>
Roberts }	<i>Magdalen.</i>
Anderson	<i>John's.</i>
Purton	<i>Catherine.</i>
Headlam	<i>John's.</i>
Alder	<i>Trinity.</i>
Hole.....	<i>John's.</i>
Back }	<i>Trinity.</i>
Holmes }	<i>Pembroke.</i>
Calthrop	<i>Trinity.</i>
Graham }	<i>Trinity.</i>
Newham }	<i>John's.</i>

Second Class.

Ds. Bull }	<i>Trinity.</i>
Weir }	<i>Caius.</i>
Bolton	<i>Christ's.</i>
Milner	<i>Catherine.</i>

Chancellor's Medallists.

C. Evans	<i>Trinity.</i>
A. A. Vansittart	<i>Trinity.</i>

Smith's Prizemen.

W. P. Wilson	<i>John's.</i>
R. Walker.....	<i>Trinity.</i>

Bell's Scholars.

F. Calvert	<i>Trinity.</i>
W. S. Collett	<i>Clare.</i>

Porson's Prize.

G. J. Gill.	<i>Emmanuel.</i>
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Ds. Monk	<i>Trinity.</i>
Sowerby	<i>Trinity.</i>
Prest.....	<i>John's.</i>
Gough }	<i>John's.</i>
Read }	<i>John's.</i>
Clayton	<i>Caius.</i>

Third Class.

Ds. Ottey	<i>John's.</i>
Peach	<i>Christ's.</i>
Harrison	<i>Caius.</i>
Longmore	<i>Emmanuel.</i>
Blomefield	<i>Trinity.</i>
Plater	<i>Christ's.</i>
Charlton	<i>John's.</i>
Millard.....	<i>John's.</i>
Bickersteth	<i>Trinity.</i>
Ingram	<i>Trinity.</i>
Wolstenholme	<i>Trinity.</i>
Penny	<i>Christ's.</i>
Goodwin	<i>Caius.</i>
Ingle	<i>Caius.</i>
Girling.....	<i>Trinity.</i>

Brown's Medallists.

Greek Ode, B. F. Westcott...	<i>Trinity.</i>
Latin Ode }	<i>D. J. Vaughan... Trinity.</i>
Epigrams }	

<i>Seatonian Prize.</i>	} No Prize adjudged.
<i>Camden's Medal.</i>	
<i>Craven's Scholar.</i>	

Chancellor's English Medallist.

H. Day	<i>Trin. Hall.</i>
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Members' Prize.

B. F. Wescott.....	<i>Trinity.</i>
D. J. Vaughan	<i>Trinity.</i>

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES.

THE extraordinary occurrences in this branch of science in the year 1846, which had a brief record in our volume for that year, naturally created a very great interest among its professors, and, while it increased the diligence and zeal of those who hoped to gain additional fame among the ranks of observers, stimulated the perseverance of those who follow the more abstruse labours of the closet—labours not less entitling to fame and distinction than the more popular and brilliant researches of those who sweep the heavens with their tubes. The year 1847, accordingly, while it presents no such startling results in the science of Astronomy as those which have rendered the preceding year so illustrious, presents many striking proofs of the industry and science of the astronomers, and which indeed, under more ordinary circumstances, would have made the year memorable in the annals of philosophic investigation.

Although no such wonderful triumph of science as the discovery of the planet *Neptune* has excited the astonishment of the world, the discovery of three new PLANETS may well suffice to attract its attention.

On the 1st of July M. Hencke of Driessen, whose name had already become celebrated as the discoverer of the planet *Astræa*, acquired an additional title to fame by the detection of another small

planet, to which the name of *Hebe* has been given. This planet, when first seen, appeared to be of the 9th magnitude, and its places, estimated on the Berlin maps (*Hora* xvii.), are

	h.	R.A.	N.P.D.
July 1	10½	267° 7'	93° 43'
July 3	11¼	256° 40'	93° 51'

The orbit, as calculated by Mr. Hind, is—

Epoch of Mean Anomaly,	1847, July 0 G. M. T.	283° 56' 54"
Longitude of Perihe-	°	"
lion	8	17 24 } M. Eq.
Ascending Node .	137 25 35	} July 0.
Inclination . . .	15	2 56
Eccentricity . . .	0.238910	
Mean Diurnal Motion	886."	0778
Sidereal Period .	4.004	years.

"I am not aware," says the President of the Astronomical Society, Sir J. F. W. Herschel in his address on the subject of the award of the Testimonials, "of any peculiarity in the method of M. Hencke's search for these planets; but the search itself is a striking example of that determined and almost desperate perseverance which deserves success, even should it not always command it, but which, when brought to bear upon any department of natural knowledge, very seldom indeed goes unrewarded, though not always in the way originally contemplated. During a period of nearly fifteen years, M. Hencke had devoted himself to this especial branch of astronomical inquiry, comparing successive portions of the heavens *seriatim* both with his own delineations and registers of their contents and with the Berlin Maps, one of which (that of Knorre) was observed by him on the 8th of December, 1845, to be deficient in a star remarkably situated between two others of less magnitude marked on the map. This, and

his own previous knowledge of the ground, at once assured him that, at length, his toils had met their reward. Had he desisted at this point, and content with this success, and weighing it with the labour it had cost him, decided that another fifteen years of life ought not to be hazarded on so precarious a venture, assuredly neither surprise nor blame would have attached to such a decision. But he reasoned otherwise. Aware of the vantage-ground of practice and familiarity on which he stood, beyond what he occupied at first entering on his task—perhaps, too, in some degree enamoured of the work itself, which not unseldom happens, and which is one of those beautiful intellectual adaptations which make useful labour in some considerable degree its own reward—he persisted in the search; and on the 12th of July, 1847, the planet *Hebe* for the first time presented itself to his sight. And he still persists; and another, and yet another, member of our system, we will hope will own him for their discoverer."

On the 13th of August another planet was added to our system by Mr. Hind, a distinguished amateur, at Mr. Bishop's Observatory. The new body, which received the name of *Iris*, is another member of the remarkable group of planets between *Mars* and *Jupiter*; the light was that of a star of the 8.9th magnitude. Its elements, as calculated by Professor Challis, are—

Mean Anomaly, 1847,	
Aug. 20.0	311° 16' 43" 8
Long. of Perihelion	32° 27' 0.5
Long. of Ascending Node	257 4 7.1
Inclination	5 8 43.5
Eccentricity	0.3068575
Long. of Mean Distance	0.4055956
Mean Daily Motion	874".2048
Period in Sidereal Years	47.0568

On the night of the 18th of October following, the science and

perseverance of the same gentleman were rewarded by the discovery of yet another planet (being the second within six weeks), which was designated *Flora*; when first seen, it equalled in brightness stars of the 9th magnitude, but it increased subsequently to that of the 8th. Its elements have been calculated by several of the most eminent astronomers with singular agreement, from which it will be observed, that its period of revolution is considerably shorter than that of any other small planet.

Mr. Hind's calculations give—

Mean Anomaly	35° 39' 1."87	
Long. of Perihelion on the Orbit	32 48 44.95	} M. Eq. 1848.0
Ascending Node	110 19 6.21	
Inclination	5 52 47.76	
Angle of Eccentricity	9 1 26/10	
Log. Semi-axis Major	0.3426076	
Mean Sidereal Daily Motion	1086".66375	
Period ... about	34 years.	

The position of the orbit of *Flora* is favourable to Olbers' idea with regard to the origin of this zone of planets, which hypothesis is countenanced by the elements of *Hebe* and *Astræa*. According to the latest and most accurate determinations of their elements, it appears probable that the small planets now have the following order with respect to mean distance from the sun; namely, *Flora*, *Iris*, *Vesta*, *Hebe*, *Astræa*, *Juno*, *Ceres*, *Pallas*. The inclinations of three of the orbits of the newly discovered bodies, namely, those of *Astræa*, *Iris*, and *Flora*, are nearly the same.

In his address to the Society

respecting the award of testimonials, Sir John Herschel says—

"It is for an achievement precisely similar to that of Hencke's discovery of *Hebe* that one of our Testimonials has also been awarded to Mr. Hind, who, availing himself of the excellent instrument placed at his disposal by Mr. Bishop, and carrying out in their full extent the enlightened views of that gentleman in so placing them, has signalized himself by the discovery of two or more of this singular group of planets, *Iris* and *Flora*, in quick succession, both having fallen to his fire within the surprisingly short period of two months of one another, namely, *Iris* on the 19th of August, and *Flora* on the 18th of October, of last year. These discoveries were, of course, not the result of accident. Like those of Professor Hencke, they arose out of a systematic search, instituted expressly with this view, and commenced in November, 1846, in which the Berlin Maps were employed so far as they extend, small stars 9.10th and 10th magnitude not marked in them being inserted from time to time as they came under examination. The circumstances of the discovery of *Flora* were remarkable. Owing partly to the excellent mounting and optical power of the instrument employed, and partly to his own dexterity and precision in its use, Mr. Hind was enabled to satisfy himself, within little more than three hours from his first noticing it, that a star supernumerary in the 5th hour of the Berlin Maps had sensibly changed its place, and consequently felt himself authorized to announce it formally, as assuredly a planet, on the very night of its discovery.

"The wish which I have uttered in the case of M. Hencke, I will repeat as respects Mr. Hind; may another, and yet another, planet reward his continued prosecution of this interesting line of research! He merits it by many titles. No name comes oftener before the astronomical world, as an assiduous observer and able computist in that department of astronomy which the nature of the instrumental means committed to his charge gives him an immediate connection with—as a diligent observer of double stars and computer of their orbits, for instance—or as the first detector of several comets, one of them a very remarkable one, which, from his calculation of its

orbit, he was enabled to follow up to its actual perihelion, and to behold it at noon-day presenting a clear and well-defined disc within 2" of the sun. Mr. Hind has also made himself advantageously known to us as having recently announced the probable return of one of the greatest comets recorded in history, that of 1264 and 1556, which he has apparently sufficiently identified as one and the same comet, and which, if his computations be correct, is probably at this very moment near upon its perihelion."

While the attention of astronomers was thus directed to new discoveries, it may readily be imagined that the grand achievement of Messrs. Adams and Le Verrier, in the discovery of *Neptune*, was not neglected, and the observations of this great and important body assumed a high degree of interest. On the 3rd of October, Mr. Lassell, of Cambridge, announced that he thought he perceived *Neptune* had a ring similar to that of *Saturn*, and a small star apparently below the ring. This announcement attracted the interest of the astronomers, and a rigid observation followed; the fact of the ring has hitherto been left undecided, many eminent observers being strongly impressed that the new planet has such an accompaniment, while others were not sufficiently convinced as to the reality of the appearance, which is left for further investigation; there was, however, no doubt that the small star was, in fact, a satellite, revolving about the planet in 5 days 21 hours nearly: its orbit appears to have a minor axis differing little from the diameter of the planet, and is much brighter in the preceding than in the following half of its path; this periodical variation seems to show that one side of the satellite has

less power of giving back light than the other, and that the time of rotation upon its axis is equal to its periodic time round the planet, as is the case in our own moon. It is also said that there is strong evidence of the existence of another satellite, fainter and more distant from the primary than Lassell's.

Some very remarkable discrepancies as to the elements of *Neptune* having been observed, Mr. Adams has published a new set of elements, viz. :—

Mean Long.				
Jan. 1, 1847,				
G. M. T. . .	328°	13'	54".5	
Long. of Peri-				
helion on				
Orbit . . .	11	13	41 .5	} M. Eq.
Long. of As-				
cending Node	130	5	39 .0	} 1847.0
Inclination to				
Ecliptic . .	1.	47	1 .5	
Mean Daily				
Motion . . .			21. 3774	
Semi-axis Ma-				
ajor			30. 2026	
Eccentricity of				
Orbit			0. 0083835	

From this it appears that *Neptune* moves in a much smaller orbit than was originally calculated. Its mean distance from the sun now appears, instead of 38, to be near 30; and its periodic time, instead of 220 years, to be nearly 166. Its mass, as might be expected, now comes out to be much less than that given by the former investigation; it now appears to be about $\frac{1}{23100}$ of that of the sun.

Five COMETS have been discovered within the year. The first by Professor Colla, at Parma, on the evening of the 7th of May. It was faint, and visible only with powerful telescopes. On the 4th of July M. Mauvais detected a

comet not far from the pole. It exhibited a stellar nucleus, and at one time a short tail; this was the third comet discovered by M. Mauvais. On the 20th of July M. Brossen, at Altona, made his third cometary discovery. It presented the unusual circumstance that a parabola would not represent the observations; there are considerable discrepancies between the elliptic elements that have been computed, and its period has been variously reckoned at 28 and 100 years. M. Schweitzer, Director of the Observatory at Moscow, discovered another comet near ϵ Cassiopeiæ on the 31st of August. The last comet of the year had the strange fortune of being discovered independently by four several observers, namely, by Miss Mitchell, in America, on the 1st of October; by De Vico, at Rome, on the 3rd; by the Rev. W. R. Dances, at Cranbrook, on the 7th; and by Madame Rümker, at Hamburg, on the 11th. It was visible to the naked eye, and resembled a star of the 4th magnitude; by the telescope it appeared as a large diffused nebula, and sometimes exhibited a tail about 2° in length. It approached pretty near the earth.

The great eclipse of the Sun which took place on the 9th of October naturally excited the attention of the learned Sir J. Herschel, who, foreseeing the possibility of the phenomenon being not perfectly annular at Greenwich, had taken every precaution for procuring an authentic record of the observations made elsewhere; and, as our cloudy skies defeated all observation, we are dependent on the statements of foreign observers for our knowledge of the appearances presented.

M. Mauvais, of Orleans, says :—

"When the cusps of the sun were about a quarter of the moon's diameter apart, the advance of these points towards each other was very sensible, being almost as rapid as the movement of a star in the field of a transit instrument, but it was not uniform. The cusps appeared to wriggle forwards, sometimes faster, sometimes slower, with a *vermicular* motion."

"I saw distinctly," M. Mauvais says, "a luminous trace in advance of the cusp and its prolongation, but at a distance of about 10", the dark interval gradually diminished in extent at its extremities, and the detached luminous points grew larger and finally fused in one. Just before the definitive formation of the annulus, a series of points and luminous traces, more or less extended in the direction of the moon's limb (but all very thin in the perpendicular direction), were seen throughout the space between the cusps; all these grew gradually larger at the extremities, and finally united. The ring, when formed, was very thin, not exceeding a few seconds. I insist particularly on this point, that the dark intervals gradually decreased, not merely in a direction parallel to the moon's limb, but also in depth or perpendicular to the limb. They did not extend themselves into dark filaments, as described by Mr. Bailey, in his *Memoir*, and as represented in his drawing."

And M. Schaub, of Cilly, in Styria, says:—

"With a magnifying power of 40, and a red shade, the formation of the ring took place without any irregularity. At this time the sun was a little clouded, but shortly after he became perfectly clear; and a power of 60 was applied, with a dark glass, which, combining complementary colours, gives white images. The lunar mountains were distinctly seen upon the sun. The limb of the moon undulated, but continued circular up to the time of the second contact. This contact did not take place in a continuous line; the tops of several mountains touched the sun's limb at once, so that the cusps were connected by a series of luminous points separated from each other, but perfectly referable to the forms of the mountains previously seen."

"The duration of the annulus was 7' 0" 4, which should, perhaps, be increased 2' or 3' on account of the clouds at the first contact. The second contact was estimated to take place at the disappearance

of the luminous points. If the second contact be estimated from the formation of these points, then the duration must be shortened about 1'."

Some remarkable explanations of certain known inequalities of the Moon's motion have also been made.

The Report of the Astronomical Society says:—

Among the communications received by the Society, is one by our Associate, Professor Hansen, on two inequalities in the motion of the moon. No equally important addition has been made to physical astronomy during many years. For more than half a century the want of a small correction to the moon's theoretical motion, of the nature of an inequality of long period, had been recognised by physical astronomers. Several conjectural terms had been suggested, adopted for a time, and finally disproved. Professor Hansen has shown clearly that this correction is given by the introduction of two terms, depending on the perturbations which the action of *Venus* produces in the motion of the moon. One of these arises from a remarkable numerical relation between the anomalistic motion of the moon and the sidereal motions of *Venus* and the Earth; the other is an indirect effect of an inequality of long period in the motions of *Venus* and the Earth, which was discovered some years ago by the Astronomer Royal. The systematic nature of the research made by Professor Hansen for the discovery of terms of this class seems to exclude the possibility that any other similar inequalities of appreciable value will be hereafter found. As an instance of careful and orderly inquiry into the effects produced by forces of a very complicated kind, of application of refined methods to the computation of the results, and of ultimate success, this investigation by Professor Hansen may be compared with any in modern physical astronomy.

A remarkable paper by Mr. Gallo-way, on "The Proper Motion of the Solar System," forms part of the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, a subject elaborately treated by Arge-lander, Lundahl, and Otto Struve by a comparison of the observed motions of stars in the northern hemisphere, with their precessional mo-

tion during a long interval. The conclusion arrived at by these astronomers was that, independently of the proper motions attributable to the stars themselves, there is also an apparent motion well recognised, arising from the set of the solar system towards a well-determined point in the heavens. This fact Mr. Galloway attempted to verify by a similar discussion derived from observed motion of stars in the southern hemisphere. The result arrived at by Mr. Galloway agrees very satisfactorily with that adduced by Otto Struve, and the fact is therefore greatly more certain, and as sure as that of any other phenomena of astronomy.

The completion of various astronomical labours of the most distinguished character also marked the year. Among these may be mentioned the publication of a splendid volume, at the expense of the Duke of Northumberland, containing the results of Sir John Herschel's four and a half years' residence at the Cape, beginning with 1834 — a task undertaken with most enlarged conceptions of the duties of science, and a deep sense of filial obligation.

Sir John Herschel having some years ago intimated the desirableness of collecting an unbroken series of graphical descriptions of the sun's surface, the Rev. J. T. Hussey nobly worked out the idea, and presented to the Astronomical Society eleven hundred drawings of the sun's surface, from April 1826 to December 1847.

The *Histoire Celeste* has been reduced, and the Southern Catalogue of stars has been calculated at the expense of the British Association, and published at the expense of the British Government,

works the labour of which had been greatly increased by the premature deaths of three of the gentlemen who had undertaken the task. A remarkable work on the "Distribution of the Stars," under the title of *Etudes d'Astronomie Stellaires* has been published by M. Struve, of which one of the most remarkable results is the conclusion that the stars which we see with the naked eye are a part of the great stratum of stars which, when we see it edgewise, we distinguish as the Milky Way. Another great deduction made in this remarkable work relates to the "Extinction of the Light of the Stars in passing through the celestial spaces."

The researches of Sir J. Lubbock on the Planetary Theory, those of MM. Le Verrier and Adams on Planetary Perturbations, the Zone Observations of Professor Argelander of Bonn; the reduction of Greenwich Observations of the Moon from 1750 to 1840; Colonel Everest's "*Account of the Measurement of the great Meridional Arc of India*," and Weisse's *Catalogus Stellarum ex Zonis Regiomontanis*, are among the many illustrious proofs of the advance of science and the zeal and knowledge of its professors. In short, to use the words of the yearly report of the Astronomical Society, it seemed as if astronomy had exhibited the results of every kind of human aid, and had chosen the year 1847 to show how well she could at once command the highest speculation of mathematical intellect, the laborious perseverance of calculating toil, the discriminating sagacity of the observer, the munificence of mercantile wealth, and the self-devotion of the voluntary exile.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

THE very great success which had attended the explorations of the expeditions undertaken by the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, in extending the knowledge of those parts of the Arctic Coasts, which had defeated the enterprise of Franklin, Ross, Parry, and other travellers sent out by the Government of England, prompted that great and spirited commercial company to fit out another expedition, with the object of determining whether the land visited by Sir John and Captain James Ross was, as was the opinion of the latter, an island, or whether in truth Boothia Felix was, as was strongly asserted by the former, an extensive peninsula joined to the main by a narrow neck of land, intersected by lakes and ponds. The expeditions of Messrs. Dease and Simpson which had attained such great results in joining Point Barrow, the extreme point visited by Captain Beechey, to the limit of the journey of Franklin, Point Beechey, and subsequently in filling up the gap left between the Point Turnagain of the latter navigator and the extreme point attained by Captain Back, had been accomplished by means apparently inadequate, being little more than foot journeys performed by those enterprising gentlemen, accompanied by a few attendants for the conveyance of necessaries, without those ample supplies of boats, stores, arms, and peltries, with which the munificence of the Bri-

tish Government endeavoured to arm their officers against the possibility of failure. The expedition now despatched by the Hudson's Bay Company, under the command of Dr. John Rae, was upon a similar unostentatious scale. Its precise objects were to determine the question of the continuity of the land of North America with Boothia Felix, and to survey the unexplored portion of the Arctic coast at the north-eastern angle of the American continent. This undertaking was brought to a successful issue, the result being, beyond the power of further dispute, that Sir John Ross was perfectly correct in his opinion, that Boothia Felix is a peninsula; that Melville Peninsula is part of the main land bounded on the north by the Hecla and Fury Straits; and that the great Gulf of Boothia has no outlet or communication with Hudson's Bay south of Hecla and Fury Straits, or with Baffin's Bay on the north, except by Prince Regent's Inlet.

The Report of Dr. Rae to the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company is an interesting document, of which the following is the most important portion:—

“The expedition under my charge left Churchill on the 5th of July, 1846, for the purpose of tracing the coast of America between Dease and Simpson's farthest, and the Strait of the Fury and Hecla, and returned in safety to this place on the 6th instant, after having, by travelling over the ice and snow in the spring,

surveyed the coast from the Lord Mayor's Bay of Sir John Ross to within eight or ten miles of the Fury and Hecla Strait, thus proving that that eminent navigator was correct in stating Boothia Felix to be a portion of the American continent. After leaving Churchill, the crews of the boats were divided into watches, so that we continued under sail day and night whenever the weather was sufficiently moderate. On the 23rd, we made the traverse from the south to the north side of the entrance of the Wager River with some difficulty; and holding on our course towards Repulse Bay, about 7 P.M. on the 24th we rounded Cape Hope, and sailed up during the night to within eight miles of the head of the bay, where we cast anchor for a few hours under shelter of a small island near its south shore. At 8 P.M., on the 25th, we entered Gibson's Cove. From a chart drawn by one of the party, I inferred that the Arctic Sea (named Akkoolee), to the west of Melville Peninsula, was not more than forty miles distant, in a N.N.W. direction, and that about thirty-five miles of the distance was occupied by deep lakes: so that we would have only five miles of land to drag our boat over—a mode of proceeding which I had decided upon, even had the distance been much greater, in preference to going round by the Fury and Hecla Strait. Having unloaded the boats, and placed one of them, with the greater part of the cargo, in security, the other was hauled three miles up a rapid and narrow river, which flowed from one of the lakes we were to pass through. On the 27th we reached the lake, which was six miles long, and varied from half a mile to two hundred yards in breadth, its depth being in some places upwards of thirty fathoms. After traversing several lakes, and crossing over six "portages," on the 1st of August we entered a shallow stream flowing to the northward. Following this, we arrived at the sea at 5 P.M., in latitude $67^{\circ} 18' N.$; longitude, by account, $87^{\circ} 30' W.$

"Early on the morning of the 2nd, we carried the baggage a mile further down the stream, and afterwards, with much trouble, dragged our boat over some shoals. We were now afloat in a salt water lake of a few miles in width, and we steered towards the only apparent opening bearing north. After tracing the shore for eleven miles, we passed a steep rocky point, which was named Point Hargrave. At 11 A.M., on the 3rd, we

rounded a high bluff cape, which was called after the lady of Sir John Henry Pelly, bart., governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is situated in latitude $67^{\circ} 27' N.$; longitude, by account, $87^{\circ} 40' W.$ With much exertion, we advanced three miles beyond the cape, when we were inclosed by the ice, so that we could neither advance nor retreat. The shore still kept its north-west trending, and presented a succession of low muddy points and alternate bays. There was a fresh breeze off shore on the 5th, which had but little effect upon the ice. I therefore determined on returning, and, if possible, crossing over to Melville Peninsula for the purpose of tracing its shores to the Fury and Hecla Strait. By chopping off some pieces of ice, and pushing aside others, after much exertion we succeeded in getting our boat among ice somewhat less closely packed. During our detention, the weather had been so foggy, that no observations of any value could be obtained; our clothes were all the time either quite wet or damp, our fuel was nearly expended, and we had much difficulty in finding water that was drinkable. Working our way among the ice until a mile or two past Point Hargrave, there now appeared to be sufficient open water to allow us to cross over to Melville Peninsula, the nearest point of which bore N.E. (true), distant ten miles. We completed the traverse in five hours, amidst torrents of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, the wind having shifted from S.W. to E. There was a thick fog with rain all the night of the 6th, but about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 7th a fresh breeze from S.E. dispersed the mist. As soon as the weather cleared up we started, but our progress was very slow; in four hours we gained as many miles, and were again stopped by our constant enemy. Early on the 8th, it became calm; and so slight had been the effect of the late gale, that the ice had nearly surrounded us before we got our anchor up. The boat could not be placed in safety here; I therefore decided on running back to our starting point, and there awaiting some favourable change. A light breeze aided our retreat; but the ice followed close in our rear, and before we had been half an hour under shelter every spot of open water was filled up. I prepared to walk across to Repulse Bay, to learn how the men left there were getting forward with the arrangements for wintering. Leaving

three men in the charge of the boat, I started on the 9th, in company with the other three, and reached our destination on the following day, at 2 P.M. After mature consideration, I determined on giving up all hopes of prosecuting the survey at present. On the 11th, retaining one man with myself, to guard our stores and attend the nets, the remaining six were sent to assist in bringing over the boat. They returned on the 15th, having been only two days crossing. Two Esquimaux had accompanied them to assist, and also to act as guides; three of the "portages" were thus avoided, and the party had likewise the advantage of a fine fair breeze in the lakes. The Esquimaux had wrought well, and were liberally rewarded. All hands were now busily occupied in making preparations for a long and cold winter. To build a house was our first object, and, there being no wood, stones were collected at a favourable spot, in a hollow on the north side of the river, a quarter of a mile from the sea. On the 2nd of September our house was furnished. Its internal dimensions were 20 feet long by 14 feet broad; height in front $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, sloping to $5\frac{1}{2}$ at the back. The roof was formed of oil-cloths and morse skin coverings, the masts and oars of our boats serving as rafters. The door was made of parchment deer-skins stretched over a frame of wood. It was named Fort Hope, and it was situated in latitude $66^{\circ} 32' 16''$ N., longitude (by a number of lunar distances) $86^{\circ} 55' 51''$ W. The variation of the compass on the 30th of August, 1846, was $62^{\circ} 50' 30''$ W.; dip of the needle $88^{\circ} 14'$; and the mean time of 100 vertical vibrations in the line of declination, 226". The winter was extremely stormy, indeed so much so that frequently we could not move fifty yards from the house for several days together. Towards the end of February, preparations for our spring journeys were commenced.

"On the 5th of April I left Fort Hope, in company with three men, the Esquimaux, Ibit-chuk, and Ouglibuck's son, as interpreter. Our bedding and provisions were placed on two sledges, each drawn by four dogs. For two days our route was the same as that by boat through the lakes last autumn. On the 7th, when two miles from the sea, we struck across land to the westward, and built our snow house on a small lake four miles from Point Hargrave. This being the last fresh-water lake we were likely to see for some days, our

sled-runners were re-iced. A strong breeze of head wind with thick snow drift impeded our progress on the 8th, but we nevertheless advanced seven miles beyond Cape Lady Pelley before encamping. The 9th proved fine, and the ice was less rough than that passed over the previous day; but our dogs began to fail, and one of them having become quite useless was shot. About mid-day on the 10th we arrived opposite a rounded point, which was named Cape Weynton. Our course now lay across a bay about six miles deep, and ten wide, which received the name of Colville, in honour of the deputy-governor of the company. The north point of the bay, which we reached the following forenoon, was called Beaufort, after the learned and scientific hydrographer to the Admiralty. Our next encampment was in Keith Bay, situated in lat. $68^{\circ} 17'$ N., long. $88^{\circ} 22'$ W. The coast here took a sharp turn to the eastward, and our Esquimaux companion informed me, that by crossing overland, in a north-west direction, to a large bay which he had formerly visited, we should shorten our distance considerably. I decided on adopting the plan proposed, and left the coast on the morning of the 12th. On the 15th, which was very stormy, with a temperature of 20° below zero, we arrived at the steep mud-banks of the bay spoken of by our guide, and called by him Ak-ku-li-gu-wiak. As the dogs were now nearly useless, I determined on leaving them here with some of the party, including the Esquimaux, for the purpose of recruiting their strength, and, if possible, to kill seals, which were numerous, whilst I, with two of the men, proceeded to trace the remainder of the unexplored coast. The 16th was so stormy that we could not attempt to cross the bay; but early on the morning of the 17th I set out in company with two of the men for the purpose of following the coast to some point surveyed by Sir John Ross—as I now felt confident that that veteran discoverer was correct in his opinion as to Boothia Felix being part of the American continent. We directed our course to the furthest visible land, which bore N.W. (true). The weather was beautiful, but cold, and, the ice being smooth, a brisk walk of seventeen miles brought us to the point towards which we had been proceeding, in time to obtain a meridian observation of the sun. Cape Berens is situated in lat. $69^{\circ} 4' 12''$ N., and long. $90^{\circ} 35'$ W. It is formed entirely of granite, partially covered with

moor. Thirteen miles beyond this we arrived at two narrow points in the small bay. The shore still trended to the N. W., and we had not travelled more than four leagues on the 18th, when the coast took a sharp turn to the eastward. We had been tracing the west side of a deep inlet, which was named Halkett, after one of the members of your honourable Board.

As we were now near the latitude and longitude of Lord Mayor's Bay of Sir John Ross, I struck across land nearly in a north direction; and at noon, when passing over a considerable lake, the latitude $69^{\circ} 26' 1''$ N. was observed. Advancing three miles beyond this, we reached another lake; and, as there was as yet no appearance of the sea, I ordered my companions to build a snow hut and search for fuel whilst I went to look for the coast. A walk of twenty minutes brought me to an inlet not more than a quarter of a mile wide. This I traced to the westward for three miles, when my course was again obstructed by land. Ascending some high rocks, from which a good view could be obtained, I thought I could distinguish rough ice in the desired direction. With renewed hopes I set out at a rapid pace, plunging among deep snow, scrambling over rocks and through rough ice, until I gained some rising ground close to the beach. From the spot where I now stood, as far as the eye could see to the north-west, lay a large extent of ice-covered sea, studded with innumerable islands. Lord Mayor's Bay was before me, and the islands were those named by Sir John Ross the Sons of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland. The isthmus which connects the land to the northward with Boothia Felix is only one mile broad, and, to judge by the number of stone marks set up on it, appears to be a favourite resort of the natives. Its latitude is $69^{\circ} 31'$ N., longitude by account $91^{\circ} 29' 30''$ W.

On the following morning, after taking possession of our discoveries with the usual formalities, we proceeded on our return;—following, as nearly as possible, the same route as that by which we had passed in the opposite direction, and arrived at Repulse Bay on the 5th of May, all safe and well, but as black as negroes, from the combined effects of frost bites and oil smoke. At our winter quarters every thing had gone on prosperously. Having still to trace the west shore of Melville Peninsula, I started for this purpose on the evening of the 13th of May, intending to

travel by night with a chosen party of four men. Our course to the sea was nearly due north, through a chain of lakes; and on the 16th we built our snow hut on Cape Thomas Simpson, in lat. $67^{\circ} 19' 14''$ N., long. 87° W., a rocky point which I had visited last autumn in the boat. From this place I sent back a fatigue party of three men and a sledge of dogs that had assisted us thus far. As the dogs were of little use during the last journey, I took none with me now. We left our snow hut on the evening of the 16th. We advanced only twelve miles the first night. On the 17th we crossed a bay eighteen miles wide, and encamped at its north point; opposite to which, and within two miles of the shore, there is a large island, which was honoured with the name of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A small island to the south of this was called Sabine Island. The general trending of the coast was now N.N.E., near the shore the banks being high and steep. On the 20th we were detained twenty-four hours by stormy weather at Cape Lady Simpson, a long point in lat. $68^{\circ} 10'$ N., long. $85^{\circ} 53'$ W. We rounded Selkirk Bay (called after the noble Earl of that name) on the 21st; and, after passing a number of small points and bays, we encamped on what at first appeared to be a part of the main land, but which was afterwards found to be an island. Our snow house on the 25th was built in lat. $68^{\circ} 48'$ N., long. $85^{\circ} 4'$ W., near a small stream, frozen (like all others we had passed) to the bottom. Leaving two men to endeavour to fish and shoot, I went forward with the others and crossed Garry Bay, passing inside a number of islets. Our course on the following night lay to the westward of north—the coast being high and rocky, and indented with numerous inlets. After accomplishing twenty miles in a straight line, we encamped. Our provisions being nearly exhausted, I could proceed only half a day's journey further northward, being obliged to return the same night to our present quarters. Leaving one of the men, I set out with the other. The snow fell fast, and the walking was extremely fatiguing. After advancing ten miles, the land turned sharp to the eastward; but as the weather was thick I could not see how far it trended in this direction. When we had waited here nearly an hour, the sky cleared up, and I discovered that we were on the south shore of a considerable bay, and could trace the coast to the northwards for about twelve

miles beyond it. To the most distant visible point (lat. $69^{\circ} 48' N.$, long. $85^{\circ} 8' W.$) I gave the name of Cape Ellice; the land where we stood was called Cape Crozier, and the intervening bay received the name of Party Bay. Finding it hopeless to attempt reaching the Strait of the Fury and Hecla, from which Cape Ellice could only be a few miles distant, we retraced our steps, and after an absence of eleven hours joined our companion.—Early in the morning of the 80th, we arrived at our snow hut of the 25th. The men we had left here were well, but very thin—as they had neither caught nor shot any thing eatable except two marmots. Had we been absent twelve hours more, they were to have cooked a piece of parchment-skin for supper. Nothing of importance occurred during our journey homeward. Our several “cachos” of provisions were found safe, and some partridges that were shot aided our short commons. At

8.20 on the morning of the 9th of June we arrived at Fort Hope, all well, having been absent twenty-seven days.

During the remainder of our stay at Repulse Bay, the whole party were occupied in procuring food, collecting fuel, and preparing our boats for sea. The ice in the bay broke up on the 11th of August. On the following day, after bidding farewell to our good-humoured friends (who were loud in their wishes that we would soon return to them), we left our dreary winter quarters. Head winds and stormy weather retarded our progress much, so that we did not reach Churchill until the 31st of August. We were detained in Churchill River by a gale of wind until the 3rd of September, when the weather became more moderate, and we were able to continue our voyage towards York Factory—at which place we arrived late on the evening of the 6th.

PATENTS

From January 1st, to December 23rd, 1847.

* * It is frequently difficult to make an abstract of the lengthy descriptions given by the patentees of their inventions, sufficiently short for the purpose of this list, and yet sufficiently accurate to indicate exactly the nature of the invention. It is hoped, however, that sufficient is given to afford to an inquirer the means of making more accurate researches in other authorities.

Adams, W. B., *railways*, May 22
Aitkin, J., *steam engines*, May 22
Atkinson, J., *scop*, April 27
Allan, A., *turn tables*, May 27
Allman, F., *candles*, May 4
Atterbury, E. J., *gearing machines*, Mar. 10

Ayres, P. B., *manure*, April 20
Azulay, B., *charcoal, &c.*, June 10
Bacon, W., *steam engines*, Aug. 19
Baggs, J., *light*, May 7
Bailey, B., *hilting*, Aug. 5
Baines, W., *railways*, July 29
Bain, A., *clocks*, Feb. 19
Baird, R., *signals*, Dec. 22
Bain, A., *musical instruments*, Oct. 7
Bakewell, F. C., *soda water*, Nov. 11
Baker, H. S., *furnaces*, Dec. 22
Banks, R. R., *drying machine*, Oct. 21
Barber, T. H., *propelling power*, Oct. 7
Barratt, P. P. C., *tilling machine*, Nov. 25

Baranowski, J. J., *reckoning machine*, Nov. 11
Baranowski, J. J., *reckoning machine*, July 19

Barros, J. de, *gun stocks*, Sep. 30
Bassaume, P. A., *engraving*, Oct. 7
Battye, J., *stays and belts*, Sep. 9
Bayliss, W., *iron links*, Feb. 20
Beal, W. L., *anchors*, July 13
Beadon, G., *warping vessels*, Jan. 21
Bekaert, F. B., *milk*, May 29
Bell, G., *gas tar*, Sep. 23
Beniowski, B., *printing*, Oct. 14
Bergers, B. E., *railway carriages*, June 3
Besemer, H., *glass*, July 17
Betts, W., *capsules*, Nov. 30

Bickes, F. H., *manuring corn*, June 19
Birkmyre, W., *smelting*, Nov. 16
Birchall, T., *folding*, Aug. 5
Bishop, S. H., *chimneys*, March 2
Bleuitt, R. J., *malleable iron*, May 27
Blyth, J., *distilling*, Sep. 9
Bourne, J., *kilns*, Aug. 4
Boulnois, W., *harness*, Nov. 2
Bowra, A., *colouring*, Aug. 19
Boyle, A., *buttons*, Aug. 4
Braithwaite, J., *ventilators, &c.*, Jan. 28
Bramwell, T., *furnaces, &c.*, Jan. 31
Brett, A., *electric telegraphs*, Feb. 11
Breynton, H., *rotatory engines*, Jan. 21
Britten, J., *printing machine*, Jan. 12
Britten, J., *oven doors, &c.*, Dec. 8
Broadbent, W., *paper*, Aug. 5
Broad, R., *turn tables*, April 28
Brockedon, W., *heating rooms*, Sep. 9
Brooman, R., *bleaching*, May 29
Brooman, R. A., *turn tables*, April 29
Brothers, O., *retorts*, Aug. 19
Brown, T., *cranes*, April 20
Brown, sir S., *compass*, Oct. 7
Brown, J., *roll machinery*, July 3
Brown, E., *carbonic compounds*, Feb. 20
Bruce, H., *piers, &c.*, March 25
Brunton, W., *dressing ores*, Nov. 16
Bryant, A., *draining*, May 8
Burrows, S., *knives*, Jan. 7
Buraill, G. H., *envelopes*, Nov. 6
Car, J., *looms*, July 3
Card, A., *cotton spinning*, Feb. 16
Carter, J. T., *flax, &c.*, Feb. 1
Ceal, A., *tobacco*, July 28
Chabot, C., *railway carriages*, Sep. 2
Chaplin, F., *wheels*, June 29
Chandler, T., *liquid manure*, Dec. 1

- Chance, J. T., *glass*, June 15
 Chesterman, J., *measures*, Nov. 13
 Chinnock, C., *regulators*, May 22
 Childs, S., *candles*, April 15
 Chubb, J., *latches, &c.*, Jan. 11
 Clegg, J., *looms*, Jan. 7
 Claeys, T., *cork*, July 3
 Clarke, U., *weaving*, Feb. 9
 Clark, R., *artificial light*, June 7
 Claussen, P., *weaving*, April 15
 Claypole, W. K., *sugar*, Nov. 9
 Coad, R., *fuel*, Nov. 25
 Coates, J., *cotton cleaning*, April 27
 Collett, C. M., *locks*, April 15
 Conrad, G. H., *propellers*, May 4
 Coullon, J. C. V., *propellers*, Nov. 2
 Cox, W., *wood, bricks, &c.*, June 10
 Coxon, P. B., *embossing*, March 19
 Crampton, T. R., *locomotive engines*,
 June 19
 Grane, P. M., *iron*, April 8
 Crasse, A., *filtering*, March 2
 Cunliffe, J. T., *power looms*, May 14
 Curtis, M., *spinning machine*, Oct. 14
 Daft, T. B., *inkstands, &c.*, Feb. 1
 Dakin, W., *coffee roasting*, Dec. 8
 Darling, W., *mouldings*, June 10
 Dartnell, G. R., *truss*, Feb. 20
 Davison, R., *preserves*, Nov. 6
 Davy, H., *metals*, Sep. 2
 Deakin, T., *stamping machine*, Jan. 21
 De Bergue, C., *carriages*, April 8
 De Bergue, C., *springs*, July 26
 De Fontainemoreau, F. A., *cotton ma-
 chinery*, July 17
 De Meckenheim, L., *nails, &c.*, Mar. 10
 De Normandy, A., *zinc*, Feb. 20
 Denne, T., *grease*, April 27
 De Sussex, F. H. M., *nitric acid, &c.*,
 Feb. 19
 De Sussex, F. S., *smelting*, March 23
 Dickenson, J., *paper*, Sep. 23
 Dodge, G. H., *spinning yarn*, Oct. 7
 Donisthorpe, G. E., *spinning*, June 12
 Doull, A., *railway signals*, Feb. 8
 Du Boulay, J., *granaries*, Feb. 8
 Dugardin, P. A. J., *telegraph*, Oct. 7
 Du Molay, C., *inlaying metals*, Nov. 4
 Dunn, S., *railway wheels*, Nov. 2
 Duncan, C. S., *public vehicles*, March 3
 Dunlop, C. T., *alkali*, March 16
 Durafour, J. M., *fastenings*, Nov. 4
 Dyne, W., *life preservers*, May 22
 Eaton, E. W., *railways*, Aug. 19
 Eaton, W., *cotton machine*, Dec. 1
 Eaton, H., *cotton spinning*, Feb. 9
 Eaton, W., *raising water*, Aug. 19
 Eccles, H., *spinning machine*, March 2
 Eiffe, J. S., *clocks and watches*, Dec. 8
 Ellee, J., *cotton spinning*, May 4
 Ellen, S., *leathers*, June 8
 Ellerman, C. F., *chemistry*, Oct. 7
 Farries, A., *propelling*, Aug. 19
 Faucon, J. S., *soap*, Jan. 14
 Fell, R., *motive power*, Oct. 7
 Ferreman, J. B. G., *handles*, Sep. 6
 Fielden, J., *packing cotton*, May 8
 Fielder, H., *iron beams*, Nov. 9
 Fisher, D., *boots and shoes*, Oct. 14
 Fisher, J., *folding*, April 20
 Fisher, J., *lace*, March 29
 Fletcher, H., *indicators*, March 10
 Fletcher, T., *specimens*, Aug. 3
 Fontainemoreau, P., *fatty substances*,
 Jan. 28
 Fontainemoreau, P., *sawing*, May 25
 Fontainemoreau, P., *braids, &c.*, Nov. 18
 Forster, T., *gutta percha*, Oct. 21
 Forster, T., *india rubber*, Sep. 2
 Fossick, G., *boilers*, March 3
 Fourdinier, E. N., *cranes*, Feb. 1
 Fourmentin, J. M., *carbonate of lead*,
 May 22
 Fox, C., *presses*, March 15
 Fox, C., *railway chairs*, May 6
 Fox, C., *welding metals*, Feb. 24
 Fox, C., *railways*, March 23
 Franzoni, M. H., *motive power*, Feb. 1
 Gamble, D. P., *electric telegraphs*, Jan.
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 Gard, W. G., *boring*, Oct. 21
 Geary, S., *motive power*, Feb. 8
 Gedge, J., *watering grain*, Feb. 8
 Gibbons, W., *trussing beams*, Sep. 9
 Giddy, O., *chimney sweeping*, April 20
 Gilbert, H., *sack filling*, May 27
 Goldsmid, L. C., *rudders*, Jan. 14
 Grafton, H., *railway wheels*, Jan. 16
 Gray, J. T., *boots*, May 14
 Griesbach, J. H., *railways*, March 29
 Grimwade, T. S., *milk*, May 14
 Grundy, G., *furnaces*, Feb. 8
 Hackett, J., *pill boxes*, Dec. 8
 Hahnemann, M., *pens*, April 27
 Hancock, C., *gutta percha*, Sep. 24
 Hancock, C., *gutta percha*, Feb. 10
 Hancock, T., *gutta percha*, Nov. 2
 Hancock, W., *fastenings*, Sep. 16
 Hardacre, S., *cotton spinning*, March 29
 Harradine, J. T., *farming instrument*,
 Oct. 14
 Hartley, J., *glass*, Oct. 7
 Hastie, J., *rotary motion*, July 29
 Hatcher, H., *electric telegraph*, March 23
 Hawkins, J. F., *filing letters, &c.*, March
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 Hazeldine, T., *furnaces*, May 18
 Heaton, G., *locomotive engines*, Nov. 9
 Hedge, E., *railway rails*, Feb. 12
 Hensman, W., *thrashing machine*, July 17
 Henson, W. S., *razors*, July 17
 Henwood, H., *propellers*, May 4

- Heycock, H., *rotary engines*, March 23
 Higgins, J. L., *windlasses*, June 15
 Hill, J., *looms*, June 3
 Hill, J., *spinning machine*, June 19
 Hill, U. C., *music*, June 28
 Holgate, G., *power looms*, Nov. 25
 Holland, P. H., *manuring*, Feb. 16
 Horne, H., *carriages*, June 3
 Horne, T., *carriage windows*, Oct. 14
 Hornblower, H., *motive power*, June 28
 Horsley, J., *preserving*, May 6
 Houghton, J., *spinning*, June 15
 Huddars, G. A., *land cultivation*, July 3
 Hunt, J., *gas combustion*, July 3
 Hutchinson, W., *pasteboard*, Nov. 25
 Jarrard, C., *bobbins*, June 8
 Jay, C., *chemical apparatus*, Sep. 30
 Jennings, J. G., *water closets*, June 3
 Jennens, T. H., *papier maché*, April 24
 Johnson, A. H., *refining*, Sep. 23
 Johnson, J., *railway pins, bolts, &c.*, June 12
 Johnson, R., *wire cloth*, Sep. 30
 Johnson, W. B., *locomotive engines*, June 12
 Johnstone, J., *sugar*, May 27
 Jones, R., *hot pressing*, March 31
 Jones, S. T., *propelling*, July 29
 Jordan, T. B., *mouldings*, Feb. 8
 Jowett, F. H., *telegraphs*, Jan. 23
 Keeling, S., *candlesticks*, June 19
 Kempton, H., *copying presses*, March 23
 Kennedy, H. S., *china surfaces*, Feb. 8
 Kenrick, S., *metal moulds*, April 20
 Kinsman, T., *rotary engines*, Nov. 11
 Kirrage, W., *building*, Oct. 22
 Kurtz, C. A., *indigo*, Sep. 9
 Kurtz, C. A., *dye*, Jan. 26
 Laming, R., *coal gas*, Nov. 4
 Langton, T., *knitting*, Nov. 2
 Lane, J., *railway carriages*, June 15
 Law, J., *yarns*, Jan. 23
 Lawson, J., *cotton machine*, Nov. 4
 Leadbetter, J., *raising water*, Sep. 6
 Leatham, S., *cotton spinning*, Feb. 15
 Le Seivre, H., *dyeing*, May 24
 Leslie, J., *gas*, March 22
 Lesnard, F., *motive power*, Jan. 16
 Lewthwaite, J., *reckoning machine*, July 23
 Light, E., *life preservers*, July 19
 Lignac, Martin de, *preserving milk*, Dec. 7
 Lillie, sir J. S., *tiling machine*, Oct. 14
 Lister, S. C., *carding*, Oct. 7
 Livingstone, A. S., *locomotive engines*, Aug. 23
 Lloyd, F., *tobacco*, Oct. 14
 Lloyd, S., *wheel tires*, March 15
 Longman, W., *alkali*, Nov. 2
 Lothman, C. R., *white lead*, Jan. 7
 Low, C., *metals*, Nov. 4
 Lowe, J., *railways*, Feb. 24
 Lutel, E. O., *elastic articles*, Jan. 28
 Lyons, M., *alloying*, March 23
 Mackintosh, J., *steam engines*, June 22
 Madigan, R., *turn tables*, Sep. 2
 Maltby, W., *spirits*, Dec. 15
 Mansfield, C. B., *lamps, &c.*, Nov. 11
 Maudslay, J., *candles*, Oct. 14
 Mapple, H., *electricity*, June 23
 Marsden, T., *dressing wool*, Sep. 6
 Martin, J., *draining*, May 10
 Martins, T., jun., *drain tiles*, Nov. 18
 May, C., *railway chairs*, March 27
 M'Dougall, A., *glue*, Jan. 14
 M'Evo, H., *hooks and eyes*, May 27
 Mercer, J., *washing wool*, June 12
 Meyer, M., *umbrellas*, Nov. 2
 Michant, G. A., *coke*, Dec. 15
 Milbourn, S., *paper making*, March 29
 Miller, G. A., *lamps*, July 3
 M'Intosh, J., *rotatory engines, &c.*, Jan. 16
 Mitchell, A., *docks*, July 3
 Moenck, G., *clock*, Dec. 1
 Mollett, J., *fire arms*, April 15
 More, T., *looms*, Sep. 30
 Morgan, J., *flax spinning*, April 24
 Morrison, J., *propelling*, July 29
 Morton, A., *printing warps*, March 29
 Moulton, S., *bridges*, April 8
 Moulton, S., *caoutchouc*, Feb. 8
 Mowbray, F. W., *looped fabrics*, Dec. 1
 Murdock, J., *woven goods*, June 19
 Murdock, J., *preparing colours*, March 10
 Myrdoch, J., *capsules*, Nov. 2
 Napier, D., *steam engines*, April 8
 Napier, J., *smelting*, March 2
 Neville, J., *railroads*, Oct. 21
 Newall, R. S., *grinding*, Oct. 14
 Newall, R. S., *locomotives*, Feb. 16
 Newton, A. V., *steam boilers*, April 15
 Newton, A. V., *roads, &c.*, April 27
 Newton, A. V., *blooming iron*, Oct. 14
 Newton, A. V., *oven or kiln*, July 29
 Newton, A. V., *floors, &c.*, Oct. 7
 Newton, A. V., *locomotive engines*, July 13
 Newton, H., *spinning*, Sep. 23
 Newton, H., *gas engines*, March 16
 Newton, H., *letter-press printing*, May 4
 Newton, H., *gas engines*, March 10
 Newton, W. E., *nets and netting*, Sep. 30
 Newton, W. E., *capsules*, May 22
 Newton, W. E., *pigments*, Nov. 16
 Newton, W. E., *wheels*, June 28
 Newton, W. E., *screws*, July 12
 Newton, W. E., *aerial locomotion*, Feb. 15
 Nickels, C., *weaving*, June 3
 Nicholl, H. J., *garments*, May 22
 Nichols, R. H., *corn and grain*, Sep. 30

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- Norman, H., *tables*, May 10
 Norton, B. D., *cranes*, Feb. 1
 Odorno, J. N., *cigars*, Feb. 24
 O'Leary, W. C., *weapons and missiles*,
 Sep. 9
 Onions, T., *rotatory engines*, Jan. 21
 Oxland, R., *dyeing*, Sep. 2
 Palmer, G. H., *gases*, April 17
 Parker, W. P., *cigars*, July 29
 Parker, H. P., *bell machinery*, Jan. 28
 Parker, H. P., *cigars*, April 1
 Parkes, A., *metals, &c.*, Nov. 18
 Parkhurst, S. R., *rotatory engines*, Jan.
 14
 Paul, J., *drains*, July 29
 Pearson, J., *locomotive engines*, Oct. 7
 Pedder, J., *steam engines*, Nov. 6
 Percy, H. C. S., *bricks*, April 29
 Perlback, H. J., *uniting metals*, July 23
 Petit, J. H., *oils*, March 16
 Peyton, R., *bedsteads*, May 18
 Phillips, E., *oils, spirits, &c.*, Nov. 16
 Philippi, F. T., *drying machine*, June 15
 Pidding, H., *vegetable extracts*, Feb. 20
 Pidding, H., *coloured fabrics*, Feb. 2
 Pierpoint, M., *light*, Oct. 7
 Pierrett, J. B., *steam engines*, Jan. 11
 Platt, J., *fuel*, Jan. 11
 Platt, J., *spinning*, July 24
 Playfair, F., *sugars*, Oct. 21
 Poole, J. F., *cotton spinning*, Jan. 14
 Poole, M., *pneumatic springs*, May 22
 Poole, M., *railways*, May 6
 Poole, M., *fish-hooks*, Jan. 7
 Pooley, H., *weighing machine*, June 16
 Prelier, P. E., *sulphuric acid*, June 29
 Preston, F., *cotton spinning*, Jan. 28
 Pruday, T. D., *cooking apparatus*, Aug.
 23
 Rammell, T. H., *cork*, Jan. 28
 Ransome, F., *coke kilns*, Feb. 24
 Ray, J., *ship building*, July 8
 Rayner, H. S., *propelling*, July 23
 Read, J., *agricultural implements*, Jan. 19
 Reid, W., *electricity*, Nov. 23
 Remond, C. F., *steam engines*, March 9
 Renard, F. A., *colouring*, Aug. 19
 Revington, S., *sowing seed*, Dec. 7
 Reynold, O., *hurdles, &c.*, Aug. 17
 Richards, J., *pistons*, June 4
 Ridgway, J., *paste boxes*, Oct. 21
 Robertson, J. C., *distillation*, Feb. 20
 Robertson, J., *casks*, June 19
 Robertson, J. C., *colours*, Dec. 10
 Robertson, J. C., *metals*, Sep. 6
 Robertson, J., *architecture*, Nov. 9
 Roberts, R., *mangling*, March 5
 Roberts, R., *spinning*, June 15
 Roberts, R., *metal punches*, March 5
 Robson, J., *oil cake*, April 15
 Rochaz, C. A. F., *oxide of zinc*, Dec. 23
 Roche, W., *wrought iron*, Nov. 18
 Rose, J. M., *wind instruments*, Sep. 6
 Rowley, G. H., *carriages*, April 20
 Rutter, J. O. N., *signals*, June 22
 Ryan, E., *smoke consumer*, July 28
 Sabzeac, C., *bronzing*, Sep. 30
 Salmen, S., *leather, &c.*, Nov. 11
 Sandeman, H., *bleaching*, July 31
 Schiele, C., *condensing steam*, May 27
 Scoffern, J., *sugar*, Dec. 8
 Scotthorn, R., *motive power*, March 17
 Seivier, R. W., *printing*, July 17
 Seyrig, J. G., *propellers*, May 6
 Shaw, R., *railway chairs, &c.*, Oct. 21
 Shears, T., *zinc ores*, Jan. 19
 Siemens, C. W., *engines*, Dec. 22
 Sievier, R. W., *manure*, July 12
 Sims, J., *steam engines*, Sep. 9
 Simister, J., *stays and belts*, Aug. 5
 Simcox, G. P., *carpets, &c.*, Nov. 16
 Skene, G. R., *filtering*, March 31
 Slaughter, E., *locomotive engines*, July 19
 Sloman, C. H., *ironing*, Oct. 21
 Smith, B., *filterer*, Oct. 21
 Smith, H., *agricultural implements*, Mar.
 23
 Smith, S., *steam apparatus*, May 22
 Snowden, R., *coffee roasting*, Feb. 25
 Soutter, J., *propelling*, June 22
 Soward, G. J., *sashes, blinds, &c.*, Nov.
 11
 Spear, J., *piano-fortes*, April 29
 Spencer, H., *sawing*, May 6
 Sproule, M., *steam engines*, March 10
 Squires, W. W., *motive power*, Dec. 18
 Staite, W. E., *lighting apparatus*, July 3
 Stamp, R., *hats, caps, &c.*, Dec. 22
 Starr, F., *water jets*, July 29
 Stevens, A., *glutinous compounds*, May
 29
 Stevens, F. B., *propelling ships*, June 12
 Stevens, J., *signals*, March 10
 Steiner, F., *sugar*, Sep. 9
 Stokes, S., *tracing*, July 10
 Stratton, B. T., *railways*, April 6
 Swinbourne, G. P., *gelatinous food*, Nov.
 24
 Sykes, J., *cleaning cotton*, July 17
 Symonds, A., *railway carriages*, June 15
 Taylor, G., *cleansing flues, &c.*, Nov. 13
 Taylor, G., *railway carriages*, June 8
 Taylor, J., *boring apparatus*, Jan. 28
 Taylor, J., *carriage wheels*, May 4
 Taylor, N. F., *printing*, Oct. 7
 Tall, J., *setting saws*, July 19
 Tattersall, E., *railway communication*,
 Oct. 21
 Thompson, G., *sawing*, April 27
 Thorneycroft, G. B., *railway rails*, May
 27
 Tibbits, H. B., *motive power*, March 23

- Tilghman, A., *alkaline salts*, Feb. 1
 Tilghman, R. A., *acids*, Feb. 1
 Todd, H., *yarn*, Feb. 24
 Tonge, E., *ornamental glass*, July 3
 Torrop, J. S., *time signals*, Dec. 8
 Townsend, M., *knitting*, Oct. 7
 Travis, E., *looms*, Nov. 25
 Tuck, J. H., *ventilators*, March 16
 Tyrrel, J., *elastic fabrics*, Oct. 7
 Vaux, C., *beer engines*, Feb. 8
 Vickers, E., *file cutting*, Jan. 19
 Vickers, W., *iron*, June 19
 Vint, H., *propelling power*, Sep. 6
 Von Rathen, A., *motive power*, Nov. 2
 Von Rathen, A. B., *rotatory engines*, July 19
 Vogel, H., *weavers' harness*, March 10
 Wall, A., *chemistry*, Oct. 14
 Waller, P. H., *coffee filters*, Feb. 16
 Walker, J., *hydraulic engines*, April 20
 Walker, J., *weaving*, Nov. 2
 Walker, R., *gas*, Jan. 26
 Walker, T., *earthenware*, Nov. 20
 Walton, F., *japanning*, Feb. 24
 Wand, C., *spinning*, Nov. 9
 Ward, W. S., *motive power*, Sep. 2
 Waterhouse, T., *railways*, March 10
 Watson, C., *filtering*, April 27
 Watson, J. R., *angles*, June 24
 Wayte, J. H., *self-feeding furnaces*, Mar. 18
 Weare, R., *clocks*, July 3
 Webster, J., *carriages*, Aug. 19
 Wells, G., *signals*, Nov. 4
 Westhead, J. P., *india-rubber*, Nov. 4
 Wheeler, E., *valves*, July 3
 White, E., *gas*, April 15
 Whitley, J., *dyeing*, July 19
 Wilcox, J., *ventilation*, June 12
 Wild, C. H., *railways*, Feb. 24
 Wilks, J. B., *oil*, July 3
 Wilkinson, E., *looms*, Feb. 9
 Wilson, R., *forging metals*, June 26
 Wilson, G. F., *lighting*, March 23
 Winslow, G., *files*, July 3
 Wire, D. W., *candles*, Dec. 15
 Witherell, G., *iron*, July 29
 Wood, J., *cotton spinning*, March 2
 Woods, J., *springs*, April 20
 Woodbridge, T., *steam engines*, June 3
 Woodfall, H., *paper making*, March 29
 Wright, L. W., *chimney sweeping*, May 4
 Wroughton, R., *railway carriages*, Dec. 22
 Wye, J., *driving piles*, Oct. 7
 Young, T., *paper fastenings*, June 29
 Yule, J., *railway chairs*, Aug. 3
 Zouch, J., *window fastenings*, Feb. 8

POETRY.

ODE,

Performed in the Senate House, Cambridge, on the 6th day of July, 1847, at the first Commencement after the Installation of His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY; written by Mr. William Wordsworth, Poet Laureate, and set to music by Thomas Attwood Walmisley, M.A., Professor of Music, Cambridge.

INTRODUCTION AND CHORUS.

FOR thirst of power that Heaven disowns,
For temples, towers, and thrones,
Too long insulted by the Spoiler's shock,
Indignant Europe cast
Her stormy foe at last
To reap the whirlwind on a Lybian rock.

SOLO—Tenor.

War is passion's basest game,
Madly played to win a name;
Up starts some tyrant, Earth and Heaven to dare;
The servile million bow;
But will the lightning glance aside to spare
The despot's laurelled brow?

CHORUS.

War is mercy, glory, fame,
Waged in Freedom's holy cause;
Freedom, such as man may claim
Under God's restraining laws.
Such is Albion's fame and glory:
Let rescued Europe tell the story.

RECIT.—(Accompanied)—Contralto.

But, lo! what sudden cloud has darkened all
The land as with a funeral pall?

The Rose of England suffers blight,
The flower has drooped, the isle's delight,
Flower and bud together fall—
A nation's hopes lie crushed in Claremont's desolate hall.

AIR—Soprano.

Time a checkered mantle wears ;
Earth awakes from wintry sleep ;
Again the tree a blossom bears,—
Cease, Britannia, cease to weep !
Hark to the peals on this bright May-morn !
They tell that your future Queen is born !

SOPRANO SOLO AND CHORUS.

A Guardian Angel fluttered
Above the babe, unseen ;
One word he softly uttered—
It named the future Queen :
And a joyful cry through the island rang,
As clear and bold as the trumpet's clang,
As bland as the reed of peace—
" Victoria be her name !"
For righteous triumphs are the base
Whereon Britannia rests her peaceful fame.

QUARTETT.

Time, in his mantle's sunniest fold,
Uplifted on his arms the child ;
And, while the fearless infant smiled,
Her happy destiny foretold :—
" Infancy, by wisdom mild,
Trained to health and artless beauty ;
Youth, by pleasure unbeguiled
From the lore of lofty duty ;
Womanhood in pure renown,
Seated on her lineal throne :
Leaves of myrtle in her crown,
Fresh with lustre all their own.
Love, the treasure worth possessing
More than all the world beside,
This shall be her choicest blessing,
Oft to Royal hearts denied."

RECIT.—(Accompanied)—Bass.

That eve the Star of Brunswick shone
With stedfast ray benign
On Gotha's ducal roof, and on
The softly flowing Leine ;

Nor failed to gild the spires of Bonn,
 And glittered on the Rhine.—
 Old Camus too on that prophetic night
 Was conscious of the ray;
 And his willows whispered in its light,
 Not to the zephyr's sway,
 But with a Delphic life, in sight
 Of this auspicious day:

CHORUS.

This day, when Granta hails her chosen Lord,
 And proud of her award,
 Confiding in that Star serene
 Welcomes the Consort of a happy Queen.

AIR—Contralto.

Prince, in these collegiate bowers,
 Where science, leagued with holier truth,
 Guards the sacred heart of youth,
 Solemn monitors are ours.
 These reverend aisles, these hallowed towers,
 Raised by many a hand august,
 Are haunted by majestic powers,
 The memories of the wise and just
 Who, faithful to a pious trust,
 Here in the founder's spirit sought
 To mould and stamp the ore of thought
 In that bold form and impress high
 That best betoken patriot loyalty.
 Not in vain those sages taught.—
 True disciples, good as great,
 Have pondered here their country's weal,
 Weighed the future by the past,
 Learned how social frames may last,
 And how a land may rule its fate
 By constancy inviolate,
 Though worlds to their foundations reel
 The sport of factious hate or godless zeal.

AIR—Bass.

Albert, in thy race we cherish
 A nation's strength that will not perish
 While England's sceptred line
 True to the King of Kings is found;
 Like that wise ancestor of thine
 Who threw the Saxon shield o'er Luther's life,
 When first, above the yells of bigot strife,
 The trumpet of the Living Word

Assumed a voice of deep portentous sound
From gladdened Elbe to startled Tiber heard.

CHORUS.

What shield more sublime
E'er was blazoned or sung?
And the Prince whom we greet
From its hero is sprung.
 Resound, resound the strain
 That hails him for our own!
 Again, again, and yet again;
For the Church, the State, the Throne!—
And that presence fair and bright,
Ever blest wherever seen,
Who deigns to grace our festal rite,
The pride of the islands, Victoria the Queen!

THE SHAKSPERE NIGHT;

DECEMBER 7, 1847.

A PROLOGUE

Written for the occasion by Mr. Charles Knight.

THE Macedonian stands within the gates
Of the devoted Thebes. Relentless hates
Ask to be loos'd in bloodshed and in fire:
Spare not—the conqueror cries:—Yet stay! the lyre
Of glorious Pindarus in Thebes was strung—
Search for his House these fated piles among;
Perish the city, down with every tower,
But lift no spear against the Muses' bower*.

The victor Time has stood on Avon's side
To doom the fall of many a home of pride;
Rapine o'er Evesham's gilded fane has strode,
And gorgeous Kenilworth has paved the road:
But Time has gently laid his withering hands
On one frail House—the House of Shakspeare stands;
Centuries are gone—fallen “the cloud-capp'd tow'rs;”
But Shakspeare's home, his boyhood's home, is ours.

* See Milton's 8th Sonnet.

Ye, who this night kind greetings bring to cheer
 The histrionic groups assembled here,—
 Cherish the task, with reverent love to hold
 One relic of our drama's age of gold—
 For there, where Avon's long-immortal wave
 Lingers in willow banks by Shakspeare's grave,—
 The Pilgrims come: Ohio and the Rhine
 Send forth their worshippers to Stratford's shrine—
 And still they come, to hail, from every clime,
 The Poet of all countries and "all time."

Perchance, in some dark hour, a venal stage
 May leave to bookworms Shakspeare's living page;
 Fit on the buskins to some Newgate gang,
 And give the comic mask to drunken slang:
 Then, when no tear shall fall for Juliet's woe,
 Falstaff be voted dull, and Hamlet "slow,"—
 Then, ere new Bettertons and Garricks rise
 To win the crowd from scenes the good despise,—
 The lowly roof, which you are here to claim
 From cold neglect or desecration's shame,
 May stand, the trophy of a nobler taste—
 A beacon-light amidst the drama's waste.

Yes! when a race unborn shall gather round
 His hallowed roof, and consecrated ground,
 And secret tears, and smiles of sudden glee,
 Attest his sway—the mind's own jubilee;
 Memory, perhaps, may turn to this "brief hour,"
 Which yields *our* feeble homage to his power:
 For here th' assembled Nation stands to say,
 Our Shakspeare's home is snatch'd from quick decay;—
 Is the work finish'd—or but yet begun?
 Complete! Maintain! Do all that needs be done!—
 Yes! England's heart now beats at Shakspeare's call—
 The Muses' bower is saved—yours is the pledge for All.

HAROLD AT THE COURT OF THE DUKE OF NORMANDY.

FROM "THE EVE OF THE CONQUEST,"

By Henry Taylor.

Of these the first
 In station and most eminently fair
 Was Adeliza, daughter of the Duke.
 A woman-child she was; but womanhood
 By gradual afflux on her childhood gain'd,

And, like a tide that up a river steals
 And reaches to a lilled bank, began
 To lift up life beneath her. As a child
 She still was simple,—rather shall I say
 More simple than a child, as being lost
 In deeper admirations and desires.
 The roseate richness of her childish bloom
 Remain'd, but by inconstancies and change
 Referred itself to sources passion-swept.
 Such had I seen her as I pass'd the gates
 Of Rouen, in procession, on the day
 I landed, when a shower of roses fell
 Upon my head, and looking up I saw
 The fingers which had scatter'd them half-spread
 Forgetful, and the forward-leaning face
 Intently fix'd and glowing, but methought
 More serious than it ought to be, so young
 And midmost in a show. From time to time
 Thenceforth I felt, although I met them not,
 The visitation of those serious eyes,
 The ardours of that face toward me turn'd.
 These long I understood not; for I knew
 That she in fast companionship had lived
 With Ulnoth; and albeit his joy and pride
 Had been in eloquent speech to magnify
 My deeds, in so much that the twain had lived
 And revell'd in my story, yet I deem'd
 That she must needs have priz'd beyond the theme
 The voice that graced it; and, contrasting now
 My darkening days with Ulnoth's gracious prime,
 I scarce could bring myself to think that eyes,
 Howe'er by fancy misinformed, could err
 From him to me. But Ulnoth was a boy
 When first she knew him, nor was yet renown'd;
 And woman's fancy is more quick to read
 In furrow'd faces histories of wars
 And tales of wonder by the lamp of fame,
 Than in the cursive characters of youth,
 How fair soever written, to descry
 A glorious promise. Thus betwixt these twain
 A love that burst too early into bloom
 Was sever'd ere it set. For Ulnoth's part,
 He, in his nature boyant, lightly held
 By all his loves save that he bare to me;
 And lightly, with a joyful pride, he saw
 Her heart to me surrender'd, and himself
 Of some unsettled moiety disseised.
 Such shape to him the matter took. For me,
 Her excellence of beauty, and regards
 Rapt oftentimes, forgetful of the earth,

Of earthly attributions unaware
 In him her fancy glorified,—regards
 That seem'd of power to make the Heaven they sought,—
 Did doubtless touch what time and public cares
 And household griefs had left me of a heart.
 I loved the lady with a grateful love,
 Tender and pure, not passionate.

* * * * *

One evening in the dusk,
 The sunset red confronting the pale moon,
 Returning I alighted at her tent,
 But not successful. Barely and with blows,
 And desperate riding for full many a mile,
 Had I that day escaped an ambuscade.
 My horse, as I dismounted, fell down dead,
 (Which grieved me to the heart, for we were friends,)
 And I was pale with sorrow and fatigue,
 And somewhat by mishap discountenanc'd.
 She met me at the door, and in my face
 Read more than what was true; and presently,
 Espying as I laid my casque aside
 Some streaks of blood that she mistook for mine,
 She fainted. In my then disconsolate mood,
 A softness such as hers distilled itself
 Like balm upon my senses; and, when at length
 Her spirit was rekindled from its trance
 And reassured, I told her my life's blood
 Should thenceforth vaunt a value not its own
 As flowing from a consecrated fount,
 A heart thenceforward hers. She hid her face
 An instant in her hands, then flung them forth
 Revealing all the passion of her joy,
 That neither smiled nor laugh'd, but mantled high
 Effulgent and ineffably divine.
 A moment more and she was gone: her soul
 Demanding solitude and secret haunts
 To put away its treasure.

* * * * *

Oh Edith, he resumed, of one thing more
 Pain and remorse impel me now to speak.
 My vow to Adeliza rankles here
 As though my heart were broken in its breach;
 For she was faithfuller than her sire was false.
 To her, if I be slain, do thou repair,
 (For in the Norman camp or in the fleet
 Shall she be found,) and bid her know
 I swerved not from her in my heart, but Fate,
 Ruled by her father's mandate, had decreed
 We could not meet in marriage: Say beside,
 I make not this the scape-goat of my guilt,

Which amply and in anguish I avow ;
 Nor make I it a pretext to implore.
 Her prayers and her forgiveness, seeing these
 Would be, though faithlessness were loveless too,
 Assured me by her nature's sweet constraint.
 But I bequeath this message of my love,
 That knowing thus it died not with my death,
 Her sorrow, by a soft remembrance sooth'd,
 May sleep and dream, and dreaming things divine
 Be gloriously transfigured by a hope.
 For love that dies not till the body dies
 Shall with the soul survive.

* * * * *

In Waltham Abbey on St. Agnes' Eve
 A stately corpse lay stretch'd upon a bier.
 The arms were cross'd upon the breast ; the face,
 Uncover'd, by the taper's trembling light
 Show'd dimly the pale majesty severe
 Of him whom Death, and not the Norman Duke,
 Had conquer'd ; him the noblest and the last
 Of Saxon Kings ; save one the noblest he ;
 The last of all. Hard by the bier were seen
 Two women, weeping side by side, whose arms
 Clasp'd each the other. Edith was the one.
 With Edith Adeliza wept and pray'd.

CELIBATE AND CONJUGAL LIFE.

FROM "ALWINE AND ADELAIS,"

By the Same.

THE maiden where she stood could see but twain,
 Each a long avenue ; of yews was this
 And palms commingled ; that, of various growth ;
 Each with a roof of intertangled boughs,
 And crossways at the close an open grave.
 Midway the path beyond the one grave grew
 A single cypress ; at each end the other
 A willow. Down the path of palms and yews
 A bloodless phantom of a woman walked,
 Hooded and veil'd, with languid step and slow,
 And oft reverted head. Once and again
 A holy rapture lifted her, and scarce
 She seemed to touch the ground ; but presently
 It left her, and with languid step and slow
 And drooping posture passed she on her way,
 Still praying as she went, but stumbling still
 Through weariness o'er sticks and straws, and still
 With sticks and straws she quarrell'd as she prayed.

When she approached the grave that crossways closed
 The avenue, though weary of the way,
 She seemed not glad, but shuddered and recoiled,
 Shaking through weakness of her weariness;
 And though she upward looked, looked backward too,
 And so with arms that clasped the solitude
 She slowly disappeared.—This way of life,
 The Sibyl said, is the way celibate,
 Where walks erroneous many a monk and nun;
 The good therein is good that dies therein
 And hath no offspring; neither hath the evil;
 For He that out of evil bringeth good
 Begets no issue on the evil here;
 Probation blotted from the book of life
 With evil good obliterates, for these two,
 In quality though opposite and at war,
 Are each to each correlative and essential,
 And evil conquered maketh moral good,
 With virtue, which is more than innocence.

But now, she said, behold that other way.
 The maiden turned obedient, and beheld
 Where at the outset from a myrtle bower
 A figure like Aurora flushed with joy
 Leapt lightly forth, and dancing down the path
 Shook the bright dew drops from the radiant wreath
 That crowned her locks profuse; ere long the flush
 Subsided, and the bounding steps were stayed;
 But firmly still and with a durable strength
 She travelled on; not seldom on her way
 A coloured cloud diaphonous, like those
 That gild the morn, obscured her; but ere long
 She issued thence, and with her issued thence
 A naked child that rolled among the flowers
 And laughed and cried; a thicker cloud anon
 Fell round her, and from that with sunken eyes
 She issued, and with stains upon her cheek
 From scalding tears; but onward still she looked
 And upward still, and on her brow upturned
 And on the paleness of her penitent face
 A glory broke, the dayspring from on high;
 Thenceforth with loftier and less troubled strength
 And even step she trod the tremulous earth,
 Elastic, not elate; the grave was near
 That crossways cut the path; but with her went
 A company of spirits bright and young,
 Which caught the blossoms from her wreath that fell
 And gave them back. And as she reached the close,
 Gazing betwixt the willows far beyond
 Full many a group successive she descried
 With wreaths like hers, and as she softly sank

A heavenly hope which like a rainbow spanned
 A thousand earthly hopes, its colours threw
 Across the gloomy entrance of the grave.
 This, said the Sibyl, is the conjugal way—
 With joys more free and nobler sorrows fraught,
 Which scatter by their force life's frivolous cares
 And meaner molestations ; stern the strokes,
 The struggles arduous which this way presents,
 And fearful the temptations ; but the stake
 Is worthier of the strife, and she that wins
 Hears at the gates of Heaven the words " Well done,"
 And " Enter thou."

AS I LAYE A-THYNKYNGE,

THE LAST LINES OF THOMAS INGOLDSBY.

From "The Ingoldsby Legends." Third Series.*

As I laye a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng,
 Merrie sang the Birde as she sat upon the spraye ;
 There came a noble Knyghte,
 With his hauberke shynynge brighte,
 And his gallant heart was lyghte,
 Free and gaye ;

As I laye a-thynkyng, he rode upon his waye.

As I laye a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng,
 Sadly sang the Birde as she sat upon the tree ;
 There seemed a crimson plaine,
 Where a gallant Knyghte laye slayne,
 And a steed with broken rein
 Ran free,

As I laye a-thynkyng, most pittiful to see !

As I laye a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng,
 Merrie sang the Birde as she sat upon the boughe ;
 A lovely Mayde came bye,
 And a gentil youth was nyghe,
 And he breathed manie a syghe
 And a vow ;

As I laye a-thynkyng, her hearto was gladsome now.

* These fantastic and pathetic stanzas have additional value, as being the last composition of the dying author, the respected Rev. R. H. Barham.

As I laye a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng,
Sadly sang the Birde as she sat upon the thorne ;

No more a Youth was there,
But a Mayden rent her haire,
And oried in sadde despaire,

“ That I was borne ! ”

As I laye a-thynkyng, she perished forlorne.

As I laye a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng,
Sweetly sang the Birde as she sat upon the briar ;

There came a lovely Childe,
And his face was meke and mild,
Yet joyously he smiled

On his sire ;

As I laye a-thynkyng, a Cherub mote admire.

But I laye a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng, a-thynkyng,
And sadly sang the Birde as it perched upon a bier ;

That joyous smile was gone,
And the face was white and wan,
As the downe upon the swan

Doth appear,

As I laye a-thynkyng—oh ! bitter flow'd the tear !

As I laye a-thynkyng, the golden sun was sinking,
O merrie sang that Birde as it glitter'd on her breaste

With a thousand gorgeous dyes,
While soaring to the skies,
'Mid the stars she seem'd to rise,

As to her nest ;

As I laye a-thynkyng, her meaning was exprest :—

“ Follow, follow me away,

It boots not to delay,”—

'Twas so she seem'd to saye,

“ HERE IS REST ! ”

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